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GENEALOGY
OF
THE MAYS FAMILY
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BY SAMUEL EDWARD MAYS

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

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Preface

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The principal reason the author had in mind when he undertook this compilation was to complete a work initiated by my father, Samuel Elias Mays, who, during the latter years of his life, assembled the foundation data.

A work of this character requires a great deal of research, and success can only be realized through the co-operation of many persons. In some instances months are required to secure information necessary to perfect a line, and sometimes such data can be had only after a considerable expenditure of both time and money.

We have endeavored to make the work as complete as it was possible to accomplish, and our sincere thanks are extended to each and every one who rendered assistance.

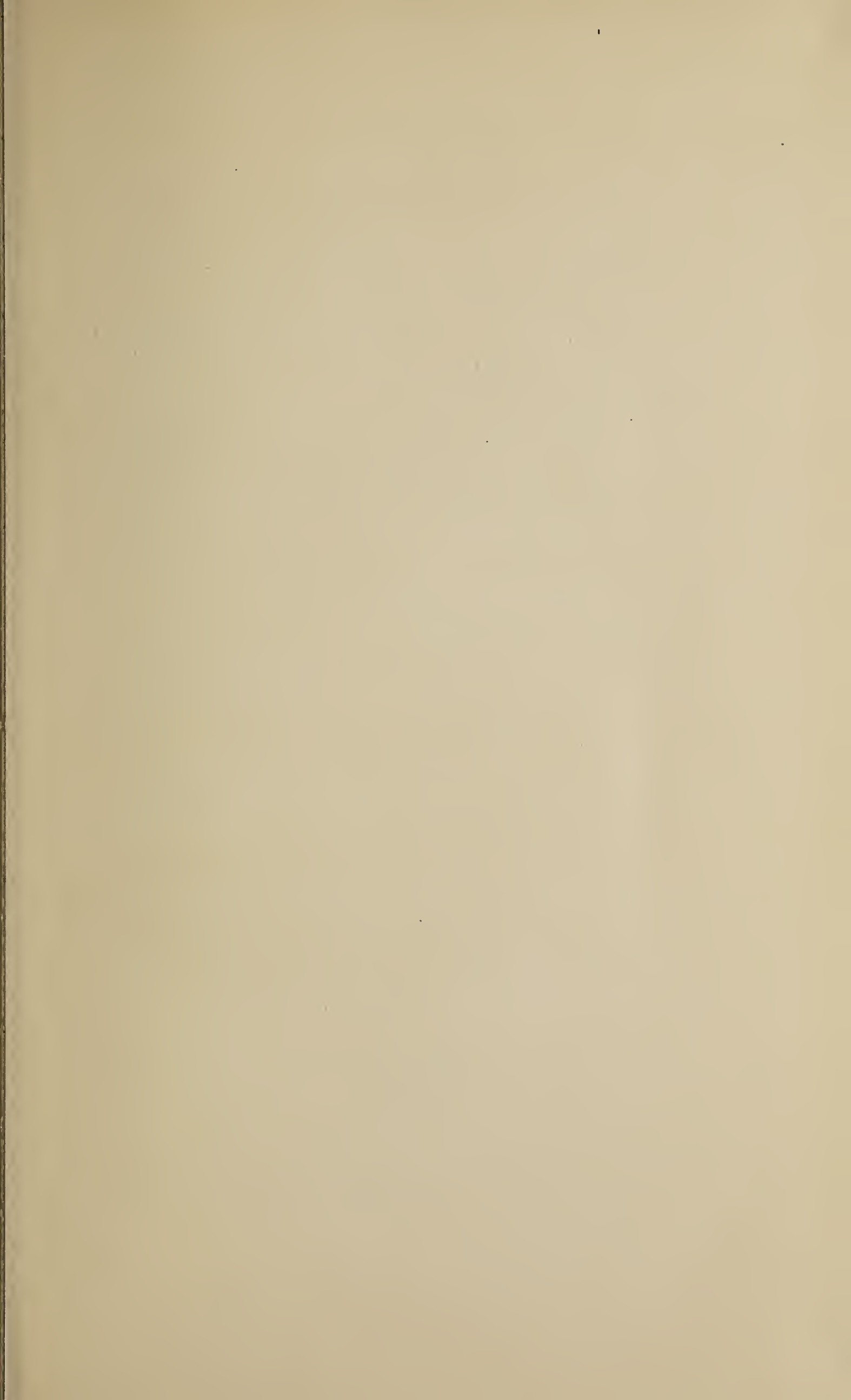
To Katherine Frances Mays, now Mrs. Harold Merckle, thanks are extended for her very efficient aid in producing the art for the reproduction of the coats-of-arms. Mrs. Merckle took post courses at the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts and also studied under the Art Students' League of New York, and her talent in this direction has been worth a great deal to her father in preparing the drawings required for reproduction of the coats-of-arms in this work.

To Mrs. Anne Mays Miller of Youngstown, Ohio, daughter of James F. Mays of Lexington, N. C., is due a meed of thanks for the great assistance she rendered. Mrs. Miller, who is talented to a marked degree and who has a wonderful insight for such undertakings, performed the major part of the typing of manuscript, sacrificing, no doubt, in many instances to perform this service. Some of the lines in this book were perfected through the research initiated by Mrs. Miller, who acknowledges with

grateful appreciation kindnesses in this behalf on the parts of—

- Mrs. Jane Mays Connor, Highland Park, Dallas, Tex.
- Mrs. Ila Earle Fowler, 536 Sayre Ave., Lexington, Ky.
- Mrs. Margaret Rankin Young, Rankin Hall, Ortega, Fla.
- Miss Claudia K. Townes, 304 Lytle St., Kerrville, Tex.
- Mrs. Estelle Creswell Fleming, Scotch Cross, Greenwood, S. C. (Deceased August, 1929).
- Mrs. M. B. Moseley, New Brockton, Ala.
- Mrs. Rees Bowen, 216 Locust St., Bluefield, W. Va.
- Mrs. F. P. Mays, 770 Flanders St., Portland, Ore.
- Mr. Henry K. Townes, Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C.
- Mr. Hugh C. Middleton, 228 Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Ga.
- Mrs. E. E. Bomar, Tryon, N. C.
- Mrs. John Frazer, 443 S. Court St., Montgomery, Ala.
- Mrs. Juliet Clarke Olin, Montgomery, Ala.
- Miss Katherine Pickens Boggs, 1104 Milledge Road, Augusta, Ga.
- Mrs. W. T. Rison, 200 Perry Ave., Greenville, S. C.
- Mrs. J. Randolph Tucker, Bedford, Va.
- Miss Carrie Earle, Greenville, S. C.
- Miss Sophia Meekin, 1442 Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
- Miss Ellen Poe Mays, Easley, S. C.
- Mr. Wilton Mays, Easley, S. C.
- Mr. Nelson Poe, Greenville, S. C.
- Mrs. Agatha Abney Woodson, Edgefield, S. C.
- Mr. Baylis Theron Earle, Commercial Bank, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Mr. John Baylis Earle, Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.

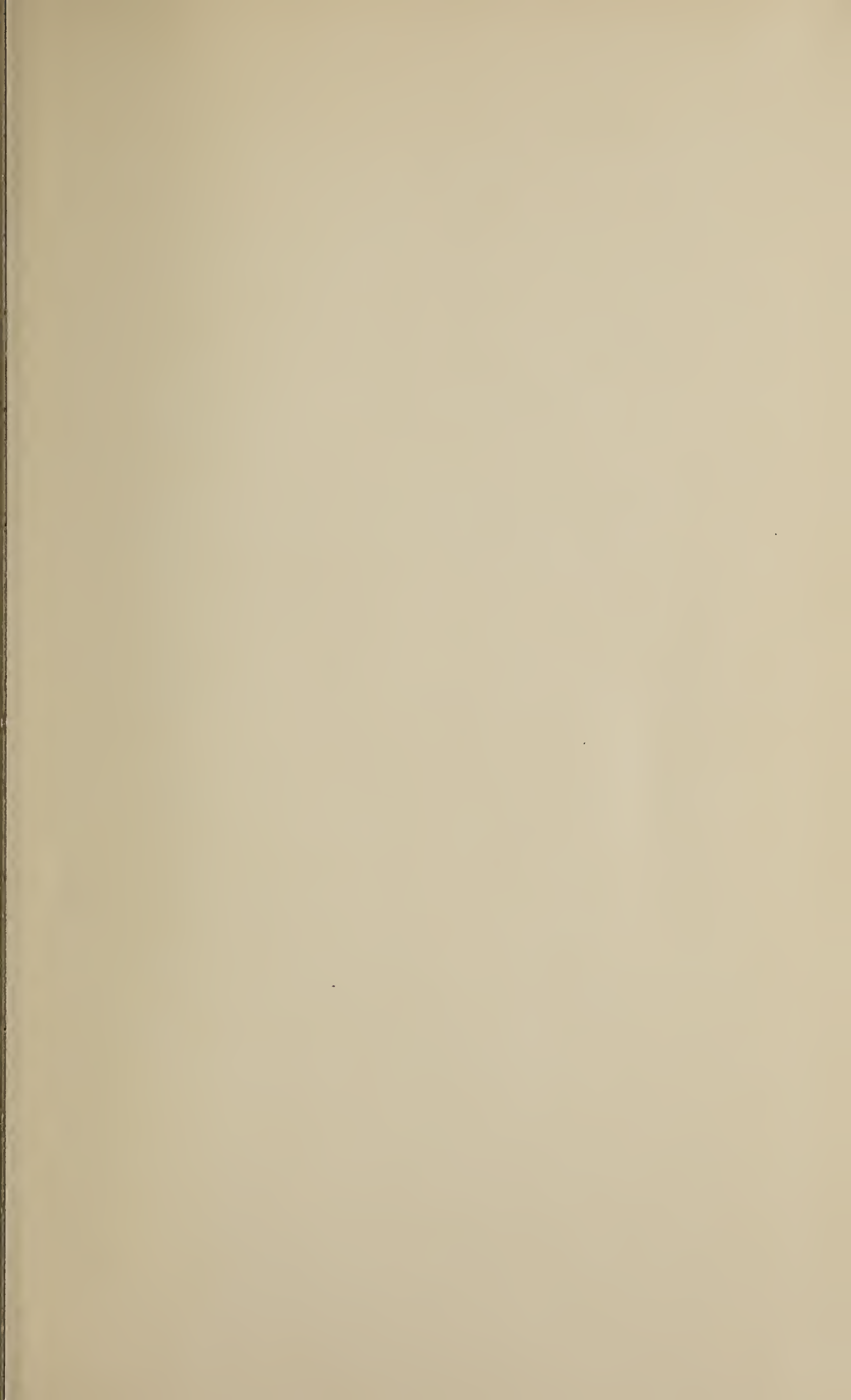
—SAMUEL EDWARD MAYS.

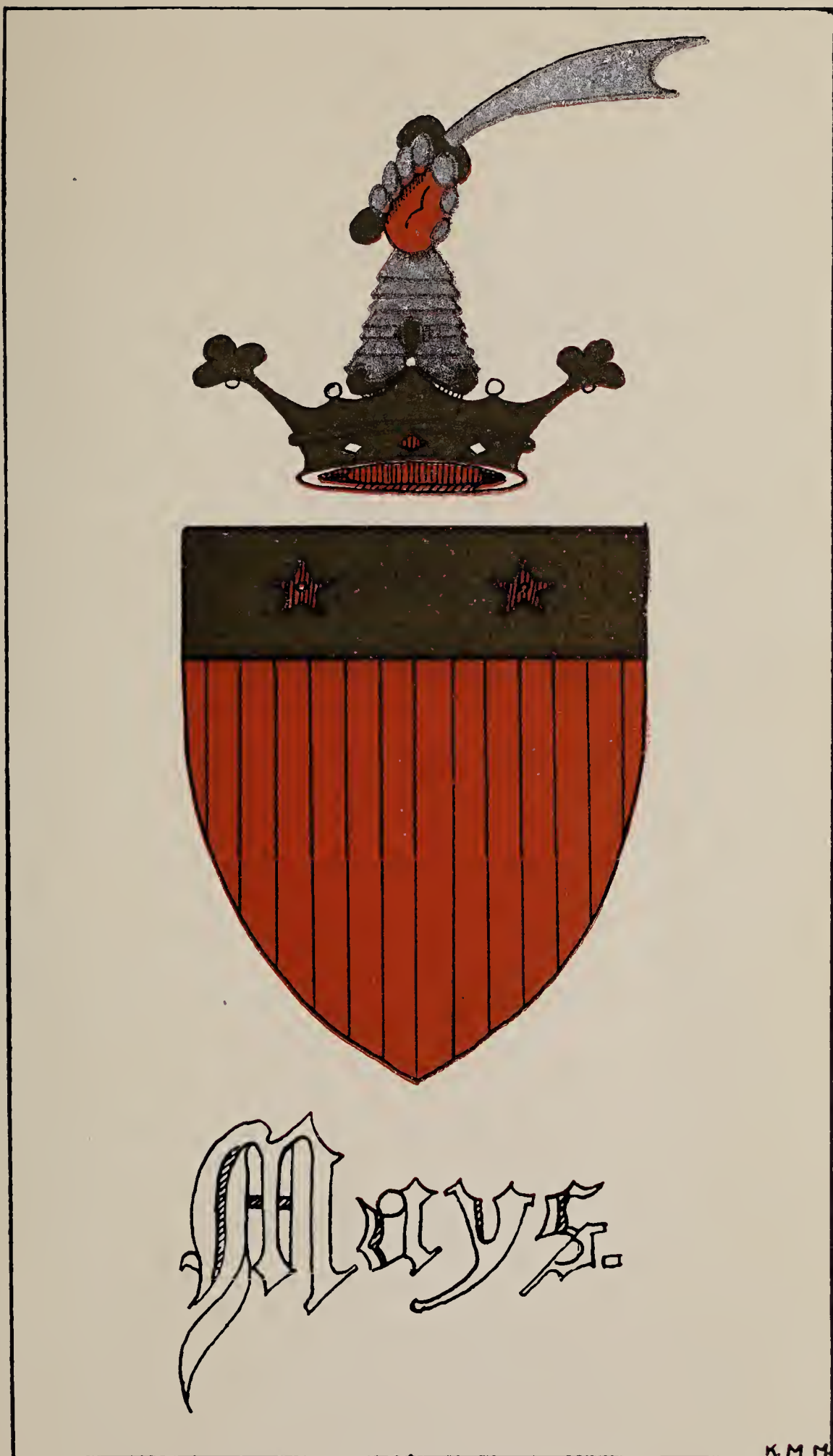


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MAYS:—

The genealogical description follows the line of Reverend William Mays (Mease) of Virginia, 1611, and is connected with the families Butler, Hampton, Earle and Harrison of South Carolina.

The Heraldic description of the Mays Arms reads as follows:
 Gules, on a chief, or two mullets of the first pierced, of the second, Crest,
 from a ducal coronet, a dexter arm, brandishing a scimitar. (This from
 authority of Julius Jorgenson & Son, N. Y.)



SAMUEL EDWARD MAYS, II
Member City Commission, Plant City, Florida
Author and Publisher This Book



MRS. SAMUEL EDWARD MAYS
(Nce Rowena Lee Evers, Plant City, Florida)



MIRIAM ROWENA MAYS
(Mrs. Wm. E. Lee of Tampa, Florida)

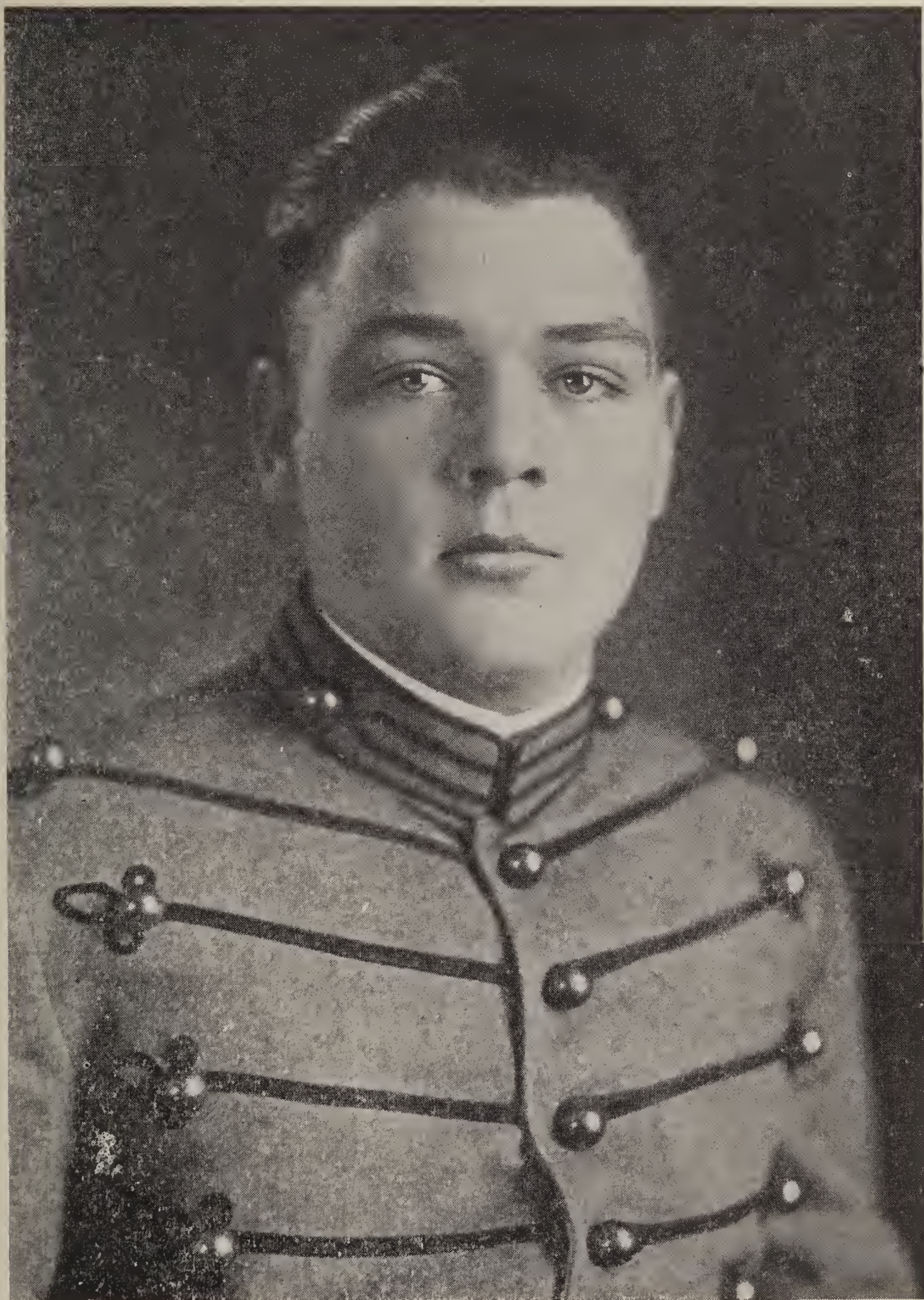


KATHERINE FRANCES MAYS
(Mrs. Harold Merckle of New York City)



SAMUEL EDWIN MAYS, III

West Point U. S. M. A. — Class 1929 Lieutenant United States Army



JAMES ARDEN MAYS

Class of 1930 Plant City High School
Plant City, Florida

THE HOME OF THE MAYS FAMILY

— In Plant City, Florida —



This beautiful home, one of the largest in the city, was erected in 1902. Several additions have been made to it during recent years.

NOTE

Material herein has been gathered from various sources, acknowledgment to which is hereby given:

—To "The Book of Mays," privately printed, 1906 by Judge Edward Mayes of Jackson, Miss.

—To researches made by Mrs. Augusta Fothergill of Richmond, Virginia, and Mrs. Agatha Abney Woodson of Edgefield, South Carolina.

—To copies of the U. S. Census of 1790 made by James Francis Mays of Lexington, North Carolina.

—To data gathered by Mrs. F. P. Mays, 770 Flanders Street, Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. Jane Mays Connor, 4009 Armstrong Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

—Other References are:

Journals of the House of Burgesses, Virginia, 1659, '60, and 1693.

Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. II, p 149, 162, p 32.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, xviii, p 226.

THE MAYS FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

The theory has been advanced by some researchers that the family of Mays, Mayes, Mayse, is of Dutch origin and is the modern form of the name, Maas or Maes. One who held this theory was Judge Edward Mayes of Jackson, Miss., who bases his conclusions upon the following coincidences which he has discovered:

—There was an ancient family in Holland of the name of Maas, or Maes, spelled either way, indifferently, which was very old as far back as 1476;

—That the home of this family was along the River Meuse, which in Dutch is called Maas;

—That the very old city of Maastricht, or Maestricht, is upon this river;

—That the inference is that both the family and the city took their name from the river;

—That the Hanseatic League existed between the years 1241-1597, and had trade relations with England, about which time the name Mease, Mase, Mas, and Mayse began to appear in England;

—That a correspondence in 1871 with a Rev. John Mase, a Wesleyan minister in Belfast, Ireland, disclosed that his family and its numerous branches around Belfast were descended from three Dutch brothers who came with William of Orange from Holland in 1688 and settled in the neighborhood of Belfast—and if this occurred in Ireland, why not the same in England?

The family of Maas was an interesting one of much prominence in Dutch history. Jacob Vander Maas died an heroic death in 1476 at the battle of Morat against the Swiss; another Jacob Maas of Brabant was a man of eloquence and learning in the Dutch Council in 1555; Englebert Maas of Brabant was Chancellor in 1567; Andres Maas or Maes of Brabant, b. 1515 or 1516, d. 1573, is historically known as an orientalist scholar;

Nicholas Maas, b. 1632, was an eminent painter as was his son Godfried Maas, b. 1660. (Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary).

In England late in the 16th century names were spelled variously and indifferently, mostly phonetically. The earliest records of the name of Mays, Mayes, Maes, are found in the old parish registers of the City of London, many of which have been published:

—Thomas Mase was buried from St. Peter's Chapel, Cornhill, London, Sept. 6, 1560.

—William Mease was buried from the same chapel, Dec. 19, 1567; and his widow married Godfrey Wilson in the same chapel, Jan. 23, 1569.

—John Mayse was buried in Kensington Parish, May 24, 1568.

—William Mease was licensed by the Bishop of Lincoln in London, June 12, 1573, to marry Isobel Tresam, spinster.

—William Mease was buried from St. Peter's Chapel, Sept. 24, 1573.

Giles Mase married Elizabeth Pursell at Kensington Parish, London, Feb. 25, 1595; christened a daughter, Mary, Jan. 9, 1596, and buried her on the 23rd of the same month.

—George Mase buried a child from Kensington Parish, Aug. 29, 1598.

Richard Mayes of Edmonton, Middlesex, was licensed on Jan. 31, 1620, to marry Elizabeth Richmond, spinster.

—William Mayes was buried from St. James, Clerkenwell, July 14, 1630.

—Robert Mayes, aged 23, came over to Virginia in the Assurance in July, 1635.

Now that the Mayes family is firmly entrenched in England, let us see how they reached America. In 1606 the Virginia Company was organized in England for the purpose of establishing a colony in America, and on December 19 of that year a squadron of three small vessels sailed for the new world. They reached this continent and entered the James River April 26, 1607, and sailing on up the river they settled upon a site about fifty miles from its mouth which they called Jamestown. Against

the vicissitudes and hardships of a new land they made little progress, and hoping to infuse new life in the little settlement a new expedition sailed for Virginia from Plymouth on June 1, 1609. After being scattered by a hurricane six of the nine vessels of the fleet finally reached Jamestown in August, only to be almost exterminated by a winter of intense hardship and suffering. The whole colony resolved to abandon the project of settlement and set sail down the river for England, but were met by a fleet of three vessels bringing new settlers under the personal direction of Lord Delaware himself. The colonists turned back to renew their efforts, and in June, 1611, they were sent further assistance from England in a party of 300 new settlers, a good stock of cattle and other supplies. In this last party of colonists came William Mease, the founder of his name in Virginia, coming out as a minister of the Established Church, being then 37 years of age. He landed with this party of colonists four years after the first settlement there, and eight years before the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth. (Va. Hist. Coll. Vol. 2).

In 1612 John Rolfe established the culture of tobacco in the colony, and two years later he married Pocahontas and took her to England. In 1616 in England, John Rolfe wrote a letter to the King, James I, in which he described the condition of the colony and its outlying small settlements. This letter is published as an appendix to Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," Vol. 2, p 430, where it may be found, and he says among other things:

"At Kecoughton, being not far from the mouth of the river. 37 miles below Jamestown on the same side, are twenty, whereof eleven are farmers; all these mayntayne themselves as the former. Captain George Webb, commander. Mr. William Mays minister there. * * * The farmers, 81, besides women and children, in everie place some, which in all amounteth to three hundred and fifty-one persons, a small number to advance so great a work."

This little settlement of twenty men, with some of the women and children, at Kecoughton, of which William Mease was minister, was located at what is now known as Hampton. It will be noted that Rolfe's spelling of William Mease's name shows very clearly that it was

pronounced then just as it is now. He himself spelled it Mease, but even then others wrote it "Mayes" or Mase, among other forms.

The Virginia Company, however, at home in England, was arousing jealousy and suspicion in its conduct of its colonial affairs, and every pretext was used as an excuse to attempt to dissolve the charter of the colony. The company resisted these efforts and a number of prominent colonists went to England in 1623, following the great massacre of 1622 by the Indians, for the purpose of testifying in behalf of the company as to its good conduct of its affairs. Among this number was Rev. William Mease, and an abstract of his evidence, favorable to the company, is still in existence. (Va. Hist. Coll. Vol. 8, pp 180-181, Vol. 11, p 137). From records of the Virginia Company of London, Vol. 11, p 385, under date of April 30, 1623, is found the following entry:

"I, William Mease, Mynister, having lived ten years in Virginia and affirm all the answers above except that of Ordinance and palisadoes."

—William Mease.

At some time after giving his evidence as above, William Mease returned to Virginia, but when, it is not known, nor is the date of his death known. In 1638 he purchased from Ed Tunstall or Townstall 250 acres of land which had been patented to Tunstall, lying along the Appomattox River. He was living in the "New Towne" of Jamestown Citie in 1650 and he died in Henrico, leaving descendants which will be discussed later. (William and Mary Mag. Vol. 13, p 117; Va. Mag. Vol. 11, p 141; Proc. Va. Hist. So. Vol. 11, pp 137, 163).

Though the Rev. William Mease was the earliest settler of his name in Virginia, others followed closely behind him, as emigration to Virginia increased. From various records are gathered the following names and the date of their appearance in Virginia:

—William Maies, aged 12, was a passenger on the ship Safety which left England for Virginia in August, 1635.

—Cornelius Maies, aged 12, was also a passenger on the same vessel.

—Edward Mays came to Norfolk county in 1635.

—Edward Mays came to Norfolk county in 1637.

—William Mays came to Isle of Wight county in 1648.

—Henry Mays came to Northumberland county in 1650.

—In Overwharton's Parish Register, Stafford county, Va., Robert Mays married Elizabeth Bolling on Dec. 27, 1756.

—Apropos of the above an old colonial record of South Carolina states that Robert Mays bought a town lot in Charleston, S. C., Lot No. 11, March, 1681.

—From an old Rhode Island record we read that "On Feb. 19, 1674, William Mays purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land and a house in Newport from Francis Brenton and wife Hannah."

—Embarked at Gravesend, England, in the ship *Asseverance*, June 24, 1635, for Virginia, Capt. Isaac Bromwell, Master, was Robert Mays, aged 28 years.

—In 1720 in Prince George county William Mays was a Justice.

—In 1760 in Augusta county Richard Mays was a citizen, and was married.

—In 1760 in Amelia county Joseph Mays was appointed Indian Commissioner for the colony of Virginia.

—On August 30, 1776, county records of Henrico county show that there appeared before the county officials and renounced their allegiance to the King of England, namely:

—Abraham Mays, David Mays, Henry Mays, Sherwood Mays, and others.

—In the Virginia Continental Line of Revolutionary Soldiers were Benjamin and James Mays.

The following data is given by James Francis Mays, Lexington, N. C.:

"I have learned that the Government Census records of the first census ever taken in America, namely that of 1790, have been destroyed by fire in Washington, on Jan. 28, 1921. It is stated that there are thought to be no other copies in existence, though I saw a copy some years ago in the City Library, Newark, N. J. That copy will doubtless be carefully preserved, as it is possibly the

only one now remaining. For this reason I have preserved the following list of Mays families taken from the copy in Newark of the census of 1790, in the State of Virginia:

Amelia County—Daniel Mays, 7 in family.

William Mays, 2 in family.

William Mays, 4 in family.

Phoebe Mays, 5 in family.

Amherst County—Joseph Mays, 7 in family, and 11 blacks.

James Mays, 6 in family, and 4 blacks.

Joseph Mays, Jr., 2 in family, and 2 blacks.

John Mays, 10 in family, and 2 blacks.

Elijah Mays, 4 in family.

Joseph Mays, 3 in family.

John Mays, 11 in family.

James Mays, 7 in family.

Joseph Mays, 6 in family.

Benjamin Mays, 4 in family.

Benjamin Mays, 8 in family.

William Mays, 11 in family, and 2 blacks.

Halifax County—William Mays, 7 in family.

Amelia County—William Mays, 12 whites.

Daniel Mays, 3 whites.

Gardiner Mays, 1 white.

Richard Mays.

Mecklenburg County—John Mays, 6 in family.

Pittsylvania County—Joseph Mays, 6 in family.

Joseph Mays, 6 in family.

Mattox Mays, 9 in family.

Amherst County—The Mays Estates, Bissell and Benjamin Mays.

Pittsylvania County—Margaret Mays, 7 whites.

Amelia County—Richard Mays, 5 whites.

William Mays, 4 whites.

In addition to the above, there are on record the following:

In 1783 there lived in Princess Anne County John Mays.

In 1783 in Shenandoah County there lived John Mays.

In 1782 in Amelia County there lived Samuel, Phoebe and Gardiner Mays.

In 1785 in Amherst County there lived Benjamin Mays.

THE DESCENDANTS OF
THE REVEREND WILLIAM MEASE
OF KECOUGHTON, VIRGINIA, 1611 - 1623

We take up again the family of Reverend William Mease (Mays), minister at Kecoughton, near Jamestown, in the time of John Rolfe. At Kecoughton, Virginia, upon which site there stands the present town of Hampton, Virginia, there has been erected by the Hampton Chapter of the D. A. R. a grey stone cross to the memory of the old ministers of the church at Kecoughton. Upon this cross are the names of William Mease, George Keith and Thomas White. In the church nearby is a memorial window, bearing upon it the reproduction of the seal of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, that great English Society that sent William Mease and other missionaries to American shores during the days of the founding of the colonies. The window is located where the old pulpit window of St. John's originally stood, and is viewed by many visitors to St. John's church, which is the oldest continuous parish in the American church. Upon the window are the names of William Mease and his successors.

William Mease was born in England in 1574. It is not known whom he married, but he had two sons, John Mease (Maies), described in the old records as "the son of William Mease," and Henry, known as "Col. Henry Mease," who was a member of the House of Burgesses, for Stafford County, in 1666 (See Overwharton Parish Register, Preface, also Va. Land Grants), and had large land holdings. John Mease (Maies) was born about 1615.

(Second Generation)

John Maies (thus in old records), son of Reverend William Mease, was born about 1615. He received a patent of land, dated Aug. 7, 1667, to 293 acres, 2 rods, 33 poles, described as being "on the north side of the Appomattox River, 125 acres of which was part of a patent of land granted to Ed Tunstall and by him sold to William Mays, father to the said John Maies, and adjoining the said Mays' land next the river. He also received another patent dated Oct. 27, 1673, for 89 acres, 23 poles, of land in Charlestown Citie, County, described as being "on the south side of the Appomattox River, beginning etc., etc., at the "easterly end of ye long slashe neigh Samuel Woodward's head line." (Charles Citie Records, bk 6, pp 134 and 481, also William and Mary College Mag. Vol. 13, pp 117-119). This John Maies married a daughter of Henry Newcomb, and had children, Daniel and Henry, and perhaps others. The date of his death is not known.

(Third Generation)

Daniel Mayes, son of John Maies, was born about 1640, but little is known of him. He was devised under the will of his grandfather, Henry Newcomb, dated March 21, 1682-3, a legacy of 549 acres, 4 rods, 22 poles of land situated in Prince George County. (See land records of that county, Vol. I, p 492). He died before the 8th of May, 1721, but the date is not more exactly known. His son, John Mayes, was born about 1663. On May 8, 1721, he executed to Henry and William Batte a lease of 449 acres described as being part of the tract which Henry Newcomb had devised to his father Daniel of whom he, John, is declared the heir. (See land records above cited.) On Nov. 25, 1723, he had a survey made of 243 acres of land in Prince George County and the land was granted to him on July 9, 1724. (Prince George Co. Land Surveys, and Va. Land Grants, Bk 12, p 72). On Sept. 22, 1732, he received another grant of 845 acres in the same county. He had sons, John and Mathew. John, brother of Mathew, was born about 1690; with Mary his wife, on Nov. 1, 1723, he conveyed 100 acres in Henrico County to William Dodson, Jr., of Henrico, and John himself had a grant of 953 acres in

Amelia County on Feb. 9, 1737 (Land Grants, bk 17, p 478). By his wife Mary he had children:

Elizabeth, b. Sept. 30, 1722.

Mary, b. June 2, 1724.

William, b. June 11, 1726.

George, b. July 19, 1728.

Lucy, b. Feb. 21, 1730.

Mathew, brother of John, Jr., was born about 1686; his wife was Elizabeth and he had children:

Mathew, Jr.

Drury, b. Jan. 13, Bap. Feb. 20, 1727.

Delilah, b. July 20, 1733, Bap. Aug. 26.

About 1736 he married a second time, Anne Pate, dau. Mathew Pate, and left children by her, Mathew and Joseph Mayes. He had a survey made on May 22, 1712, of 398 acres in Prince George County (Prince George Co. Surveys, p 751), and received the grant to this July 14, 1718. He received another grant Sept. 5, 1723, to 994 acres, in the same county, and on Aug. 20, 1734, a grant of 400 acres in the same county. (See Land Grants bk 10). Also he received a grant of 400 acres in Amelia County on March 15, 1735, another on Jan. 2, 1737, of 1200 acres also in Amelia County adjoining the land of William Mayes. (See Va. Land Grants, also bk 17, pp 35, 458). This Mathew was a farmer, and he died about 1763. His son Joseph, born about 1740, had a grant of 400 acres in Halifax County, May 1, 1780, (bk A, p 248), and a grant of 180 acres in Brunswick County Sept. 1, 1797, (bk 39, p 580), and Mathew, brother of Joseph, born about 1720, was also a farmer like his father Mathew, and lived in Dinwoodie County, Va. He, Mathew, married Miss Martha Chappell about 1758. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rev. Va. Troops, and the Orderly Book of Maj. William Heth of the 3rd Va. Regt. which is still in existence makes mention of the fact that on July 1, 1777, he was one of the field officers of the day, named in the General Order Book published at "Headquarters Middlebrook." He is called Lt.-Col. Mais (Va. Hist. Ass. Pub. Vol. II, p 375). He died 1777, leaving four sons, Mathew P.,

Robert C., Edward and Stephen, and a daughter, Martha. His widow, Martha Chappell Mays, afterward married Jesse Woodward and left several children. The sons, Stephen Mays and Mathew Mays, moved to South Carolina; Mathew married Frances Brown, and had a son, Pascal Irwin Mays, who married Mary Parker and had Irwin Brown Mays who married Martha Jarrett and had a daughter who married a Treadway; the son Edward remained in Virginia, and the daughter Martha married Mr. Barner and moved to Kentucky.

Henry Maies (brother to Daniel, b. 1640, and son of John Maies, wife, Miss Newcomb), was born about 1645; the name of his wife is not known. He had land grants, April 24, 1703, of 292 acres in Henrico County, on Jan. 24, 1717, of 283 acres in Prince George County, and 143 acres of this he conveyed to James Baugh on Nov. 12, 1719. (Va. Land Grants, bk 9, p 524). Also he had grants of 200 acres each in Prince George County on July 14, 1718, and Sept. 8, 1728 (Va. Land Grants, bk 10, p 403, bk 13, p 463.) He had sons, Thomas, William and Mattox.

Thomas had a land grant in 1710 of 274 acres in Northumberland County (Land Grants, bk 3, p 6). William Mayes, his brother, had a grant of 401 acres Dec. 16, 1714, another of 1200 acres in Prince George County on Oct. 13, 1727, another of 200 acres in King and Queen County on Aug. 26, 1731, another of 400 acres in Amelia County on Jan. 10, 1735, (Land Grants, bk 13, p 276, bk 14, p 299, bk 17, p 4). William Mays' will was executed April 13, 1751, and probated in Amelia County Oct. 26, 1752 (See Will Book 1, p 98), and he mentions his wife Elizabeth, his sons, John, Gardiner and William, and his daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Millicent, Margaret, Sara and Johanna, also William's daughter, Winifred, and the will was witnessed by Judith Mayes. Mattox Mays, brother of Thomas and William, and son of Henry, had land grants in Brunswick County in 1736, 1741 and 1747, and in Halifax County in 1768 and 1780. (Va. Land Grants, bk 17, p 139, bk 19, bk 28, p 250, bk 37, p 352; bk A, p 367). He is thought to have had a son, Mattox Maise, who was a private in the 6th Va. Rev. Army.

Miscellaneous Mays Records from Virginia

(From the Register of Marriage Bonds, Greenville County, Va., 1781 to 1808)

"Joseph Mays and Hannah Dupree, on the 8th of January, 1790.—Gardiner Mays, Security."

—William Mays, Lieutenant, recommended by County Court, Powhatan County, Va., June 1781.

—Records from the Overwharton Parish Register, which contains records from 1720 to 1760 only:

John Moncure, Pastor at Aquia Church.

William Mays m. Sara Latham, Feb. 9, 1752.

George Mays, son of William and Sara, b. Feb. 1, 1753, d. Dec. 14, 1753.

Jeany Mays, daughter William and Sara, b. Oct. 15, 1754.

James Mays, son of Joseph Mays, b. Feb. 1, 1752.

Lydia Mays, daughter of Joseph Mays and Sara his wife, b. Feb. 25, 1754.

Joseph Mays, son of Joseph Mays and Sara his wife, b. April 18, 1756.

George Mays, son of Joseph and Sara, b. Jan. 1, 1758.

Benjamin Mays, son of William and Elizabeth Mays, b. Sept. 10, 1757.

Robert Mays married Elizabeth Bolling, Dec. 27, 1756.

—In the Muster Roll of Abram Penn, Colonel of Henry County Militia of the Revolution, David Mays is named in Lanier's company of militia, and ordered to report to Gen. Stevens, Hillsboro County, N. C., March 11, 1781.

—McAllister's Pensioned Soldiers of the Revolution:

Joseph Mays, 2nd Lieutenant, May 6, 1779, Fluvanna County.

—Halifax County, Deed Book No. 1, p 49, Sept. 17, 1753:

Joseph Mays of Halifax County to John Bates of the same county for the sum of 165 pounds, current money of Virginia, a tract of 261 acres lying on the

Staunton River and is part of the patents granted in 1741, 1743, lying on Childrie Creek.

Signed, Joseph Mays.

Margaret Mays.

Witnesses, Samuel Harris,
Danuel Greene,
Zachariah Greene.

—Halifax County, Deed Book No. 1, p 62, Oct. 14, 1753:

William Mays of Amelia County conveyed to Abraham Abney of Lunenburg County for the sum of 60 pounds, current money of Virginia, a tract of 196 acres of land lying on the south side of Staunton River, bounded by John Coles' entry, William Roy's survey, and now patented for Abraham Abney, which was patented for William Mays, deceased. Anna, wife of the said William Mays, joined in the said deed. Witnesses, Nathaniel Abney, William Abney, Anne Mayes.

—Halifax County, Deed Book No. 1, p 206, Aug. 19, 1756:

Joseph Mays of Halifax County made a power of attorney to James McKendree to transact business for him. (This James McKendree was the famous Methodist preacher).

—Halifax County, Deed Book No. 1, p 233:

A deed recorded Dec. 18, 1756, in which Joseph Mayes of Halifax County conveyed to Richard Booker of Amelia County for the sum of 211 pounds, 11 shillings, current money of Virginia, a tract of land containing $210\frac{1}{2}$ acres lying on the south side of Staunton River. Witnesses, George Watkins, John Bates, Isaac Echols, James McKendree.

—Halifax County, Deed Book No. 2, p 507, July 20, 1758:

Joseph Mays of Halifax County conveyed to George Watkins for the sum of 100 pounds, current money of Virginia, one negro man, Sambo, two Indian slaves named Buck and James, 60 head of cattle, 11 horses, 5 feather beds, and furniture, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pewter plates, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pewter dishes, 2 basons, 3 iron pots, 1 kettle, 2 pothooks, 1 pot rack, 2 chests, 1 trunk, 1 table, 6 chairs. This deed was proven by William Wright and Tully Choice.

—Halifax County, Deed Book No. 2, p 18, July 16, 1759:

Mattox Mays of Lunenburg County conveyed to Nathaniel Spraggin for the sum of 25 pounds 150 acres of land adjoining Thomas Spraggin's on Hodges Branch, Cawtaba Creek, and on James Norrell's line. Witnesses, Skip Richardson, John Robertson, Thomas Spraggin.

—Halifax County, Deed Book No. 4, p 1, June 14, 1762:

Mattox Mays and Dorcas his wife of Halifax County conveyed to James Norrell of the same for the sum of 30 pounds current money a tract of land containing 214 acres on Cawtaba Creek, adjoining Nathaniel Spraggin, Thomas and Skip Richardson. Witnesses, Nathaniel Abney, William Spraggin, Nat. Spraggin.

—Daniel Williams and his wife Ann conveyed to William Mayes for the sum of 40 pounds current money 400 acres of land lying on Pole Cat Creek. Halifax Deed Book No. 5, p 304, April 18, 1765.

—John Mayes of Halifax County gave to his brother William Mays his part of the legacy his father left him at the decease of his mother. Deed Book No. 5, p 521, Aug. 19, 1765.

—Deed Book No. 6, p 392:

May 25, 1767, Joseph Mays and Margaret his wife conveyed to William Hill 400 acres of land lying on the North Fork of Cawtaba Creek, adjoining Abraham Abney.

—Halifax County, Will Deed No. 1, p 4:

Mattox Mays of Halifax County made his will Aug. 16, 1772, which was proven March 18, 1773. Lands adjoining Col. John Donaldson, on Banister River, Pittsylvania County, and the tract on the Cawtaba in Halifax County, and that on Mays Creek, "on which I live," to be sold and the money laid out in other lands of which wife Dorcas is to have the use of for life, then son Abney Mays to have his choice of lands; 9 slaves, to be kept together. Children, Abney, William, Sally and Tabitha, who are to have their portions as they come of age. Wife Dorcas, William Hill, and Abney Mayes to be executors. Witnesses, Elijah Hunt, John Glass, Cassandra Abney.

—Halifax County, Deed Book No. 10, p 332:

Oct. 6, 1777, Spencer Walton of Halifax County conveyed to William Mays 100 acres of land adjoining Sherwood Walton on Fiery Creek.

—Halifax County, Will Book No. 3, p 111:

William Mays of Halifax County made his will Dec. 19, 1793, which was probated July 28, 1794. To his wife Sara he left his entire estate for life; and then to son Drury, son of the said Sara, he left the home plantation; to his son Beverley, son of the said Sara, a tract of land; to daughter, Johanna, daughter of the said Sara, a tract of land; to son William 1 ewe lamb; to son Gardiner and son David, land; to daughter Chloe Bates, 1 ewe lamb; to daughter Winifred Sullins, 1 ewe lamb; to daughter Rhoda Mays, 1 cow, calf, and feather bed; to daughter Elizabeth Mays, the same; to daughter Mary Mattock Mays, 1 cow, calf, and feather bed; to daughter Sara Mays, the same.

—Mays marriages in Halifax County:

David Mayes to Frances Smith, Sept. 7, 1785.

Beverley Mays to Sara Stubblefield, Oct. 26, 1789.

Drury Mays married to Nancy Douglas, Dec. 23, 1792.

David Chumley to Mary Mays, Aug. 23, 1790.

Records of the Mays Family in Kentucky.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew Mays, born 1720, lived in what is now Dinwoodie County, Virginia, and he married Miss Martha Chappell. He was sixth in descent from the Reverend William Mease, being the son of Mathew Mays and his wife Anne Pate, who was the son of John Mayes, b. 1690, wife Mary, who was the son of Daniel Mayes, whose mother was Miss Newcomb who married John Maies, the son of Reverend William Mease. Lt.-Col. Mathew Mayes by his wife Martha Chappell had four sons, of whom the eldest was Robert Chappell Mays, born about 1765. He was a farmer in the old home in Dinwoodie, Virginia, and on Feb. 16, 1789, he married Agnes Thwest Locke of Amelia County, Virginia. (Wil-

liam and Mary Quarterly Mag., April, 1908, p 271). In 1794 he moved with his family to Kentucky, recently admitted into the Union as a state; he settled first in Fayette County, near Lexington, from whence he moved to Christian County, near Hopkinsville, and died about 1835, leaving five sons:

Robert Chappell Mayes, Jr., the second son, b. Fayette Co., Ky., about 1795; a lawyer, in Christian County; wife, Martha Walden, had issue: Robert Henry, Alexander Chappell, and Kate Mayes.

Mathew Mayes.

Daniel Mayes.

Richard L. Mayes.

Thomas H. Mayes.

Robert Henry Mayes, son of Robert Chappelle Mayes, Jr., was born 1828. In 1855 he moved to California; he married Mahalia Ann Moffatt and died aged 45 years, leaving:

1—Robert Sperry Mayes, issue, Florence Mabel, Agnes Claudia, and Bernice.

2—Martha Mayes, m. an Allen, no issue.

3—Mary Frances Mayes, m. a Neighbors, and had Myrtle Neighbors, m. a Royal; Ada May, Blanch, Ione, and Robert Burrell Neighbors.

4—James Moffatt Mayes, m. Mary Stevens, and had Gertrude, Walter, Stella, and Fern.

5—Clara Mayes.

6—Annie Chappell Mayes, m. a Keltz, no issue.

7—Una Upha, m. a Dodson, and had Ruth Valmere Dodson.

8—Estella R., m. a Yager, no issue.

9—George Melvin Mayes, no issue.

Alexander Chappell Mayes, son of Robert Chappell Mayes, Jr., m. April 19, 1859, Annie Mary McGowan who was born March 21, 1838, in the old McGowan home in Princeton, Ky., where she died, aged 61, and the prop-

erty now belongs to Hugh. Issue, two sons:

Walter Mayes, b. Feb. 24, 1862; d. June 10, 1864.

Hugh Mayes, b. May 11, 1864; m. Ellie T. Allan of Brunswick Co., Va., and had issue:

Hattie Allen Mayes, b. Mar. 23, 1890; d. June 3, 1890.

Virginia Bacon Mayes, b. April 15, 1892.

Annie Meade Mayes, b. May 11, 1896.

Dorothy Allen Mayes, b. Oct. 13, 1904.

Kate Mayes, daughter of Robert Chappell Mayes, Jr., m. J. N. Beadles of Mayfield, Ky., and left one son, Robert Beadles, of Mayfield, Ky.

Mathew Mayes, 3rd son of Robert Chappell Mayes, Jr., b. Fayette Co., Ky., Nov. 1, 1797, m. Mary Crump and had one child, died in infancy; m. 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Utterbach; m. 1843, a widow whose maiden name had been Caldwell. Mathew died April 15, 1871, in Cadiz, Ky., having won an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He left issue:

Emma Caldwell Mayes, b. Cadiz, Ky., June 24, 1845; m. Dr. Charles Parks Bacon, Jan. 23, 1866; moved to Evansville, Ind., 1873; left one child, Emma Mayes Bacon, b. Oct. 27, 1867, m. Oct. 8, 1895, a Hinckle and has a daughter, Charline Mayes Hinckle, b. Evansville, April 6, 1900.

Robert Mayes, b. Aug. 25, 1849, d. April 27, 1868.

Julia Elizabeth Mayes, b. Cadiz, Ky., Oct. 30, 1852; m. Albro La Fils Parsons, June 25, 1873, and had issue: Leo Mayes Parsons, Elizabeth Bacon Parsons, m. Jan. 1, 1908, W. B. Eagles, Dr. Albro La Fils Parsons, and Mayes Julian Parsons, all of Louisville, Ky.

Richard Locke Mayes, 4th son of Robert Chappell Mayes, Jr., was born Fayette County, Ky., Dec. 16, 1805, d. Jan. 13, 1861, at Mayfield, Ky.; was married June 11, 1839, to Elizabeth Anderson, prominent physician and had issue, Rollin, Mary, John and Agnes.

Rollin Anderson Mayes, b. Mayfield, Ky., Mar. 22, 1840, d. Jan., 1905; m. Isabell Boyd, Nov. 5, 1863, who died 1865 and he married Sue Campbell of Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1874,

who died April 30, 1876, and he married Sophia Morris Mar. 29, 1877. By Miss Boyd he had issue, Bertie Mayes, who married Robert Alexander. By Miss Morris he had issue, Robert Morris Mayes, b. April 26, 1880, who married Georgia Galles of Las Cruces Jew, Mex. (and had Susan Mayes, b. Oct. 27, 1904), and Sue Campbell Mayes, b. Nov. 15, 1881; m. C. T. Newman, Ashland, Ky.

Mary Elizabeth Mayes, daughter Robert Locke Mayes, b. July 3, 1842; m. 1861 A. P. Thompson, Colonel of 3rd Ky. C. S. A.; killed in battle at Paducah, Ky., Mar. 25, 1864, leaving no issue; she m. 2, J. N. Beadles, widower of her cousin Kate Mayes, and moved Seattle, and had W. W. Beadles; m. Jan. 2, 1902, Ella Wingate; d. July 8, 1903, leaving no issue.

John Mayes, son of Robert Locke Mayes, b. Aug. 13, 1844; m. Marianna Stanfield; d. Aug. 3, 1886, no issue.

Agnes Mayes, b. Aug. 28, 1847; m. William J. Slayden of New York; d. Dec. 20, 1888, and had issue: Acton B. Slayden of New York City, and Mary Agnes Slayden, m. 1912.

Thomas Hardeman Mayes, son of Robert Chappell Mayes, Jr., was born Mar. 16, 1807, and married Elizabeth Marquess, 1834. He was a farmer and lived near Mayfield, Ky. He died Nov. 20, 1880, leaving ten children:

Thomas Franklin Mayes, no issue.

Robert Chappell Mayes, b. 1837, m. 1860 Fredonia Charlotte Stevens, and moved to Brownwood, Texas, and had William Harding Mayes, b. May 20, 1861, m. Jessie Wise in 1886 (and had Emma Etheridge Tyty, William Harding, Jr. and Wendell Wise Mayes), and Hervey Franklin Mayes, b. Jan. 22, 1873, m. Edna May Abney in 1901, (and had James Hervey Mayes, Jr.), and Flora Gooch Mayes, b. Sept., 1883. His wife, Fredonia Stevens Mayes, died in 1886, and in 1895 he married Emma Lathen and by her had George, John Chappell, and Emma Kate Mayes. The first wife of William Harding Mayes died in 1899, and in 1900 he married

Anna Marshall and had Lewis Ousley Mayes who is managing editor of the Mayes Printing Co., Brownwood, Texas.

Harriett Mayes (sister to Robert Chappell Mayes, b. 1837), m. Demetrius Coulter and died about 1895, leaving issue:

Eugene Coulter, Mayfield, Ky.

Susan Coulter, m. Dr. Sisson, Wingo, Ky.

De Otto Coulter, Mayfield, Ky.

Elizabeth Mayes, m. James N. Boone, Nashville, Tenn.; one son, Mayes Boone.

Emma Etheridge Mayes, m. R. M. Chowning, Fulton, Ky., and has two children.

Daniel Mayes, brother to Thomas Hardeman Mayes, was born at Dinwoodie, Va., Feb. 12, 1792, and was taken by his father to Fayette County, Ky., and later to Hopkinsville, where he was reared. He enlisted in the War of 1812 but did not see service. He became a prominent banker and member of the State Legislature, later circuit judge and then head of the law department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. He married (1) 1817 Cynthia Bowmar of Versailles, Ky., and had Henry Davidge, d. in infancy, Herman Bowmar, Robert Bowmar, Cynthia A., William T., died in infancy, Fannie and Joseph D. Mayes. Cynthia Bowmar Mayes died in 1831, and Judge Mayes married May 30, 1833, Elizabeth Rigg Humphreys, a widow, and had a daughter who died early, Basil Rigg, Daniel and Edward Mayes. Judge Mayes died in 1861 at Jackson, Miss.

The Mayes Family In Mississippi

Herman Bowmar Mayes, son of Judge Daniel Mayes and his wife, Cynthia Bowmar, of Hopkinsville, Ky., was born in Hopkinsville in Nov. 1819, and removed with his father to Mississippi, where he became a prominent lawyer. He married July 29, 1851, Charity Barlow, daughter of John Barlow of Mississippi, and had issue:

Cynthia Bowmar Mayes, b. 1852, m. Park Ware.

Herman Bowmar Mayes, Jr., b. 1854, d. unm. April, 19, 1887.

Mary Jane Mayes, b. Sept., 1856, m. John Decell.

John Barlow Mayes, b. Aug. 6, 1858, m. (1) Mira Oatis Horne, no issue; m. (2) Mary Watson.

Joseph Davis Mayes, b. July 8, 1860, m. 1885 to Florence Brittain and had Edward Brittain Mayes, b. 1885; Herman Bowmar Mayes, b. 1888; Joseph Davis Mayes, Jr., b. 1891; Alice Mayes, b. 1894; Emma Mayes, b. 1896; Florence Mayes, b. 1903.

William Webster Mayes, b. Sept. 1862, unm.

Emma Mayes, b. Mar. 1865, m. Patrick Cook, 1882, m. (2) 1900, Mr. Stamps, and she died 1902. Issue: Mary Cook, b. 1886, Carrie, b. 1888, m. Dr. Frederick, and Nora Bell Cook, b. 1890.

Hon. Robert Mayes, b. June 1869, m. 1892 Annie Lanier of New Orleans, and had Robert Lanier Mayes, b. 1893; m. (2) Lelia Hart Beatty of New Orleans. He became Supreme Court Judge of Mississippi, resigning 1911.

Alice Mayes, unm.

Robert B. Mayes, brother of Herman Bowmar Mayes, and son of Judge Daniel Mayes, was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., July 28, 1820, was reared in Kentucky, followed his father to Mississippi and settled there. He became a prominent lawyer, and married Cynthia Wheat, daughter of Judge Wheat of Kentucky who died without issue in 1853 and he married (2) Annie Elizabeth Stuart. He died Nov. 3, 1884, leaving issue:

—Robert Mayes, Jr., b. 1869, minister in the Christian Church.

—Adelaide Eleanor Mayes, b. 1870, Yazoo City, Miss., married Lee Buckley.

—Stuart Hardeman Bowmar Mayes, b. 1873, married Pauline Wilson, daughter Henry Wilson, 1896.

—Danny Harris Mayes, b. 1877, d. 1896.

—Annie Elizabeth Mayes, b. 1879.

Joseph Davis Mayes, brother of Herman Bowmar Mayes and Robert Burns Mayes, was born in Lexington, Ky., reared there, and was in the Civil War as a member of Semmes' Battery of Artillery; was captured at Vicksburg in 1863, was exchanged, but died in 1868 from results of war hardships; was unmarried.

Cynthia Agnes Mayes, sister of Herman Bowmar and Robert Burns Mayes, was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1824, married 1845 George L. Potter of Connecticut, then living in Jackson, Miss., and died in 1857, leaving issue:

- George Lemuel Potter, Jr., b. 1848, m. Susette Fontaine, no issue, and died Dec. 1892.
- Fanny Mayes Potter, b. 1850, m. April 1873, Dr. Ruffin Thomson, and had Ruffin, Brenda, William H., Fannie, George, Lemuel, and Cynthia.
- Daniel Mayes Potter, b. 1852, m. April 1878, Octavia Work, and had Clayton Potter and George Lemuel Potter.
- Wiley Harris Potter, b. 1854, Circuit Judge, member Legislature; m. Fannie Chalmers, and had Chalmers and Wiley Potter.

Fannie Mayes, daughter of Judge Daniel Mayes and Cynthia Bowmar, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1828, was reared and educated in Kentucky, and moved to Jackson on her marriage to Wiley Pope Harris in 1851. Judge Harris was a prominent member of Congress from Mississippi. Fannie Mayes Harris died in 1883, leaving issue:

- John Bowmar Harris, b. 1852, was lawyer, m. 1884 Sallie McWillie, and had Wiley Pope, Lucius, Frances, and McWillie.
- Cynthia Agnes Harris, b. 1857, m. Samuel Virden and had Harris, b. 1887; Cynthia, b. 1889; Alexander, b. 1896, d. 1908; Fannie, b. 1898; Annie, b. 1901; Harris, b. 1887, m. Lucile Buchanan 1910.
- Fannie Mayes Harris, b. 1861, m. Walter Virden, brother to Samuel Virden, 1891, and had issue: Walter, b. 1893; Bowmar Harris, b. 1895; Mayes, b. 1897; Ruth Elizabeth, b. 1899; Alice, b. 1902; and Frank, b. 1905.

Basil Rigg Mayes, son of Judge Daniel Mayes by his wife Miss Riggs, was born 1835, settled at Carrollton, Miss.; was 1st Lt. in Co. K., 11th Miss. C. S. A. He married Aleathia McIntyre, 1869, and died 1871, no issue.

Daniel Mayes, son of Judge Daniel Mayes, b. 1838, served in the Civil War, and married Margaret Roach, 1868, and died in Oxford, Miss. No issue.

Edward Mayes, son of Judge Daniel Mayes, was born at "Monteverde," Jackson, Miss., 1846, served in the Civil War, and married Frances Lamar, daughter of the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar of Oxford, Miss., and became a prominent lawyer, President Miss. Hist. Society, and a member of the State Board of Archives and History.

Issue of Judge Edward Mayes of Jackson, Miss., son of Judge Daniel Mayes:

—Mary Lamar, b. 1870, m. Alexander Bennett Saunders, 1898, a native of Virginia, and settled in Miami, Florida; issue, Alexander Bennet Saunders, Jr., b. 1899; Fannie Mayes Saunders, b. 1902, d. 1904; Mary Saunders, and Edward Mayes Saunders, b. 1905.

—Elizabeth Lamar Mayes, b. 1878, m. Wilbur Clyde Eakin in 1905, and had Wilbur Clyde, Jr., b. 1911.

—Lucius Lamar Mayes, b. 1885, in Oxford, Miss., practiced law there.

—Basil Lamar Mayes, b. 1889, Oxford, Miss., married Anne Howell Estes of Chattanooga, Tenn., 1912, settled at Grenada, Miss.; is a lawyer.

THE MAYS FAMILY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The following line has been authenticated by researches done by Mrs. Augusta Fothergill, Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Agatha Abney Woodson, Edgefield, South Carolina:

1—Reverend William Mease (Mays), born in England in 1574, minister of the Established Church at Kecoughton, near Jamestown, Va., 1611-1623, wife's name not known, sons Henry and John.

2—John Maies (Mays), born about 1615, wife Miss Newcomb, dau. Henry Newcomb, had sons, Daniel and Henry, and perhaps others.

3—Henry Maies (Mays), born about 1645, wife's name not known, had sons Thomas, William and Mattox.

4—Mattox Mays, will in Halifax County, Va., dated 1772, proved 1773, wife, Dorcas Abney, dau. Samuel Abney, Sr., names in his will, children, Abney, William, Sally, and Tabitha; names of additional children ascertained from other sources, Samuel, John and Joseph Mays. Dorcas went to South Carolina with her Abney kindred.

5—Samuel Mays, b. in Virginia, July 23, 1762, went to South Carolina with his mother Dorcas Abney Mays. He married Nancy Grigsby, daughter Lt. Enoch Grigsby of the Continental Forces of 1776. Samuel Mays had a daughter, Sara Grigsby Mays, b. May 25, 1794, m. John Lipscomb, Dec. 31, 1811, d. Dec. 21, 1812. He also had a son, Enoch Grigsby Mays, born posthumously in July, 1816. He died Jan. 25, 1816. He names in his will eight other children:

1—William Anderson Mays.

2—James Butler Mays.

3—Rhydon Grigsby Mays.

4—Samuel Warren

twins, and

5—Thomas Sumter.

6—Richard Johnson Mays.

7—Dannett Hill Mays.

8—Caroline Elizabeth Mays.

Children of Mattox Mays and Dorcas Abney

1—Abney Mays, b. in Virginia, 1758, m. 1779 Elizabeth Smith. His will dated Feb. 5, 1804, mentions wife Elizabeth and children, John, William, Abney, Meedy, James, Mattox, Elizabeth, Sallie, Tabitha, Nancy, Henry and Gardiner Mays. Of these, William was born Nov. 10, 1780, d. Nov. 3, 1848, m. Nancy Hill and had Dorcas Mays, b. 1812, d. 1843, m. Daniel Proctor and had Sara Elizabeth Proctor, b. Aug. 7, 1833, d. Nov. 27, 1880, m. June 15, 1852 William Haltmanger and was ancestor of Mrs. Sophia Meakin, 1212 Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Of the others there is no data available. Mr. William H. Mays of Greenwood, S. C., is grandson of William and Nancy Hill Mays, above mentioned, though his line of descent is not here available.

2—William Mays, b. 1761, m. Olive, will filed at Edgefield, S. C., dated Sept. 4, 1801, mentions children William and Mary, and his brothers, Samuel Mays and Dannett Hill. Samuel Mays was made guardian of the children William and Mary; the latter was educated at Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C., with Caroline Elizabeth Mays, her cousin, daughter of Gen. Samuel Mays, and she married first Henry Chappell of Newberry and had two children, Caroline Chappell and Samuel Mays Chappell, and after Chappell's death she married Col. Oliver Towles of Edgefield and by him had one daughter who married P. B. Weaver of Pasco, Florida.

3—Mattox Mays, or Maise, as recorded in Virginia, was supposed to have been born in Virginia and served in the Revolution from Virginia. No further data available.

4—John Mays is thought to have gone to Kentucky and founded Maysville and various families of Mays there. No further known data.

5—Joseph Mays settled Maysville, Ga., and from him comes the Mays Cherokee Indian connection through the marriage of his son Samuel Mays to Nannie Adair.

6—Elizabeth, m. and had two children who died unmarried. Name of her husband indefinite—no further data on her.

*Note: Elizabeth Smith Mays, wife of Abney Mays above, married after Abney's death John Whiteley, who had one son Stephen Cash Whiteley, who had a daughter Anne, for whom William Mays is guardian, as is recorded in old records in Edgefield. There were thought to have been other children of Elizabeth Mays Whiteley's marriage, but there is no data available.

7—Samuel Mays, of whom further discussion will follow in the section allotted to his children and descendants.

General Samuel Mays of the Old Saluda, South Carolina

General Samuel Mays was born in Virginia, in 1765, according to some records, but the inscription on his tombstone, which lies in the old Mays cemetery about 15 miles southeast of Greenwood, South Carolina, down on the river, reads that he was born July 23, 1762.

S. E. Mays of Plant City, Florida, says: "Several years ago I went with Mr. William Mays of Greenwood, S. C., out to the old Mays Cemetery and copied the inscriptions. The place is about 15 miles southeast from Greenwood, on the river where Gen. Mays owned a large plantation. A great many slaves were buried there, showing that he must have been a large slave owner. The cemetery is not used any more and there are very large trees now growing up among the graves, overturning the marble tombstones, some of which were broken."

Inscription on Samuel Mays' Tombstone:

"Sacred to the memory of General Samuel Mays who was born 23rd of July, 1762, and departed this unsullied life on the 25th of January, 1816. He was a man of frugal habits, of persevering industry, of incorruptible integrity. The events of his life formed an interesting commentary upon the formation of our free institutions. Without any advantages of birth or fortune, he acquired a reputable independence, and enjoyed for many years the honor of a seat as a member for this district in the seat of the Senate of this state.

"The born justice of his heart and the kindness of his manners deservedly endeared him to his surviving wife and children who have caused this monument to be erected."

Samuel Mays was the son of Mattox Mays of Virginia, and his wife Dorcas Abney, daughter of Samuel Abney, Sr., also of Virginia. He came to South Carolina with his mother and her kindred after his father's death in 1772; he married Nancy Grigsby, daughter of Enoch Grigsby of the Continental Forces of South Carolina of 1776. Enoch Grigsby's wife was Mollie Butler, sister of James Butler who was killed by Bloody Bill Cunningham in the memorable raid of 1781, as also was Samuel Abney, Dorcas Abney Mays' father.

Samuel Mays was in three battles of the Revolution before he was sixteen years old, serving as a private at Musgrove Mills, under Col. Williamson, and at Blackstocks, and Hanging Rocks under Gen. Sumter. He was one of twenty men especially thanked by Congress for bravery; and for some especial act of bravery done by him and his brother Abney a commission was offered to Abney, who declined it, saying that it belonged to his younger brother Samuel. What became of the commission no one knows for he died in 1816, and his sons, pioneering in Florida, were plunged into the Seminole Indian Wars.

Samuel Mays became Brigadier General of the South Carolina forces during the War of 1812, with his wife's cousin, Gen. Butler, and was in command of the South Carolina land forces. He lived in Newberry County after the Revolution and became a man of great prominence and wealth, having much personal acquaintance with great men of his day, including President Washington. He was a member of the Legislature, and a business partner of Gen. William Butler. He died Jan. 25, 1816, his youngest son, Enoch Grigsby Mays, being born in July after his death. Samuel Mays was one of the founders of South Carolina College, and most of his sons and many of the other members of the families of his relatives graduated there. He married Nancy Grigsby in 1793.

THE WILL OF GENERAL SAMUEL MAYS

Recorded in the Office of the

Judge of Probate, Edgefield, South Carolina.

Copied by Mrs. Agatha Abney Woodson, June, 1927.

State of South Carolina,

Edgefield District.

In the name of God, amen, I, Samuel Mays of this District and State, aforesaid, being weak in body but of sound mind and memory and understanding, calling to mind that it is appointed of all men once to die, do make this, my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:

First—I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Nancy Mays, eight negroes, viz, Glasco, Tom, Hannah, Abram and his wife Alley, Jack, Willy, and also her riding chair and harness, the seventh part of all my

horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and plantation tools, and the fifth part of all my household and kitchen furniture, to her and her heirs and assigns forever.

Second—I lend to my beloved wife, Nancy Mays, during her natural life and no longer, the use of my plantation whereon I now live, that is to say, beginning at the mouth of the Half Way Swamp Creek, thence up the Saluda River, to a sassafras 3 x, the corner between my land and William Coleman's, thence on Coleman's line to the Still House branch, up the meanders of said branch to where the old road crosses that formerly went through Coleman's field, thence along the road to the lower Wagon ford on Half Way Swamp Creek, thence down the meanders of said creek to the mouth and beginning aforementioned.

Third—I give and bequeath to my son William Anderson Mays the plantation whereon Thomas Anderson now lives, containing _____ bounded south by John Anderson, de'c'd land, west by Samuel Wardleworth's land, north and west by the Saluda River as appears by a deed and plat thereunto annexed from said Anderson to me, bearing date _____ day _____ in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Fourth—I give to my sons James Butler Mays and Rhydon Grigsby Mays all my tracts of land in Newberry District, known by the name of Exeter, containing by re-survey, one thousand acres, bounded by the estate of Bud Caldwell, James Hill, Widow Dixon, John Grigsby, Estate of Adams, Maxwell Neck Tract, and Saluda River, to be equally divided between them by executors.

Fifth—When they attain the age of twenty-one years I give to my three sons, Samuel Warren Mays, Thomas Sumter Mays, and Richard Johnson Mays, my tract of land in Newberry District, containing one thousand, three hundred and seventy-three acres, known by the name of Maxwell Neck Tract, bounded by the estate of Elisha Brooks, George Adams' my executor's tract of land, and Saluda River, to be equally divided by my executors, between them, giving to each sufficient quantity of land near a good spring for a settlement, with equal right to said spring, as each of them may come to age of twenty-one years.

Sixth—I give to my son Dannett Hill, and my daughter Caroline Elizabeth Mays, the tract of land whereon I now live, containing upwards of two thousand acres of land, reserving to my beloved wife, Nancy Mays, the part loaned to her in item second, during her natural life, which said two thousand acres is bounded as follows: Beginning on Saluda River at a sassafras 3 x, the corner between my land and Coleman's land, to the Still House Branch, thence up said branch and along Coleman's line to John Hardy's, thence along Hardy's to the estate of James Wilson, thence on the estate of Stephen Whiteley, thence on Wilson Mays, thence on the estate of Dannett Hill, thence on the estate of William Mays, thence on Tabitha Deen's land, thence on the estate of Lethe McMahan, thence on Tabitha Deen's, thence on Hazel Culbreath's, thence on William Scurrey's to Saluda River, thence up Saluda River to the beginning of a sassafras 3 x. One other tract of land on South Edisto River known by the name of the Shoal Tract, containing by the old plat two hundred and fifty-eight acres, joining Lew and Goggins and others; two tracts joining James O'Hannon, William Powers, William and John Green, Mathew Baker, and others, containing about one hundred and seventy acres each; one tract in Abbeville District, near Rocky Creek, containing by old grant, seventy-two acres, but by a resurvey upwards of two hundred, joining Francis Irwin and others; two hundred acres joining Col. Brooks, Riley, Samuel Abney and others, to be equally divided between them as they are at the age of twenty-one years.

Seventh—I give to my sons, William Anderson Mays, James Butler Mays, Rhydon Grigsby Mays, Samuel Warren Mays, Thomas Sumter Mays, Richard Johnson Mays, and Dannett Hill Mays, and my daughter, Caroline Elizabeth Mays, fifty-five negroes as follows: Big Jane, Frank, Little Bob, Toombs, Isaac, Moses, Amos, George, Teak, Med, Daniel, Wilson, Allen, Little Jane, Dick Phill, Fan and her child Sam Filly, Alston, Albert, Old Jude, Siley, Pry, Big Bob, Silvy, Ralph, Adam, Pollo, Kitty, Hampton, Hal, Pat, Seally, and her child Zeelph, Little Jude, Armistead, Sara, and Caesar, Toney, Joe, Cato, Olly, Nan, Chaney, Jim, Peter, Sod, Little Abram, Steph, Eliza Phoebe, Boze and her two children, Ned and Sara, and their future increase; six-sevenths of all

of my horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, and plantation tools and four-fifths of all my household furniture, three wagons and gear, and all my books, to be equally divided between them by my executors, as each of them may attain to the age of twenty-one years.

Eighth—It is my express will that should any of my children die before they arrive at the age of twenty-one or afterwards without leaving widow, husband or child, that in such case all the property that they may be possessed of at their death of any kind that I have herein given shall return back to my executors and be considered part of my estate, and by my executors divided as follows, viz: the real estate to be equally divided among my sons and daughter, and in case any of my children should die and leave child or children, such child or children shall take among them the part their parents would be entitled to of such brother or sister that died without leaving widow or child.

Ninth—It is my will that in such case my wife should marry again, that my executors do take all the negroes, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, wagons, plantation tools that I have willed to my children that may remain undivided and put them to work on my two plantations in Newberry District to support and educate my children, and in case there is more stock than may be wanted for the use of the said plantations my executors are to sell the same and the amount be appropriated together with what is made on said plantations and the debts owing me towards paying my debts, and the overplus if any put out to interest for the equal benefit of all my children.

It is further my will that my executors do give all my children a good education and that they will pay particular attention to have them raised in a decent and moral and religious manner; and lastly, I do appoint hereby my trusty friends, Major William Moon, Captain Elihu Creswell, Wesley Brooks and John Lipscomb, and my three sons, William A. Mays, James B. Mays and Rhydon Grigsby Mays, as they may attain to the age of twenty-one years, executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former by me made at any time heretofore. In witness whereof I have unto set my seal, this the tenth day of July in the year of our Lord,

one thousand eight hundred and thirteen and in the thirty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL MAYS, (Seal)

Signed and sealed and published and declared by the above-named Samuel Mays that the annexed two sheets do contain and is his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names in the presence of each other as witnesses hereto:

William Grissam,
William Mays,
Thomas Anderson.

Proved by the oath of Thomas Anderson on the 2nd day of _____ 1816, also by the oath of William Mays on the 30th inst. Nancy Mays, qualified as administrator with the will annexed, the fifth of June, 1816. Didimus granted to Thomas Anderson.

John Simpkins, O.E.D.

Codicil to Samuel Mays' Will

Note—For reasons not known, this codicil was not filed until the first day of March, 1824. The original will is recorded Page 57, Book B, the probate of which is dated March 28, 1816. —Remark by the recorder.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield District:

Whereas, I, Samuel Mays, of the District of Edgefield and State of South Carolina, have made and duly executed my last will and testament in writing, bearing date, the tenth day of July in the year of our Lord 1813, and whereas, my friend Thomas Anderson has been unsuccessful in some of his undertakings in consequence of which three tracts of land belonging to said Anderson have been sold by the Sheriff of Edgefield District and I became the purchaser thereof at what I consider a low price, and in consequence of that particular friendship which did exist between old Captain Anderson in his lifetime and myself which has on frequent occasions (which is well known to a number of the citizens of this district) been of considerable advantage to me, and as there still

exists the same friendship between his family and mine, I cannot help but conceiving myself more bound to assist than to take advantage of their misfortunes to advance my own, for which reasons and no other whatever, I do hereby give and freely bequeath in trust to Thomas Anderson and Doctor James Spanne in trust for the children of Thomas Anderson that he now has, viz: William, Eliza, Anne, John and Thomas, and those he may hereafter have, all that plantation or tract of land situate in the district of Edgefield at the mouth of and at both sides of Wilson's Creek, and containing as appears by a plat and mortgage, land given to me as executor of William Mays, under which it was sold when I became the purchaser, nine hundred and forty acres—

(Note—This William Mays was the brother of Samuel Mays so stated in William's will—the son of Dorcas Abney Mays Hill. The land was on the west side of the northwest side of Edgefield, in what is now Greenwood Co., I think.—A. A. W.)

—on which Thomas Anderson has built a set of mills, and is bounded northward by lands belonging to the estates Bearly and Anderson land, eastwardly by the Saluda River, southwardly by lands of George Coleman, and Lowe, westwardly by lands of Hardy D. Ross, and Farquahar, as will more fully appear by referring to the before-mentioned plats.

Now as my intention is in giving the mill tract as it is called to the said Thomas Anderson and Dr. James Spanne in trust for the equal benefit of all the children the said Thomas Anderson had or may hereafter have, is this—that the said children may be raised and educated as well as the profits of said land and mills will admit of, and it is my express will that the said mill tract containing nine hundred and forty acres as before mentioned upon my decease shall immediately be given up by my executors to the said Thomas Anderson and Dr. James Spanne in trust and as trustees for the children Thomas Anderson now has, which are William, Eliza, Anne, John, and Thomas M., and those he may hereafter have, and it is further my express will that the said land shall remain in the full and complete possession of the

said Thomas Anderson and Dr. James Spanne, trustees for said children, until the youngest of them, the said Thomas, now has or may have shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years and the profits of said land shall be appropriated toward raising and schooling of said children until they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years, after which they are to receive no more of the profits of the same until the youngest child as before mentioned shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, at which time it is my will that the said tract of land shall be equally divided among them all in the most equitable and best way it can be done. And as my principle object in giving this land to William, Eliza, Anne, and John and Thomas M., and any other children the said Thomas Anderson may have as heretofore mentioned, is to raise and educate them, it is my will and (torn off) that the said Thomas Anderson and Dr. James Spanne in trust and as trustees are hereby authorized in case they should think it best to dispose to best advantage any part not exceeding the one-half of said land and convey the same upon the purchase money being paid and appropriate the money in the same way as the profits are directed to be and the balance of the tract disposed of at the time and in the way as the whole is above directed to be.

And I do ordain and declare this present writing to be a codicil to my said will, and that the same shall be annexed thereto, and be taken as part thereof and do conform my said will in every particular thereof.

In witness thereof I have to this codicil set my hand and seal this the seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord 1813.

Signed, sealed, declared and published by the said Samuel Mays as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament and to be taken as part thereof in the presence of us.

M. W. Moore,
James G. Hill,
Sally Moore,
Samuel Mays, (Seal).

Personal Inventory of Samuel Mays' Estate

Springfield Plantation—12 negroes, valued at	\$5,800.00
Tools, cattle, horses, etc., valued at	1,800.00
Edgefield Plantation—41 negroes, valued at	\$17,660.00
Tools and household furniture	5,263.00
Cattle, hogs, etc.	1,069.75
Maxwell's Neck—15 negroes	\$ 7,900.00
Stock and tools	1,906.00
Exeter Plantation—11 negroes	\$ 5,250.00
<hr/>	
Aggregate amount	\$46,654.75
Note in Augusta	566.42
Beeves sold	472.00
Cash in house	25.00
<hr/>	
	\$47,618.17
Cotton	1,415.00
Notes	711.89½
<hr/>	
	\$49,845.05½

Seventeen bales of cotton sent to Charleston not reported on.

The Will of Dorcas Abney Mays Hill

Copy made in the Court House at Edgefield, South Carolina, May 1927, by Agatha Abney Woodson, Edgefield, S. C.

In the name of God, Amen, I, Dorcas Hill, being sick of body, though sound of mind and memory, thanks be to God for the same, do make this my last will and testament, as follows:

Item—I give and bequeath to my son, Dannett Hill, my third of the estate of William Hill, deceased, my late husband, that is to say, the one-third of all the stock, household furniture, and plantation tools to him and his heirs forever. Further, it is my will that in case my son Dannett Hill should die without heirs, or heirs or heir lawfully begotten, then in that case it is my will that it return to my children by my first husband, except he should will it to all or a part of my first children. I do

hereby appoint Samuel Mays and Dannett Hill executors of this my last will and testament.

Signed, sealed, and confirmed this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and in the presence of

Samuel Mays,		her
Joseph Abney,	DORCAS	HILL
J. Whiteley.		mark.

By John Simpkins, Ordinary.

South Carolina, Edgefield District.

Personally appeared before me Samuel Mays and John Whiteley, who being duly sworn do make oath and say that they were present and saw Dorcas Hill sign, seal, publish and deliver the within to be her last will and testament and that the said Dorcas Hill was then of sound and disposing mind and memory to the best of these deponents' knowledge and belief, and that they saw Joseph Abney sign his name as a witness thereto at the request of the testator; at the same time qualified Dannett Hill, executor. Given under my hand at my office the twenty-seventh day of February, 1804.

John Simpkins, O.E.D.

Recorded in Will Book B, May 22, pp 194, 195.

A true copy of will recorded in my office.

W. J. Kincaid, Probate Judge,
Edgefield, South Carolina.

1273811

**Other Records Copied by Mrs. Agatha Abney Woodson,
From Records in Edgefield, and Elsewhere.**

Revolutionary Services: William Mays, horseman, from 12th of May, 1789, to 15th Sept., 1792; Capt. Sam Otteman's payroll; Brandon's, 41 days, as footman, 45 days as sergeant of horse, etc.

Office of Hist. Commission,
Columbia, South Carolina.

Samuel Mays, almost the same record.

* * *

William Hill, of Ninety-Six, Sergt. in Waters' Regt.

Anne Whiteley through her guardian, William Mays, sues for the estate of her father, Stephen Cash Whiteley, son of John Whiteley and Anne. District Ninety-Six; died 1807; all others dead 1816.

* * *

Abney Mays' real estate:

William Perkins and wife, applicant, vs. James Butler, guardian of children John and William and James Mays, minors; no date given.

Abney Mays 950 acres, Abbeville Record.

* * *

General Samuel Mays married Nancy Grigsby, daut. Lt. Grigsby and Mollie Butler, sister James Butler.

* * *

Dorcas Abney married 1st Mays, 2nd Hill.

* * *

Elizabeth Mays married Stephen Cash Whiteley, had issue: John, Abney, Nancy, Medy, Whiteley.

* * *

Abney Mays, wife Elizabeth, 27th Feb. 1804; sons, John Gardiner, Mattox, John, Abney, Medy, James, Henry. Daus., Elizabeth Whiteley, Sally, Tabitha, Nancy Mays.

* * *

Dannett Abney gives to Samuel Mays one-half of 200 acres grant for which Mays was to clear the land, Dec. 5, 1793. On Jan. 31, 1811, Mays sells his land to John Riley; witnesses, Enoch Riley, James Riley, William Riley.

* * *

James B. Mays died in Madison county, Florida, 1836. Widow, Miriam Mays. James B. Mays, a posthumous child, besides a young boy named Samuel E. Mays.

James B. Mays' wife Miriam was a sister of Baylis Earle, who brings suit to recover property. Baylis J. Earle and Dannett Hill Mays were appointed executors of his estate. Mentions Richard J. Mays of South Carolina, E. S. Mays of Alabama, and Rhydon Grigsby Mays. Claims to the estate money valued at \$12,600 were placed against Rhydon G. Mays, Richard J. Mays and Enoch Grigsby Mays.

William Hill, died July, 1801. Dannett Hill, William Mays and Abney Mays gave bond in the settlement. Dannett Hill was appointed administrator. The officer making the appointment of appraisers was Samuel Mays, Esq., one of the Justices.

* * *

Dannett Hill, planter, wife Martha; executors, Elisha Brooks and Samuel Mays; later Martha Hill was qualified as executrix. The will was made July 15, 1807; mentions wife Martha, to whom he gives 100 acres of land and four negroes. To daughter Dorcas Hill he gives two negroes, Martin and Candace, agreeable at the request of her grandmother, "Dorcas Hill, my mother." In addition to Dorcas he mentions William Hill, Lethy Hill and Samuel Hill, to whom he gives 15 negroes, all his stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, two-thirds of all his household furniture, and plantation tools, with twelve hundred acres of land, that being the whole of the tract on which he lived with the exception of the hundred acres devised to his wife—this to be divided between them as they came of age of twenty-one years. He speaks of his brother, Samuel Mays, and his friend, Elisha Brooks, as executors, wanting to serve his wife as long as she remains a widow. Should she marry again, her husband is to have nothing to do with the estate, except her part. Witnesses to the will were Samuel Mays, Hazel Culbreath and William Mays. The will was proved Aug. 17, 1807. Large personal estate.

THE DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL MAYS AND NANCY GRIGSBY

Samuel Mays named his children after his dear friends and associates; his oldest son was William Anderson Mays after his dear friend and neighbor, William Anderson, who also had come from Virginia; James Butler Mays bore the name of that valiant and patriotic hero, James Butler, who gave his life at the massacre of Cloud's Creek, at the hands of the Tory Bloody Bill Cunningham and his gang. James Butler's sister, Mollie Butler, was Samuel Mays' mother-in-law, the mother

of Nancy Grigsby Mays. Rhydon Grigsby Mays bore Nancy's brother's name, and Dannett Hill Mays was Samuel Mays' half-brother's namesake, Dannett Hill being the son of Dorcas Abney Mays by her second marriage to William Hill. Thomas Sumter, Richard Johnson and Samuel Warren were prominent soldiers and patriots of the Revolution in which Samuel Mays served at an early age.

Children of Gen. Samuel Mays

1—Sara Grigsby Mays, dau. Gen. Samuel Mays, was born May 25, 1794, was married to John Lipscomb, December 31, 1811, and died in childbirth Dec. 21, 1812. (In some records she is called Elizabeth, m. Lipscomb, but this must be an error, for Samuel Mays in his will names one daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, and the daughter who married John Lipscomb was dead at the time he made his will. It is possible that she may have borne the name Elizabeth, and after her death it was given to her younger sister, Carolina, to keep it in the family. This was done in several other cases in the Mays family).

* * *

2—William Anderson Mays, born Nov. 4, 1796; died unmarried about 1855 or 1857.

* * *

3—James Butler Mays, b. June 27, 1798, graduated from South Carolina College in 1818, married first Annie Lamar Smith who died without issue and is buried in the old Mays cemetery about 15 miles southeast of Greenwood, S. C. The following is on her tomb:

“Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Annie Lamar Mays, wife of James Butler Mays, who died Aug. 25, 1825, in the 25th year of her age. Sincerity and piety we hope endeared her to all who knew her. Her death to some left a blank which time cannot fill.”

James Butler Mays removed early in the thirties to Florida, Madison county, near Lake Sampala, and engaged in plantation farming. During fighting in the Seminole Indian War in 1836 he contracted pleurisy, brought on by exposure, and died Feb. 14, 1836, and is

buried at San Pedro Church, near the town of Madison, Florida. He married in 1834 Damaris Miriam Earle of South Carolina, daughter of Capt. Samuel Earle of Saluda, and by her he had two sons, Samuel Elias Mays, b. 1834, d. 1906, m. Catherine Elvira Moseley, and James Butler Mays, a posthumous son born in Pendleton, South Carolina, late in 1836, married Azalea Poe, a daughter of first cousin of Edgar Allen Poe. Miriam Earle Mays removed after the death of James Butler Mays to Pendleton, South Carolina, where she lived with her brother, Judge Baylis Earle, until his death. In her old age she returned to Florida and died Nov. 1881 at the home of her son, Samuel E. Mays, and is buried on the old grove on the Alafia River, near Tampa, Fla.

* * *

Samuel Elias Mays, elder son of James Butler Mays and Miriam Earle, was born Nov. 12, 1834, in Pendleton, South Carolina; went to Florida with his parents and returned after his father's death with his mother to make his home with his uncle, Baylis Earle. He grew to manhood in South Carolina, graduated in law from South Carolina College, in class of 1856, was enlisted in Co. C of Hampton Legion, Confederate Cavalry, in June, 1861, which became Co. K of 2nd Regt. South Carolina Cavalry, and was never formally mustered out but disbanded at Chester Court House, S. C., June 1865. He served under Stuart, Hampton, Beauregard and Bragg, and during the latter part of the war served as Adjutant of his regiment.

He wrote in his diary in 1896:

"My father died when I was but two years old and I do not recollect him. I was reared in the home of my uncle, my mother's brother, Judge Baylis J. Earle, Judge of Superior Court of South Carolina.

"I entered South Carolina College in 1852 and dropped out in 1855 to read law with Judge McDonald and another uncle, Col. Sam Earle of Marietta, Ga. Returned to South Carolina College and graduated with honors in 1856.

"Was made a Mason at Columbia, S. C., Dec. 1857. Was High Priest of Pendleton Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for several years.

“Served in South Carolina State Militia with rank of Major in 1858 and '59. Willie Calhoun, son of John C. Calhoun, was my Colonel.

“Volunteered and served as private in the Hampton Legion, C. S. A., until the Legion was merged into the Second S. C. Cavalry. Was commissioned Ordnance Officer for the Second South Carolina Cavalry, Jan. 28, 1865. The Second South Carolina Cavalry did service in practically every battle in Northern Virginia and around Richmond. The Second South Carolina Cavalry was never surrendered but was furloughed for thirty days at Chester, S. C., after Lee and Johnston had surrendered and we had escorted President Davis as far as was considered practical. In the war I used up four horses and had one killed in action. I have had my clothes cut with bullets, but was never wounded. I never liked the thrill or heat of battle, nor do I know of any good soldier who did. I took the oath of allegiance July 27th, 1865, at Greenville, S. C. I have passed thru much, suffered much, have been sick and am now poor. I have always found that the true guides of practical life are Honesty and Integrity—that with these, however hard one must live, life is endurable and worth something.”

He married in 1857 Miss Catherine Elvira Moseley, daughter of Matthew Francis Moseley, a Baptist minister, descendant of Major William Moseley of Virginia. In 1875 he and his family removed to Florida and engaged in orange growing, and he died there in 1906, his wife, Catherine Moseley Mays, dying in 1894, and both are buried at the old grove on the Alafia River. They had issue:

1—James Butler Mays, b. Pendleton, S. C., Sept. 26, 1858, d. Greenville, S. C., Aug. 8, 1862.

2—Mathew Francis Mays, b. Pendleton, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. His name was changed to James Francis after the death of his brothers; married Maud Eliza Walton of Cass, Ga., daughter Rev. Robert Hall Walton, and his wife Anne Lewis. Their children:

—Anne Moseley Mays, m. Glenn Earle Miller; three children, Glenn Earle Jr., b. 1920; Anne Walton, b. 1922; Frank Arnold, b. 1924.



JAMES FRANCIS MAYS
Lexington, North Carolina



ANNE MAYS MILLER
(Mrs. Glenn Earle Miller of Youngstown, Ohio)

—Katherine Toombs Mays, at home.

—James Francis Mays Jr., at home.

—Maud Walton, at home,
—Twins

—Mildred Miriam; m. 1922 Paul Hilliard Miller; two children, Maud Walton Miller, b. 1922; Margaret Mays Miller, b. 1924.

3—Samuel Edward Mays (son of Samuel Mays and Catherine Moseley), born near Greenville, S. C., Dec. 19, 1864, m. Rowena Evers, b. Sept. 6, 1871, and have children:

—Rowena Miriam, b. April 1, 1894. Married William E. Lee and they have five daughters: Miriam Mays, born June 11, 1918; Dempsy Jo, born May 13, 1921; Rowena Katherine, born June 4, 1922; Willie Clare, born Sept. 24, 1923; Rose Mary, born Feb. 2, 1926.

—Katherine, b. June 18, 1902. Married Harold Merckle, Oct. 3, 1928.

—Samuel Edwin, b. Oct. 21, 1905. Entered United States Military Academy, July 1, 1925, and graduated in Class 1929, on June 13.

—James Arden, b. March 1, 1910. Member 1930 Class at Plant City, Fla., High School.

4—Miriam Earle Mays, (dau. Samuel Mays and Catherine Moseley), b. at Saluda, S. C., Nov. 11, 1866, died in Florida May 25, 1884.

5—Martha Dart Mays, b. and d. at Saluda, S. C., 1868.

6—James Butler Mays, b. at Saluda, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869, d. Kingston, Ga., Feb. 25, 1872; buried at Kingston.

7—Catherine Josepha Mays, b. Kingston, Ga., Aug. 29, 1873, d. Augusta, Ga., Mar. 26, 1897.

8—Earle Walton Mays, b. in Florida, Aug. 28, 1876, m. Mary Wilming, b. April 22, 1882. Their children: Josephine, b. May 27, 1909; Earle Francis, b. Nov. 11, 1912; Mary, b. March 1, 1913; Helen, b. Dec. 8, 1915; James Butler, b. Nov. 7, 1916; Grace, b. Sept. 8, 1918; John, b. Jan. 23, 1921; Samuel E., b. Dec. 18, 1923; June Ann, b. June 28, 1928.

James Butler Mays, Jr. (second son, posthumous, of James Butler Mays and Miriam Earle), was born Sept. 13, 1836, in South Carolina, where he grew up. He entered the Freshman class South Carolina College 1854, but later went to University of Virginia for the study of medicine and finished in medicine at Charleston (S. C.) Medical College in 1858. He married Miss Azalea Poe in 1863; she was a daughter of a first cousin of Edgar Allen Poe. They removed to Florida in 1882 and settled in Tampa, where he practiced his profession. James Butler Mays Jr. served in the Confederate Army with his brother, Samuel Mays, throughout the Civil War. He died in Tampa in 1920. His children were:

a—James Butler, born March 13, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1866.

b—Willie Poe, born April 16, 1866; died at Tampa, 1917. Married Sadie Eason and left two children, James Butler and Charles William.

c—Wilton Earle, born July 19, 1868. Married Rosa Florence Smith, born Feb. 9, 1885. Their children are: Wilton Earle Jr. and James Smith Mays. Wilton Mays has been secretary of Glenwood cotton mills at Easley, S. C., for many years.

d—Ellen Poe, born at Pendleton, S. C., Sept. 4, 1873; unmarried.

e—Azalia Josefa, born near Greenville, S. C., Feb. 16, 1877. Married John D. Hobbs and their children are: Mildred Ellen, born March 9, 1903, and John Dixon, born Dec. 5, 1907.

f—Samuel Baylis, born May 23, 1871; died May 14, 1893, of typhoid fever.

g—Hallie Poe, born Sept. 7, 1879; married Mr. Gates; no children.

h—Frank Winslow, born near Greenville, S. C., Feb. 11, 1882; died June 6, 1907. Married Dec. 16, 1906, to Clorie May Howell; no children.

* * *

4—Dr. Rhydon Grigsby Mays (son of Samuel Mays and Nancy Grigsby), was born October 15, 1801; married Sara Smith, his cousin, daughter of Luke Smith, in

1835. He was clerk of the Baptist Church at Sardis, on Cedar Creek, a tributary of the Saluda River, of which church the Smiths, Mays' and Lamars were prominent members. Rhydon Grigsby Mays finally went to Florida and settled on the St. Johns River, near Jacksonville, where his wife Sara Smith Mays set out during the Civil War the first orange plantation in Florida. His home, Orange Mills, became a place of beauty and note, well known all along the St. Johns for its beautiful view of the river, which was many miles wide at that place. Rhydon Grigsby Mays and Sara Smith had issue:

a—Anne, m. Archibald Cole, left no issue; they lived near Palatka, Fla., and their beautiful plantation was inherited by relatives of Cole.

b—Elizabeth, m. John Bacon.

c—Samuel Mays, m. Miss Crawford, dau. of Gov. Crawford, and lived near Augusta, Ga. He was a captain in Confederate Army.

d—Sally Starke Mays, m. Col. Geo. Call, son of Governor Call of Florida. He was killed at the battle of Seven Pines and she lived for many years at the old homestead, Orange Mills, with her father; her son, Rhydon Mays Call, became a prominent lawyer and was appointed Federal Judge for the District of Florida. He married Miss Holmes of Jacksonville.

e—William Sumter Mays, m. Miss Waldo, his cousin. After his death his widow moved to Atlanta with her family of girls and became very prominent members of society.

* * *

5—Richard Johnson Mays, b. Jan. 22, 1808. Married Anna Williams in 1830. Their children were:

a—Elizabeth Williams. Died in infancy.

b—Sarah Caroline. Died when 12 years of age.

c—Richard Johnson. Married twice; left two sons, one of whom is still living at Tallahassee, Fla. (Richard Johnson).

d—Dannett Hill. Died when a boy.

e—Thomas Williams. Married Polly Simpkins and they have the following children still alive: Richard Mays of Texas, Mrs. Sadie Epps of Winter Haven, Fla.,

Mrs. Griffin of Jacksonville, Fla., Miss Polly Mays of Greenville, Fla., and James Mays.

f—James Warren Mays. Died just after the Civil War.

g—Samuel Pope Mays. Married Miss Garmany and has two sons living, Bythward Mays of Daytona, Fla., and Howard Mays of Waycross, Ga.

h—John Baptist Mays. Married Miss Bailey and has five children living, Miss Virginia Mays, Dannett Mays, Mrs. Christine Griffin, Mrs. Eliza Paramore and Simpkins Mays.

i—Waddy Thompson Mays. Died when three years old.

j—Dannett Hill Mays. Named for his brother, Dannett Hill. Married Emmie Parkhill, and their children are: Elizabeth Parkhill, b. July 22, 1882. Mary Eliza, b. May 4, 1884; (married April 19, 1911, to Colin Kelly and they have two children, Colin P. Kelly, b. July 11, 1915, and Emmala Mays Kelly, b. Sept. 4, 1919). Sara Croom Mays, b. Dec. 11, 1886, living in New York City; Emmala Parkhill Mays, b. March 29, 1888; married March 22, 1917, to John Boyd Gill, (and have two children, John Boyd Gill, b. May 22, 1918, and Dannett Mays Gill, b. Sept. 17, 1923). Margaret Bellamy Mays, daughter of Dannett Hill Mays and Emmie Parkhill Mays, b. Sept. 1, 1890, d. Sept. 10, 1891; Dannett Hill Mays, b. July 25, 1892, married Helen Barnes, April 28, 1923, (and have two children, Dannett Hill Mays, b. Aug. 7, 1925, and Airey Barnes Mays, b. Nov. 13, 1927); Charles Parkhill Mays, b. June 20, 1902.

k—Mary Caroline, married John E. Beattie of Greenville, S. C., and their children are: Eliza Mays Beattie, married John H. Earle; Fountain Fox Beattie, married Miss Arnold; Mary Speer Beattie, married Frazier Matthews; Sallie Cleveland Beattie, married Nelson C. Poe, Jr.; Hamlin Beattie, married Miss Lucie Parker; John Edgeworth Beattie, unmarried; Emily Hamlin Beattie, married Wm. B. Perrin.

The children of Fountain Fox Beattie are: Fountain Fox, Janell, and Dannett Mays.

Sallie Poe has one child, Mary Beattie.

6—Thomas Sumter Mays (twin to Samuel Warren Mays) was born June 7, 1805, and was married twice, to sisters, Sara Glasscock and Eliza Glasscock. After his death at his home in Montgomery, Ala., his widow, Eliza Glasscock, married Gen. Henry W. Hilliard, the noted statesman, and moved to Augusta, Ga. Thomas Sumter Mays had issue:

a—Sallie Mays, became instructor at Staunton Female Seminary and married in Staunton, Va.

b—Glasscock Mays, lived in Atlanta, Ga., was Superintendent Southern Express Company, and was killed in a fall at Tybee Island.

c—Harriett Mays, married George C. Ball of Montgomery, Ala.; was a newspaperwoman, serving on the staff of The Montgomery Advertiser, and The Birmingham Ledger, now The News, and had issue: Mays Ball, died of pneumonia; Elise Ball, unm., a newspaper writer in Atlanta; Sue Allen Ball, also a newspaper writer, unm.

d—Butler Mays (son of Thos. Sumter) lives in Montgomery, Ala.

e—Annie Mays, m. Richard T. Dow (in D.A.R. on record of Gen. Samuel Mays and is No. 10411. Harriet Mays Ball is No. 5001).

* * *

7—Samuel Warren Mays (twin to Thos. Sumter) died unmarried at the home of Thos. Sumter Mays, in Montgomery, Ala.

* * *

8—Dannett Hill Mays, married Jane Thomas and had issue: Sallie Mays, m. Mr. Livingston and lived in Madison, Fla.; Dannett Hill Mays, Jr., prominent planter in Madison, Fla.

* * *

9—Caroline Elizabeth Mays, b. Oct. 19, 1811, m. Theodore Brevard of Tallahassee, Fla. He was Surveyor-General of Florida, and Brevard county, Fla., was named for him. He was the son of Ephraim Brevard who was a prominent signer of the Declaration of Mecklinburg county, N. C., in 1775, called the Mecklinburg Declaration of Independence. Caroline Mays Brevard was edu-

cated at Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C., and was the author of a text-book used in the Florida schools, "History and Civil Government of Florida." They had the following children:

a—Theodore W. Brevard. Married Mary Call, daughter of Governor R. K. Call of Florida, and their children were Caroline Mays, Richard Call, Jane Kirkman, Alice Hayne, Ephraim Mays and three children who died in infancy.

b—Jane Kirkman Brevard. Married a Mr. Darby and they have one daughter, Mary Call Darby.

c—Robert Brevard, son of Caroline Mays and Theodore Brevard, married Mary Storey and left two children, Robert J. Brevard of Long Beach, California, and Caroline Mays who married a Mr. Moore of Charlotte, N. C.

d—Ephraim Brevard, son of Theodore Brevard second, married Elizabeth Carshire Robertson, and they have one son, Theodore third, now 14 years of age (1929).

* * *

10—Enoch Grigsby Mays, b. July 29, 1816, posthumous child of Gen. Samuel Mays; moved to Texas before the Civil War and became a prosperous cotton planter. He married Chlotilde Elizabeth Linton and had ten children:

a—Mary Elizabeth; m. Capt. F. M. Hammond of Gen. Joe Johnston's forces in Civil War.

b—Samuel Rhydon, m. Amanda Houston.

c—William Anderson, m. Texana Massie.

d—Caroline, d. an infant.

e—An infant who died.

f—An infant who died.

g—Enoch Grigsby, m. Delia Boatner.

h—Dannett Brevard, unmarried.

i—Ida Linton, m. John James Gannon, who built the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans, La. His widow lives in New York City, and her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Crump, the noted nerve specialist.

j—Lula Jane, m. Wesley Olin Connor, June 8, 1887; had issue: Dorothy Connor, m. Frank E. Austin and had

Frank Jr., Dorothy Jane; Lula Mays, died an infant; Capt. Brevard Mays Connor, Battery F, 165th Grig. Artillery, 90th Div. World War, A.E.F., Short Story Writer, class 1910, Yale University. Mr. Connor is a banker in Dallas, Texas, with the Republic National Bank.

THE WILL OF JAMES BUTLER MAYS

In the name of God, Amen, I, Jas. B. Mays of the territory of Florida, and County of Madison, planter, to be prepared against the liabilities to which human life is subject, do make this my last will and testament:

My soul I commit to a merciful God, and my body to the kindness of friends or the charity of the world. I give and bequeath to my wife Damaris Miriam Mays all the property inherited by her from her father to have and hold the same to herself and her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to the same extent she would have been entitled to previous to our intermarriage, under the will of her said father. And I further direct my executor or administrator to pay the said Miriam Mays as soon as the same can be collected the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the value of the slave Surrey who died while in my service, and the money expended of her portion of her father's estate.

Item Second: I give and bequeath to my dear son Samuel Elias Mays the residue of my property to-wit: Forty-two slaves and one thousand eight hundred and forty acres of land, being and lying in territory of Florida, Madison county, together with all my stock, crop, debts due me, etc., to have and to my said son Samuel E. Mays and the heirs of his body forever, and if my son Samuel E. Mays should die during his minority or without heirs lawfully begotten of his body, then it is my will that said property revert and be divided into three parts, one of which to belong to the children of my brother, Rhydon Grigsby Mays, another to the children of my sister, Caroline E. Brevard, and third to my brother, Dannett H. Mays, in full and entire property. And I hereby direct my said executor to sell on such terms of credit as he may think advisable all my said property,

to collect my debts which besides those of whose existence I have written, includes one thousand and fifty dollars paid for Thos. S. Mays to the Bank of the State of South Carolina with interest since the first of February last, and seven hundred dollars paid Holmes on account of wages as overseer of a portion of the legatees' and my mother's estate, and also of my distributive portion of the land returned to the Mrs. Livingstons, MegeHee and myself by Mr. Bellamy. It is my will when the same is due and collected that it be invested in bank or other stock. I hereby nominate and appoint Baylis G. Earle of Greenville and D. H. Mays of Florida executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this the twentieth day of December, 1835.

JAS. B. MAYS.

In the event of the expedition in which a portion of the neighborhood purpose to engage tomorrow proving a more dangerous one than is anticipated and it should be my fortune to fall, I pen a few notes hastily of the state of my business and my wishes respecting the mode of disposition and management of my property.

I paid for Sumter last winter the first of February somewhere between one thousand and twenty and one thousand and fifty dollars, for which I paid two and half per cent for the advance. If the debt is denied, the evidences of it and the payment can be furnished by the branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina at Columbia.

I hold several notes on Richard which are in pocket-book, locked in the upper one of the drawers, for four thousand eight or more hundred dollars with interest from date, payment divided into several installments, which on his paying or becoming principal in a note signed by myself principal and himself and Dannett Hill Mays security, I wish given him, and which balance is the sum actually due to Mr. Bellamy or the bank the holder for his purchase, my bank stock not being sufficient to cover it.

There is a settlement with Peachey and Company, or his partner Duerr, for the balance due me by H. P. Dawes for the sale of the cotton last year as a statement of my account for which they drew on my merchants in

New York in the summer; it is for bagging, etc., and Richard can determine their portion of it and pay it to my estate. Enoch in thirty-four workers is entitled to seven parts by that division of the crop and the expense can be settled. I made a note of his expenses (amounting to between eight hundred dollars) which I will enclose if I can find.

I wish about one hundred bales of cotton shipped to Robert Maitland and Son, and the remainder to Boyce and Company.

I wish my hands kept together another crop and the most rigid exaction made on my overseer for the discharge of his duty; and the utmost force devoted to making the heaviest cotton crop. If then the times are favorable I wish my bank stock sold and all my other property on such terms as will enable it to bring the highest price as is consistent with the safety of the debt.

If my wife should (not) marry again it is my wish that she have the use of the income of my property (except such portion as may be necessary to the support and education of my child until the maturity of our child and then distributed according to law). If she should marry again her distributive portion be then assigned her and the child's portion placed in bank in the care of trustees. My wife to choose the place of residence.

My notes are in my pocketbook referred to, which I wish expeditiously collected; the Galloways seated undertaking has an interest of twelve months on it, my land titles bundles in the upper drawer and the titles from Searcy in the drawer of the secretary, articles for the overseer to sign within the secretary itself, my book of accounts under the new drawers.

Dec. 25, 1835. JAMES BUTLER MAYS.

Notation on the back of copy of document:

"Copy of testamentary papers of J. B. Mays. Exhibit A. Filed 11th Oct., 1843.

J. Terry, O.E.D.

No. 767 in Partition 780.

ANOTHER MAYS LINE

(Supposed to have descended from Rev. William Mays, Kecoughton, but not yet authenticated).

This line of descent begins with William Mays, wife, Elizabeth, residents of Old Stafford county, Virginia, and recorded in Overwharton Parish Register (Boogher), page 129.

Gen. 1—William Mays, wife Elizabeth, as above; had a son.

Gen. 2—Benjamin, born in Stafford county, Va., Sept. 10, 1757, birth recorded in Overwharton Parish Register, page 129, and verified by his pension papers and by family record. He lived in Amherst county, Va., where he married Lutitia in 1776, and where he enlisted for the Revolutionary War in 1777. In 1800 he moved to near Statesville, N. C., where he lived and died and was buried and where his wife is also buried, in the "burying ground on the old Mays Farm near Statesville" (family record). His widow was a resident of Davidson county, N. C., in 1851. He was granted a pension by U. S. Government in 1833 for his services at the siege of Yorktown, Oct. 1781, where he served in the Virginia State Militia under Governor Nelson. (U. S. Pension Office records.) These parents had 15 children. One of these was:

Gen. 3—Robert, son of above, born July 23, 1779, in Amherst county, Va.; married, in 1804, Sara, daughter of Barton Dyson who was a resident of Salisbury District, Rowan county, N. C. Sara Dyson Mays was born September, 1783, and died in Kansas, Dec. 28, 1883, aged 100 years and three months. Robert and Sara Mays moved to Tennessee, then to near Blandinsville, Ill., where he died Jan. 25, 1846. They had 10 children, one of whom was:

Gen. 4—Elijah, born near Statesville, N. C., Sept. 21, 1809, and died Nov. 16, 1890, in Lane county, Oregon. He married in 1829 in White county, Tenn., Mary, the daughter of Joel and Catherine McBride Bradshaw,

who was born in White county, Tenn., July 10, 1812, and died Nov. 1, 1880, in Lane county, Oregon. They moved to Illinois in 1832, and to Oregon by way of "The Plains" with many of their children and family in 1852. There were 11 children, one of whom was:

Gen. 5—Robert Mays, eldest child of Elijah, born in White county, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1830, and died at "The Dalles," Oregon, April 7, 1902. He married Lemma Fowler, Sept. 28, 1849, who was born in Edwards county, Ill., Sept. 28, 1833, and married on her 16th birthday. She died in "The Dalles," Oregon, Dec. 23, 1910. They were married in Blandinsville, Ill., and came across the plains in 1852 with Elijah Mays and his family. There were nine children, one of whom was:

Gen. 6—Franklin Pierce Mays, born in Oregon in 1855, living in Portland, Oregon; married Genevieve, daughter of Joseph G. and Elizabeth Millar Wilson. They had two children. The Mays line ends here with the death of the only son, in 1910.

THE LINE OF CARL WILLIAM MAYS

Pitcher of the New York Yankees, the Cincinnati Reds and the New York Giants.

This line has not been definitely connected in Virginia, but begins with Abraham Mays, as follows:

Gen. 1—Abraham Mays, originally of Virginia, emigrated first to North Carolina, and in his 80th year removed to Kentucky, where he died, aged 95 years. He had a son.

Gen. 2—Henry Mays, married Sally T. Rogers, a niece of Steven Rogers, noted Methodist preacher. They had two sons, William and Benjamin.

Gen. 3—William, son of above, married Louisa C. Land, daughter of Fletcher and Mary D. Bullington Land, and had a son.

Gen. 4—Carl William Mays, well-known as a pitcher of underhand balls. He married Marjorie F. Madden of Hopewell, Pa., and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

THE MAYS FAMILY OF GEORGIA

1. George Washington Mayes—Charlotte Bushey-head.
Sarah Alice Necodemus nee Taylor.
2. John Thompson Mayes—Cynthis Pack Davis.
3. Frank A. O. Mayes—?
4. James Allen Mayes—Ophelia Davis.
Ruth Springston and Asma Foster.
5. Joeb Bryan Mayes—Martha McNair.
Martha J. Condy and Mary Drew. New Vaun
—1888-1891, chief.
6. Walter Adair Mayes.
7. Rachel Mayes—Lucullus McNair and John W. Petty.
8. William Henry Mayes—Rachel May Eliza Jane. Bell—Martha McNair—Susan Virginia Weir.
9. Richard Taylor Mayes.
10. Samuel Houston Mayes—Martha Elizabeth Vaun.
Minie Harrison nee Ball—1895-1899, chief.
11. Wiley B. Mayes—Emma Bonebrake.
Margaret Gillis nee McLaughlin and Ermina Cherokee Vaun.
12. Noel French Mayes.

About 1770 Joseph Mays, brother of General Samuel Mays, settled in Georgia and his son, Samuel Mays, married Nannie Adair, daughter of Chief Wat Adair, and the above are the names of their children. Their fifth son, Joel Bryan Mays, was principal Chief from 1888 till 1891, and their tenth son, Samuel Houston Mays, was principal Chief from 1895 till 1899.

Dr. Joseph F. Mays of 1801 Olive street, St. Louis, is the son of Samuel Houston Mays.

Chief Samuel Mays had four children—Dr. Jos. F. Mays of St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Mays of Spavinaugh, Okla.; Carrie Mays who married C. L. Samuel of Pryor, Okla., and Martha who died in infancy.

Chief Joel Bryan Mays married three times but left no children.

THE CHEROKEE LINE OF BUTLER CONNECTION

Ludwic Grant, a Scotchman, married a full-blood Cherokee woman in about 1726. Their daughter married William Emory, an Englishman, and they had three daughters. Their third and youngest daughter, "Susannah," married Capt. John Stewart, Junior Captain at Fort Loudon in about 1758. Captain John Stewart and his wife, Susannah (Emory) Stewart, had one son named "Onnotata" or "Bushyhead." This son married Nancy Foreman and among their children was Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, who married Eliza Wilkerson and their eldest son was Chief Dennis Wolf Bushyhead, who married Eloise Butler, daughter of James Leontine Butler, niece of the late M. C. Butler of South Carolina.

* * *

From the above account Chief Bushyhead should be named "Stewart."

* * *

Also I find that Mr. James Leontine Butler married a Miss Taylor of the Cherokee nation.

LINE OF ABNEY MAYS

Abney Mays, brother of General Samuel Mays, born 1758, died 1809.

William Mays, son of Abney Mays, born Nov. 10, 1780; died Nov. 30, 1848.

Henry Hill Mays, son of William Mays, born April 21, 1823; died Oct. 28, 1893.

* * *

William H. Mays, son of Henry Hill Mays, born Dec. 31, 1852. Married Miss Nola Barmore. Now living at Greenwood, S. C.

Douglas H. Mays, son of Henry Hill Mays, born in South Carolina; died in 1928 in Mississippi.

* * *

William Barmore Mays, son of William H. Mays, born in South Carolina Nov. 7, 1881; died Sept. 20, 1926.

Eugene Douglas Mays, son of William H. Mays, born in South Carolina Aug. 23, 1890. Now living at Orlando, Fla., and is District Freight Agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Henry Hill Mays had only two sons, William and Douglas.

* * *

William H. Mays had only two sons, Barmore and Eugene. Both of these were graduated from Clemson College, S. C.

* * *

There are other Mays now living in Edgefield and nearby counties that are descendants of the brothers of General Samuel Mays, but I have not been able to get in touch with them.

S. E. MAYS

July 18, 1929.

THE FAMILY OF MAYS



ADDENDUM

BYNUM

GRAY BYNUM, born Dec. 20, 1737; died Feb. 22, 1814; married April 2, 1761, Margaret Hampton, daughter of Anthony Hampton, born April 15, 1742; died Oct. 3, 1800.

William Bynum, born April 15, 1762; died July 13, 1768.

Dicey Bynum, born March 1, 1764; died Sept. 22, 1784.

Mary Bynum, born July 31, 1766; died in November, 1795; married John Carmichael.

JOHN BYNUM, born Nov. 25, 1768; died Aug. 18, 1822; survivor of the Hampton massacre.

Martha Bynum, born Jan. 2, 1772; died -----; married Lewis Blum.

Benjamin Bynum, born Jan. 2, 1772; twin; not traced.

Amelia Bynum, born Jan. 3, 1774; died young.

Sarah Bynum, born Nov. 12, 1775; died in December, 1803.

Ann Bynum, born Sept. 22, 1779; married Dr. Andrew Bowman.

Gray Bynum, born Feb. 22, 1782.

HAMPTON BYNUM, born Oct. 18, 1783; died Nov. 30, 1861.

Elizabeth Bynum, born May 30, 1786; died young.

HAMPTON BYNUM above married Jan. 20, 1811, Mary Coleman Martin, born April 23, 1785, died May 5, 1855.

Martha Jane Bynum, born Nov. 13, 1811; died in June 1884.

John Gray Bynum, born May 16, 1813; died Oct. 17, 1857.

Margaret Ann Bynum, born June 8, 1816.

Benjamin Franklin Bynum, born May 14, 1818; died May 13, 1896.

WILLIAM PRESTON BYNUM, born June 16, 1820; died Dec. 30, 1909.

Hampton Wade Bynum, born Sept. 20, 1822; died Aug. 13, 1880.

James Harrison Bynum, born Oct. 27, 1824; died Feb. 23, 1826.

Harriet Hampton Bynum, born May 5, 1831; died Dec. 15, 1906.
James Harrison (2nd), born Sept. 10, 1833; died Oct. 22, 1860.

WILLIAM PRESTON BYNUM above married Dec. 2, 1846,
Ann Eliza Shipp, born July 6, 1825, died June 4, 1885.

William Shipp Bynum, born Feb. 9, 1848; died Oct. 21, 1898.
Mary Preston Bynum, born Nov. 14, 1849; died April 7, 1875.

WILLIAM SHIPP BYNUM above married Dec. 8, 1870, Mary
Louisa Curtis, born July 12, 1849, died June 30, 1929.

William Preston Bynum, born Nov. 23, 1871; died July 18,
1891.

Mary DeRosset Bynum.

Eliza Shipp Bynum.

Katherine Fullerton Bynum.

Minna Bynum.

Curtis Ashley Bynum, born July 6, 1882; now living at Asheville, N. C.

Bartlett Shipp Bynum.

Susan Allan Bynum.

On page 145 Peter Bynum should read: "John Bynum, grandson of Anthony Hampton," and on page 151 Capt. John Harrison should read: "Capt. John Hampton."

Above furnished by Curtis Bynum of Asheville, N. C.

THE LEWIS FAMILY OF THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY —Walton Connection

John Lewis, founder of Staunton, Va., was the son of Andrew Lewis of Donegal, Ireland, descended of French Huguenots, and his wife, Mary Calhoun of Scotch parentage. He was a man of good education, high intelligence, great strength of character, and

common sense. He married in Scotland in 1716 Margaret Lynn, daughter of "The Laird of Loch Lynn," herself a woman of similar high character, refinement, and education. They settled in Donegal, Ireland, and leased for a long term lands from one Sir Mungo Campbell, who soon after died and left the estates to a dissipated son. The new heir needing money attempted to raise the rents of his long-term tenants contrary to their leases. Lewis refused to consent to this and the young Laird set out with a gay party of friends to evict Lewis from his home by force. In the attack on Lewis which followed, the latter's brother, ill in bed, was killed. Lewis returned fire and killed young Campbell. He was forced to flee the country to escape imprisonment. He went first to his wife's brother in Portugal, thence to America, landing in Pennsylvania, where his family with the assistance of their relatives soon joined him. He penetrated down into the Shenandoah Valley on exploring expeditions, and finally settled two miles east of Staunton, building of native stone the first house in Augusta county, which still stands on its original site in fairly good condition. John Lewis amassed great wealth, and became a leader of a group of splendid men in Augusta county whose names have become great in history, such as Preston, Anderson, McDowell, Alexander, Calhoun, Archibald, Jones and Madison. John Lewis himself located and laid out the town of Staunton, was Colonel of Militia of Augusta county, was Presiding Justice in 1745, Sheriff in 1748 and at 73 assisted Andrew, his son, in surveying the Greenbrier river in 1751. He lies buried on the little hill above the old stone house and the inscription on his grave reads thus: "Here lies the remains of John Lewis, who slew the Irish Lord, settled Augusta county, located the town of Staunton, and furnished five sons to fight the battles of the Revolution. He was the son of Andrew Lewis and Mary Calhoun, and was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1678, and died February 1st, 1762, aged 84 years. He was a brave man, a true patriot, and a friend of liberty throughout the world. *Nortalitate relictā vivit immortalitate inductus.*"

John Lewis of the Shenandoah and his wife Margaret Lynn left these children:

1. Samuel Lewis, b. in Ireland 1716, died single, took part in all the Indian fighting on the early frontier, was captain of the company of Augusta county men in the Braddock Expedition, and probably died shortly after that event.

2. Thomas Lewis, b. in Ireland, 1718, married Jan. 26, 1749, Jane Strother, daughter of William Strother of Fredericksburg. She was born in 1728 and was a schoolmate and early friend of George Washington. Thomas Lewis was a member of the Colonial

Congress of 1775, a Peace Commissioner to the Indian tribes after Point Pleasant, member of the Convention of 1776, assisted in framing the Resolutions which Patrick Henry introduced into the House of Burgesses, and was a member of the House of Burgesses for 22 consecutive years. He was a very fine surveyor, and his journal of his survey of the sources of the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers went into court as a record of "The Fairfax Line" and settled a boundary line dispute between Virginia and Maryland. He was a partner in surveying with George Washington, was a well-read man with a very extensive library, and a prominent man in the Burgesses in his time. Because of his poor eyesight he soon resigned the army and confined his public service to the House of Burgesses. For discussion of his descendants see Strother Family, page 270. He died Jan. 31, 1790, at Lynnwood on the Shenandoah, and his burial service was read by his old friend, Peachey Gilmer.

3. Andrew Lewis, b. in Ireland 1720, came to America at about 10 years old. He was with Washington at Fort Necessity, was with the Braddock Expedition, and was the hero of the battle of Point Pleasant. He married Elizabeth Givens of Augusta county. He died Sept. 1781, and is buried near Roanoke. Virginia has perpetuated his memory in honoring him as one of her favorite sons on the monument in the capitol grounds at Richmond. He had issue: John, who married Patsey Love, Thomas, Samuel, Andrew who married Eliza Madison, Anne the only daughter, who married Roland Madison.

4. William Lewis, b. in Ireland, 1724, a colonel in the Colonial and Indian wars, and was called the Civilizer of the Border because of his activities in establishing schools near the frontier settlements. He married Anne Montgomery, who died in 1808. He died in 1811, leaving issue: Margaret, b. 1756, John, b. 1758, Thomas, b. 1761, Alexander, b. 1763, William, b. 1766, Agatha, b. 1774, Elizabeth, b. 1777, and Charles, b. 1780.

5. Charles Lewis, b. in Augusta county Mar. 1, 1736, married Sara Murray who was b. Aug. 1, 1743. He was in the early Indian wars, was at Braddock's defeat, and wounded there, and was a captain of the Virginia Militia and in 1758 a Colonel of State Troops. He was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, while commanding a regiment under the command of his brother, Gen. Andrew Lewis. He had issue: Elizabeth, b. 1762, Margaret, b. 1765, John, b. 1766, Mary, b. 1768, Thomas, b. 1771, Andrew, b. 1772, and Charles, b. 1774.

6. Margaret Lewis, b. in Ireland, 1726, died single.

7. Anne Lewis, b. in Ireland, died single.

LEWIS LINE OF MERRIWETHER LEWIS THE EXPLORER

1. Sir Edward Lewis of Brecknockshire, Wales, had a son,

2. Gen. Robert Lewis, who having risen to rank of General in the British Army, had begun the practice of law in London, but came to Gloucester county, Va., in 1690, bringing with him his two sons, William and John Lewis. John's line is thus:

3. John Lewis, born in England, married in America Miss Warner, sister of Mildred Warner Washington; his home was named Warner Hall; he had issue:

4. Major John Lewis, 1669-1754, m. Frances Fielding and had

5. Col. Robert Lewis married Jane Merriwether, daughter of Nicholas Merriwether, and their children were: Robert, John, Charles, Nicholas and William.

6. William Lewis married Lucy Merriwether and their son was

7. Captain Merriwether Lewis, the explorer.

Note—A sister of William Lewis, father of Merriwether, was Mary Lewis, who married Samuel Cobb and went to Georgia. They were ancestors of Howell Cobb, C.S.A.

After William Lewis' death his widow, Lucy Merriwether Lewis, married John Marks of Virginia.

**REES TATE BOWEN OF BLUEFIELD, W. VA.,
DESCENDED FROM THOMAS LEWIS, BURGESS**

David Stuart, b. in Scotland, d. in Va., 1767, married Margaret Lynn, niece of Margaret Lynn Lewis, wife of Pioneer John of the Shenandoah. He had issue: Sabina, m. Capt. Williams of Augusta Co.; Margaret, m. Col. Richard Woods of Albemarle Co., and John, b. Mar. 17, 1749, m. Agatha Lewis McFrogg.

—Agatha Lewis McFrogg was the daughter of Thomas Lewis, Burgess, and widow of John McFrogg, killed at Point Pleasant. She married John Stuart on Nov. 18, 1776, and they had issue: Margaret Lynn Stuart, b. Dec. 31, 1777, m. Andrew Lewis, son of Col. Charles who was killed at Point Pleasant; Jane Stuart, b. Feb. 15, 1780, m. Col. Richard Crockett of Wythe Co., Va.; Charles Augustus Stuart, b. April 23, 1782, m. Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of Capt. William Robertson of the Revolution; Lewis Stuart, b. May 14, 1784, m. Sara Lewis, a granddaughter of Col. Charles of Point Pleasant. Col. John Stuart died Aug. 25, 1823, and is buried near Lewisburg, W. Va.

—Charles Augustus Stuart, b. April 23, 1782, graduated in law from Yale at 21 years and settled to practice in Greenbrier county. He married May 30, 1811, Elizabeth Robertson of Augusta county, the only daughter of Col. Wm. Robertson and his wife Anne Crawford. They had issue: John Stuart, b. Oct. 14, 1817, m. Margaret Lewis of the Cowpasture; William Robertson Stuart, b. Jan. 18, 1813; Elizabeth, b. 1838, married William B. Reid, and d. 1873.

—William Robertson Stuart, b. Jan. 18, 1813, d. May 7, 1900, m. Sept. 17, 1834, Lucy Ann Margaret Bradford, b. July 6, 1817, d. July 31, 1861, and they had issue: Lucy, d. young, Charles Augustus, m. (1) Midd Bell, (2) Nellie Lewis, Joseph John, d. young, William Robertson, m. Sue May of Baltimore, Hannah Augusta, m. Col. Thos. Peery Bowen of Tazewell Co., Elizabeth Jane, m. Edmund Sehon, a descendant of Col. Charles Lewis of Point Pleasant, Augustus Bradford, m. Laura Williams, James Henry (living 1930), m. Annie Miller, and Thomas Floyd Stuart.

—Thomas Peery Bowen, b. Aug. 2, 1838, d. Oct. 6, 1911, m. Hannah Augusta Stuart, b. Oct. 7, 1842, d. June 23, 1928, had issue: Lucy, d. young, Rees Tate, Jennie, m. William G. O'brien, and William Robertson, d. young.

—Rees Tate Bowen, m. April 30, 1901, Lena Alexander Walker, a descendant of Dr. Thomas Walker, pioneer explorer and physician of Colonial Virginia, and their children are Sara Augusta, Louise Stuart, Margaret Walker, Rees Tate Jr., George Harrison and Lena Belle Bowen.

From Photostatic Copy of Application for Marriage License

North Carolina Guilford County

Know all men by these presents That we, James Harrison, Anthony Hampton & Sam. Henderson, are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Sons the King his heirs and sucksessors in the Just & full sum of fifty pounds for the payment whereof we Jointly and severally bind ourselves our heirs, executors and each of us firmly by these presents seald with our Seals and dated this thirtyeth day of July ann. dom. 1773.

The Condition of the above Obligation is such that whereas the above bound James Harrison hath made application for License for a marriage to be Cellebrated between him and Elizabeth Hampton of Surry County and province of S. C. according to an act of assembly of this province ratified the 4th day of April 1741. Now if it shall not appear at any time hereafter that there is any Lawfull Caus to obstruct said marage then this Obligation be Void or else remain in full force and virtue.

James Harrison (Seal)
Anthony Hampton (Seal)
Sam'l Henderson (Seal)

Signed, Seald and
Delivered in presence of
Wade Hampton.

THE AUTHOR'S LINE OF DESCENT

1. William Moseley (1) came to Va. in 1649. His wife's name was Susanna. They came to Va. in 1655. He was a landholder in Va.
 2. Arthur Moseley (2), son of William Moseley, born about 1655, married Sarah Hancock in Va. about 1688. He died about 1728. He was prominent in Va. and a large landholder.
 3. William Moseley (3), son of Arthur Moseley, born in Va. about 1692. He was a prominent citizen in Va. and a large landholder. Further details are lacking. Wife's name was Frances.
 4. Mathew Moseley, son of William Moseley, born in Va. about 1735. He married Martha Poythress (4) in Va. He died in 1769. He was a landholder in Va. and a prominent citizen.
 5. Joseph Moseley (5), son of Mathew Moseley, was born in Va. in 1774. He married in 1789 Mary Robertson of Va., daughter of James Francis Robertson (6). He removed to S. C. where he was a large landholder.
 6. Mathew Francis Moseley (7), son of Joseph Moseley, was born in S. C. about 1800. He married in 1832 Mary Anne Brown (8). He died in 1870. He was a highly respected Baptist minister.
 7. Elvira Catherine Moseley (9), daughter of Mathew Francis Moseley, born in 1838, married in 1857 Samuel Elias Mays (10). She died in 1894, her husband dying in 1906.
 8. Samuel Edward Mays, son of Samuel Elias Mays.
-

MOSELEY—

1—Page 161	4—Page 162	7—Page 173	10—Page 39
2— " 161	5— " 163	8— " 173	
3— " 162	6— " 181	9— " 40	

AUTHOR'S LINE OF DESCENT

-
1. Rev. William Mays (1), born in England in 1574. He came to America about 1620. He was married, but his wife's name is not known.
 2. John Mays (2), son of Rev. William Mays, was born about 1615. He married a Miss Newcomb in Va. He was a landholder in Va. Date of death unknown.
 3. Henry Mays, son of John Mays, was born about 1645. Wife's name is not known. He was a landholder in Va. Date of death unknown.
 4. Mattox Mays, son of Henry Mays, was born in Va. He married Dorcas Abney (3), who removed to S. C. after her husband's death.
 5. Samuel Mays (4), son of Mattox Mays, born in Va. in 1762. Married Nancy Grigsby in S. C. He served in the Revolutionary war.
 6. James Butler Mays, son of Samuel Mays, born in 1798, married in 1834 Damaris Miriam Earle. He died 1836.
 7. Samuel Elias Mays, son of James Butler Mays, was born 1834, married to Elvira Catherine Moseley in 1857. He died in 1906.
 8. Samuel Edward Mays, son of Samuel Elias Mays.
-

MAYS—

1—Page	9	3—Page	73
2— "	10	4— "	26

AUTHOR'S LINE OF DESCENT

1. Enoch Grigsby (1), born in Va. 1715, married Mary Butler (2).
Died in 1789.
 2. Nancy Grigsby, daughter of Enoch Grigsby, born 1775, married
1793 to Samuel Mays (3). She died in 1828.
 3. James Butler Mays (4), son of Samuel Mays, was born 1798,
married 1834 to Damaris Miriam Earle (5). He
died in 1836.
 4. Samuel Elias Mays (6), son of James Butler Mays, was born
1834, married 1857 to Elvira Catherine Mose-
ley. He died in 1906.
 5. Samuel Edward Mays was the son of Samuel Elias Mays.
-

GRIGSBYS—

1—Page 157
2— " 114

3—Page 26
4— " 38

5—Page 107
6— " 39

AUTHOR'S LINE OF DESCENT

-
1. William Butler (1), the first of record in Va. of this family, came to Va. about 1737. He was a landholder in Va. and a prominent citizen. He married Anne Mason in Va., but dates are unknown.
 2. Mary Butler (2), daughter of William Butler. She was generally called "Mollie." She was born in Va. She married Lt. Enoch Grigsby (3) of the Rev. They removed to S. C. Her family thought her very energetic and resourceful.
 3. Anne Grigsby called "Nancy", daughter of Lt. Enoch Grigsby, born about 1775, was married about 1793 to Gen. Samuel Mays (4) of S. C. She died about 1828.
 4. James Butler Mays, son of Gen. Samuel Mays, born in 1798, married Miriam Earle (6) in 1834. She was the daughter of Capt. Samuel Earle of the Rev.
 5. Samuel Elias Mays (7), son of James Butler Mays, born in S. C. in 1834, married in 1857 to Catherine Moseley (8) who was born in 1838.
 6. Samuel Edward Mays, son of Samuel Elias Mays.
-

BUTLER—

1—Page 114	3—Page 157	5—Page 38	7—Page 39
2— " 116	4— " 4	6— " 109	8— " 174

AUTHOR'S LINE OF DESCENT

1. William Hampton (1), emigrant to Va. about 1620. Tradition says he was a retired merchant from London, England.
 2. Captain John Hampton, son of William Hampton, married Mary Mann in Va., and lived at Hampfield; Kingston Parish, Fairfax, Va.
 3. John Hampton, son of Captain John Hampton, married Margaret Wade in Va. and lived in Fairfax, Va.
 4. Anthony Hampton (2), son of John Hampton, married in Va. in 1741. His wife was a Miss Bissell (or Preston), born 1715.
 5. Elizabeth Hampton, daughter of Anthony Hampton, was married about 1773 to James Harrison (3). They lived on the border of S. C.
 6. Harriet Harrison, daughter of James Harrison, was married in 1793 to Captain Samuel Earle (4) of the Rev. Army.
 7. Damaris Miriam Earle, daughter of Captain Samuel Earle, was married to James Butler Mays (5) in 1834.
 8. Samuel Elias Mays (6), son of James Butler Mays, born in 1834; he married 1857 Elvira Catherine Moseley. He died in 1906.
 9. Samuel Edward Mays, son of Samuel Elias Mays.
-

HAMPTONS—

1—Page 143	3—Page 152	5—Page 38
2— " 143	4— " 105	6— " 39

AUTHOR'S LINE OF DESCENT

1. John Earle (1) emigrated to America about 1649. The family tradition is that he was a Royalist and came to America for safety from the Cromwellians. 'Tis thought that his wife was Mary Symons. He finally settled in Va. He is thought to have been born about 1614 and died in 1660. He was near relative of Sir Walter Earle.
2. Samuel Earle (2), son of John Earle, married Bridget Hale in Va. He was a merchant in Va. and a landholder. He died in 1696.
3. Samuel Earle (3), son of Samuel Earle, the first, married in Va., Phyllis Bennet. He was a surveyor of roads in Va.
4. Samuel Earle (4), son of Samuel Earle, the second, married Anne Sorel in 1726. He was prominent in Va. Graduate of William & Mary, Sheriff of Frederick county, Major in Lord Fairfax's Regiment, and member of House of Burgesses.
5. Baylis Earle (5), son of Samuel Earle, the third, was born 1734 in Va. Married Mary Prince (6) in 1757. Baylis Earle was an outstanding patriot in the Rev. and was revered for his goodness of heart as well as for his sound judgment.
6. Captain Samuel Earle (7), born in Va. in 1760, married Harriet Harrison (8) in 1793. He died in 1833. He was a noted partisan and cavalry leader in the war of the Rev. After the war he was considered one of South Carolina's leading citizens.
7. Damaris Miriam Earle (9), daughter of Capt. Samuel Earle, was born in S. C. in 1808. She was married to James Butler Mays (10) about 1834. She died in Florida in 1881; much lamented, as she possessed the virtues of benevolence and friendship in a degree rarely met with.
8. Samuel Elias Mays (11), son of James Butler Mays, was born in 1834, was married in 1857 to Elvira Catherine Moseley (12), who was born in 1838 and died in 1894, her husband dying in 1906. He was a soldier of the Confederate army for 4 years, and made a good record.
9. Samuel Edward Mays, son of Samuel Elias Mays.

EARLES—

1—Page	82	5—Page	89	9—Page	109
2— "	85	6— "	216	10— "	38
3— "	86	7— "	105	11— "	39
4— "	86	8— "	106	12— "	174

AUTHOR'S LINE OF DESCENT—HARRISONS

The South Carolina Harrisons claim descent from the Harrisons of Berkley, whose founder was Benjamin Harrison.

1. John Harrison, a near relation of the signor, m. Sara Daniel and moved from Va. to N. C. before the Revolution.

2. James Harrison, son of John Harrison, m. Elizabeth Hampton, sister of Gen. Wade Hampton, and served in the Revolution.

3. Harriet Harrison, daughter of James Harrison, m. Capt. Samuel Earle of the Revolution.

4. Miriam Earle, daughter of Capt. Samuel Earle, m. James Butler Mays.

5. Samuel Elias Mays, son of James Butler Mays, m. Catherine Moseley.

6. Samuel Edward Mays, son of Samuel Elias Mays.
(See Harrison, Hampton, Earle and Mays lines).

ABNEY LINE OF DESCENT

1. Dannett Abney came to Va. with his wife Mary in 1692 or earlier.

2. Dannett Abney, Jr., son of Dannett, born in Va., m. Mary Meridith.

3. Samuel Abney, son of Dannett Abney, served in Revolution and was killed by Cunningham's Tories in 1781. Married Martha Collins. All his sons served in Revolution. See list soldiers American Magazine of Genealogy, Aug. 1929, Pg. 18.

4. Dorcas Abney, daughter Samuel Abney and Mary Collins, m. Mattox Mays.

5. Samuel Mays, son of Mattox Mays, m. Anne Grigsby.

6. James Butler Mays, son of Gen. Samuel Mays, m. Miriam Earle.

7. Samuel Elias Mays, son of James Butler Mays, m. Catherine Moseley.

8. Samuel Edward Mays II, son of Samuel Elias Mays.
(See Abney, Grigsby, Earle and Mays lines).

CORRECTIONS

Page 24—Meakin is Strother descendant instead of Mays.

Page 45 (No. 9), fourth line—Theodore Brevard was nephew, not son, of Ephraim Brevard the Signor (Brevards, P. 249).

Page 46—"Wesley Olin" should read "William O. Connor." Also fourth line from bottom p. 46 Mrs. should read "Married." "Ida Linton Gannon's daughter married Dr. Crump."

Page 90—Dr. Elias Earle m. Frances Wilton Robinson, not Robertson. Same correction pp. 91 and 109.

Page 95—Fourth line from bottom, "Brayton" should read "Drayton."

Page 104—Line three, "Homar" should read "Bomar."

Page 105—Capt. Samuel Earle Fallow should read "Farrow."

Page 112—Line two, last name on line should be "George Patrick."

Page 113—The Butler Arms has no red. The horizontal striped area indicates blue.

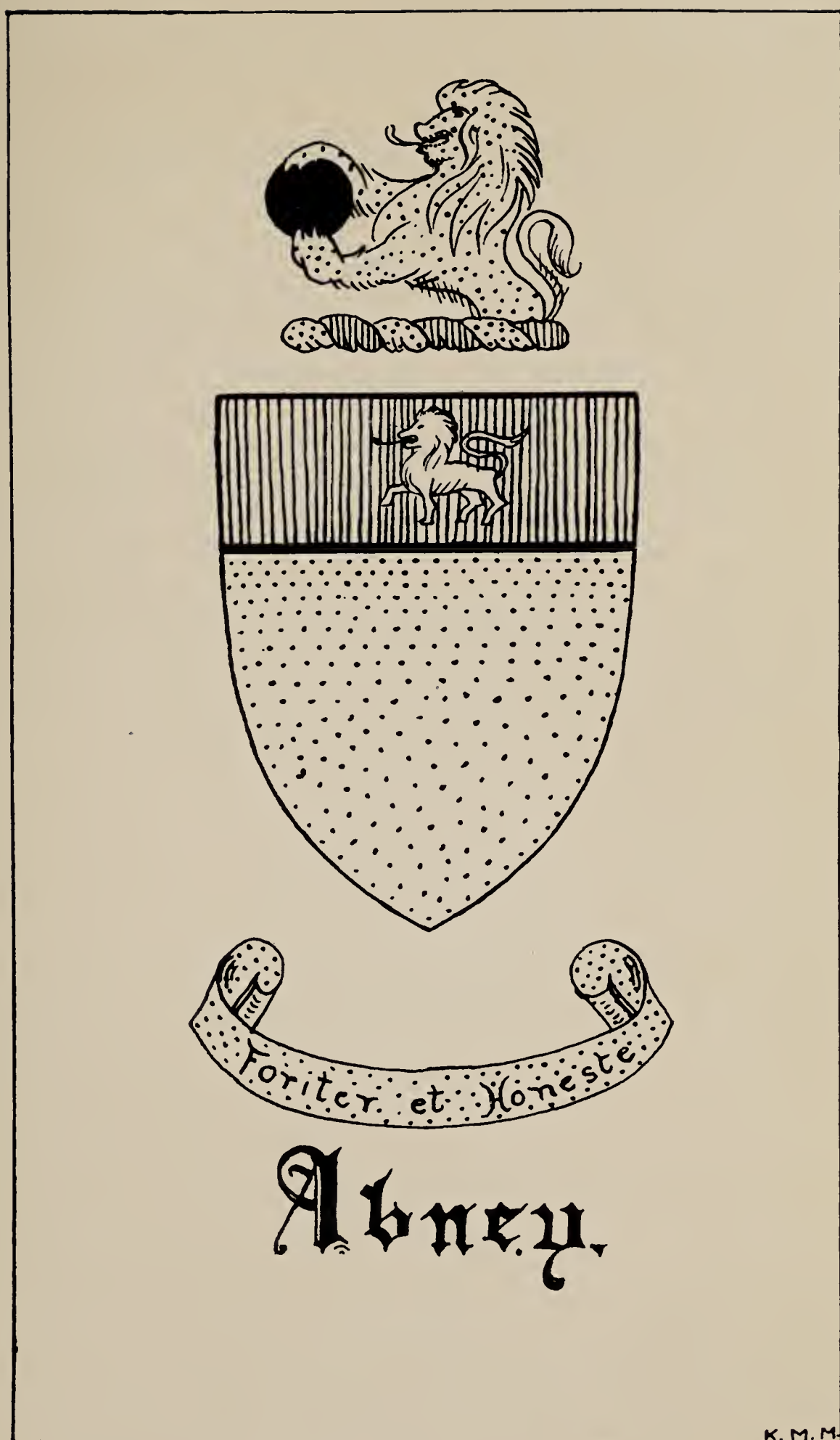
Page 136—Line 13, "Pigeon" should read "Piggen," meaning a small wooden tub.

Page 160—The Moseley Arms has no red; the shading on the torse under the crest indicates black and silver, the predominant colors of the coat.

Page 193—Line 14, Robert Toombs' death was 1885.

1930

Printed in U.S.A.



ABNEY:—

of County Leicester, St. Mary's, England. Coat secured from Institute of Genealogy.

Dotted area, gold; solid area, black; vertical striped area, red; plain area, silver.

The Abneys of America

and

Their Origin in England

Traced from

The Albinis of Derbyshire

References: The Albinis of Derbyshire, by Pym Yeatman: Notes and Researches into Abney Family Records made by John R. Abney of New York City, and Agatha Abney Woodson, Edgefield, S. C.

MEMORANDUM

William the Conqueror—Came to England, 1066, died 1087. Completed the Domesday Book, about 1086. Had two sons, William (The Red or Rufus) and Henry, succeeding him in turn.

William Rufus, reigned from 1087 to 1100. Was succeeded by his brother

Henry I—1100 to 1135. Was succeeded by his nephew Stephen, son of his sister Adela.

Stephen, son of Adela, 1135 to 1154. Succeeded by the daughter of Henry I who was

Matilda, who married Henry, son of Geoffery Plantagenet, and reigned as Henry II—Matilda, 1154 to 1189. They had sons Richard and John who succeeded, first, Richard I, from 1189 to 1199, and John, 1199 to 1216. Was succeeded by Henry III, 1216 to 1272. Was succeeded by Edward I, 1272 to 1307. Was succeeded by

Edward II, 1307 to 1327. Was succeeded by
 Edward III, 1327 to 1377. Was succeeded by
 Richard II, 1377 to 1399. Was succeeded by

The Lancastrians—

Henry IV, 1399 to 1413,
 Henry V, 1413 to 1422,
 Henry VI, 1422 to 1461, then the

House of York—

Edward IV, 1461 to 1483,
 Edward V, 1483 through 1483,
 Richard III, 1483 to 1485,

Then the Lancastrians Again—

Henry VII, beginning the Medieval Period, 1485 to 1509,

Henry VIII, 1509 to 1547,

Edward VI, 1547 to 1553, with Somerset as Protector, after whom

Lady Jane Grey was nominally queen for about ten days, succeeded by

Mary, daughter Henry VIII, as "Bloody Mary," 1553 to 1558, then came

Elizabeth, her sister, 1558 to 1603.

THE ABNEYS OF AMERICA

The name Abney is derived from the name Albini which was of Norman-French origin, and came into England with William the Conqueror. The Abney Family of America is descended from the Abneys of Derbyshire, England, whose founder was Noel, or Niel, or Nigel de Albini, a brother-in-law of the Conqueror, who accompanied the latter into England and was awarded land, and became the head of a great Barony.

Nigel de Albini, the first of the name in England, was the son of Niel de St. Sauveur, Viscount de Cotentin and his wife, Godhilde de Barcelona, the daughter of

Raymond de Borel, Count of Barcelona. Niel de St. Sauveur was a direct descendant in the male line of the great Ivar, Jarl of Norway, the forerunner of the Norman Kings. Another form of the French name Albini was Aubigne, or D'Aubigne, known in America today as Dabney, and many of the D'Aubigne name have won fame and renown in France.

About 1086 the Conqueror completed the Domesday Book, a record of the surveys and holdings of English properties at that date, and in this Domesday Book Nigel de Albini held many properties in Derbyshire and neighboring vicinities, among which were the manors of Gresley Linton, Bathcote, Swadlincote, Swepston, Gresley, Newtown, Donesthorpe, Twycross, Catton, Tickentall, and others; from his large holdings in Staffordshire he is sometimes called Nigel de Stafford.

The descendants of Nigel de Albini de Stafford lost their barony about the time of Henry I, and it is likely that the partition of their estates grew out of the quarrel between the Stephenite and Plantagenet lines. The various Albini lines are somewhat confused during the early reigns after the Conqueror, some of the Albini holdings going to the Earl of Chester, some to Earl of Ferrers, and elsewhere. The small Albini manor of Wychford is one of the few which has an almost unbroken record of descent, step by step.

The Estate of Willesley, or Wivislie, as it was then known, was one of the principal Albini holdings; it came down through the Earls of Chester and Arundell, to Robert de Tattersall, through his marriage to the sister of Lady Isabel Albini; during the subsequent troubled reigns Albini families at Wivislie gradually became known as Ingwardbys, and it is now thought that the early Albinis of Wivislie assumed another and territorial name, that of Ingwardby, in order to hold their possessions. The Ingwardbys having used the old Albini Arms is a good base for this conjecture. About 1131 the Albinis were still in possession at Wivislie; by the time of Henry III, 1216-1272, we find Ingwardbys living there; then by the time of Henry IV, 1399-1413, the name Albini has settled down to the simpler Anglicized form of Abney, and we find John Abney seated at Willesley Manor, suggesting that the Ingwardbys have assumed their family name of

Abney. The following records have been found, representing the time of the Ingwardby occupation of Willesley Manor, the Abney ancestral home:

—Nicholas de Ingwardby, son of John de Ingwardby about the time of Henry III, 1216-1272, married Cecilia de Meysam (Measham), a daughter of William de Meysam, widow of Henry Wychard.

—William de Ingwardby, 1279, attested the charter of Nicholas de Angersville in Bucks. In 1309 or '10 he held Wiveslie of Peter de Gresley; he married Albreda, daughter Michael de Wiveslie, and they had sons, Nicholas de Ingwardby, who in 1309 or '10 was guardian of Isabella, daughter Sir Peter de Gresley, and Robert who in 1318 had a grant from Osbert de Stretton on Octorpe.

—Nicholas de Ingwardby, son of William, 1279, held Wiveslie of Peter de Gresley, married Isabella, daughter Thos. Staunton and his wife Johanna de Stafford, who re-married Peter de Gresley. They had issue; William, m. Walter de Touk's daughter, Matilda.

a—Nicholas, who had a daughter Alice.

b—John, who had a daughter Alice who married William Sheyle of Octorpe, and their son John Sheyle granted his land to their son John Abney in 1399.

c—Also, Phillip, Thomas, and Albreda.

—William Ingwardby, son of Nicholas, held Wiveslie, and granted all his lands to John Charnels of Swarkeston in 1348. He married Matilda, daughter of Walter de Touks, and their son was William Ingwardby.

In 1399 we find a John Abney seated at Willesley and from then on up to the time of Elizabeth, 1558, it is supposed without doubt that the estate descended regularly; but because of the fact that the Manor of Willesley is now in the hands of strangers not of Abney blood, who have closed the muniment room of the manor to the Abneys, it is not possible to establish a true pedigree of this intervening period. A few records are found of Abney occupation before 1578, on monuments in Abney Church, now partly defaced, but supplied from notes taken in 1662 by Elias Ashmore, found in Coxe's "Churches of Derbyshire":

On the alabaster slab over the grave of John Abney and Mary his wife are written: "Hic jacet Johes Abney —et Maria, uxor eius quiquidem Johes obiit primo die mensis Decembris anno dni millimo d quinto."

On the alabaster slab over George Abney and Ellen his wife: "Here lieth the body of George Abney and Ellen his wife, who George deceased the first day of March in the year of our Lord 1578 and the said Ellen deceased the iii day of December in the year of our Lord MCDCLXXI."

Following is the pedigree of the Abneys after the Ingwardby occupation, beginning with George Abney of the will 1578:

—George (in other records called Henry) and Mary his wife, will dated 1578. His heir was James Abney. Other children were: Edmund, to whom he willed money and who settled at Leicester, and founded the Leicester Abneys at St. Mary's, Robert (other records call him Henry) of Newton-Burgoland, who founded the Newton-Burgoland Abneys; Ann who married a Hawsey, and others not traced.

—James Abney, heir of George, will 1578, married Mary Milward, and their heir was George, and there was a daughter who married Richard Adderly of Coton.

—George Abney of Willesley, son and heir of James, married Margaret, daughter of Michael Lowe of Tamshorn, a sister of Lady Bromley. They had James, their heir, b. 1599, and John the 2nd son.

—James Abney, son of George, was born Jan. 31, 1599, and married Jane Mainwaring, daughter of Edward Mainwaring of Whatmore, Staffordshire. In 1656 he was Sheriff for Derby; they had issue:

a—Sir Edward Abney, wife Damaris Andrews.

b—George Abney, first son, died 1662.

c—Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor of London, 1690, will probated 1721, had 11 children, all dead before himself. m. (1) Elizabeth Earyl; m. (2) Mary, daughter Thos. Gunston.

d—James, died without issue.

e—Abigail, married Ralf Cotton of Bellport and had:

—Roland Cotton, m. Mary, dau. Sir Samuel Sleigh, and had

1—William Cotton, first son from whom descend the Etwall Cottons and Lady Palliser of Hampton Court.

2—Mary Cotton, m. Henry Eyre.

3—Elizabeth Abigail Cotton, m. Sir Lynch Cotton, ancestors of the viscounts Cambermere.

—Sir Edward Abney, heir of James Abney (1599), was M.P. for Leicester, 1690-98. Will dated Sept. 19, 1718. He was baptized Feb. 6, 1631, and died aged 97. Was knighted in 1673. He married Damaris Andrews, daughter Thos. Andrews; m. (2nd) Judith Barre. By Judith Andrews he had:

James Abney, son and heir, history unknown. He was not buried at Willesley where his two sisters lie. He is thought to have gone to America and settled.

By Judith Barre Sir Edward Abney had:

a—Edward Barre Abney, 1st son, demented, died 1721, unm.

b—Sir Thos. Abney.

—Sir Thomas Abney, Judge of C. B. Knight, son of Sir Edward Abney and Judith Barre, married Frances Burton, daughter of Joshua Burton. His only son and heir was born after his death. He had entailed his estates in default of a male heir upon his cousin, Robert of Newton-Burgoland. He was suddenly cut off by jail fever contracted while trying cases at Old Bailey Prison. His will was held invalid because it was not legally attested; it was proved Sept. 18, 1750. His posthumous son was

—Thomas Abney of Willesley, last male of the line, will dated Feb. 23, 1789, left his personal estate to his wife, and the property of Willesley to follow the entail and go to his daughter and heiress, Lady Parnel Abney.

—Lady Parnel Abney, daughter of Thomas Abney, married Charles Hastings, illegitimate son of the 10th Earl of Huntington. Hastings became a distinguished Indian General and was given a Baronetcy in the time of the Regency. He was an atheist, however, and lost his mind, and he ended his unhappy career by suicide, leav-

ing an only son the second and last Baronet. Lady Parnel Hastings passed her last days at Willesley, afflicted with blindness, and after her death, although he had always promised her that the estate would revert at his death to the Abneys, he settled it in 1844 upon an entire stranger, a sister of the last Marquis of Hastings. Sir Charles Hastings had made it a condition of the settlement that the holders of the estate should assume the name and Arms of the Family, and therefore Mr. Clifton who married the new holder of the property assumed the Abney Arms also, though the College of Heralds very properly arranged it for him.

And therefore it is seen that at the present time the owners of the estate of Willesley, the old Abney Manor House, remain under the name and arms of the Abneys although not inheriting a drop of Abney blood. According to Mr. Yeatman in 1907 the Muniment Room at Willesley, containing the ancient records of the Abney family, still remains closed to the Abney line.

* * *

Following are a few varied and interesting records of the Willesley Abneys:

On the Patent Rolls of James I, and in Grant Book, Virginia, page 65, May 28, 1609, there are entries concerning one Henry Abney whose activities are thought to have brought branches of the Abney lines to America. Robert, Earl of Salisbury, Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Henry, Earl of Southampton, William, Earl of Pembroke, and others obtained a grant to inhabit and plant in Virginia and "to incorporate with others as they shall hereafter admit to be joined with them, whether they go in their persons to be planters there, in the said plantations, or whether they go not but to adventure their money, goods, and chattels, to be one body perpetual paying for such privilege one-fifth of all ore, gold, etc." These shares of the Adventure would remain the property of the Adventurers and be handed down in their families. The names upon the Patent Rolls of 1610 are very numerous and contain many Derbyshire Adventurers. Among them are Sir Roland Cotton, Richard Percival, Esq., Robert Bowler, John Bullock, Henry Dabeine—(d'Abene, or Abeney, or Abney??), William Gresley, Thomas Culpepper of Wiggell, Knt., Oliver Cromwell, Knt., etc., etc., etc.

It was not until many years after that that the Abney family availed themselves of the opportunities to settle in Virginia, and at present Henry Dabeine has not been identified positively with the Derbyshire family. However, many Abney connections were among the Adventurers, and their names are still to be found in Virginia today. There is some confusion about the identity of this Henry Dabeine—there is no Henry Abney found among the Derbyshire families in 1610. The Milwards give a Henry of the time of Elizabeth, and he was grandfather to Edmund of Leicester, but there is no proven identity there to the holder of the Virginia Patents shares. Suffice it to say that in 1663 George Abney of London bequeaths his silver tobacco box to his cousin Richard Wynn. This might indicate that the family of Henry Abney were making some use of their interest in the Great Patent of 1610, possibly by temporary leases or assignments, for George Abney belonged to the Newton-Burgoland Abney family. Possibly these indications would show the reason for the later appearance in America of the emigrants, Paul, Dannett, and the missing James of Willesley who some suppose was the founder of another American branch.

* * *

The will of George Abney of Willesley, County Derby, Gentleman, proven Jan. 7, 1578, dated Jan. 4, 1570:

“To be buried in the churchyard of the Chapell at Willesley. Whereupon I will that there be a gravestone laid with the ‘pictures of me and my wife and children, with the dates of our deaths’.” (This wish was observed, and they partly remain to this day.)

To John Abney, son, 20 pounds, to Edmund, son, 40 pounds, to Thomas, son (youngest), 40 pounds, to Robert, all the goods now at the house belonging to the house, with all the appurts., which I have lately given him in Newton-Burgoland, County Leicester. To Ann Hawsey, daughter, 10 pounds, to god children, George Whatton, George Vincent, George Hawsey, and George Abney, 10 pounds each. Legacies to servants, etc. (Names of some 13 given.) To the poor within the towns of Willesley, Ashby-Pakington, Meysam, Oke-thorpe, Dunsthorpe, etc. (all places held by the Albinis,

his ancestors, and in which his kinsmen the Gresleys also held interest.) His signet "with his arms engraven thereon to his eldest son whom he appoints executor, the Earl of Huntington to be overseer." Witnesses, Henry Edgall, Richard White, George Starkey, and William Ward, also farmer.

—Will of James Abney of Willesley, Esq., May 27, 1609, proved by his son George, April 7, 1620, son and heir George Abney son-in-law, Richard Adderley of Coton, Stafford.

—Will of George Abney of Willesley, dated Dec. 5, 1643, proved June 19, 1646, son and heir James who married Jane Mainwaring.

**Brief Data on the Newton-Burgoland, and Measham
Hall Abneys, Founded by Members of the
Willesley Manor Family.**

George Abney of the will 1578 had the following sons: James, the eldest and the heir of Willesley; Robert, to whom had been devised the Newton-Burgoland property; John and Thomas whose history has not been traced, and Edmund of Leicester whose family will be discussed later.

Little is known of the earlier history of the Newton-Burgoland estate—or whether George Abney inherited or purchased it, but he gave it in his will to his son Robert who thus began that branch of the Abney family. The first document referring to it is the Inquisition Postmortem, made upon the death of Robert, Dec. 20, 1601, will proved July 2, 1602. His heir and first son was Thomas, aged 16, April 18, 1602. Robert, son of this Thomas, was the owner of Newton-Burgoland during the Commonwealth and fought under Lord Grey, son of Earl of Stamford, one of the Regicides at the trial of Charles I. He died without issue 1658, and the estate passed to his half-brother Thomas, then of St. Bartholomew's Exchange, London, where he remained until 1702, when he administered the estate of his son Edward. He was contemporary with Thomas, Lord Mayor of London, 1694. His eldest son, George, was a merchant at Lisbon and died there in 1744, willing his estates in the

County of Derby, and of Leicester, to his brothers Robert and George. Robert in his will dated Sept. 1, 1744, in which he is described as of Newton-Burgoland, willed to his son William lands in Newton and Shakston, willed all the lands that had come to him from his brother George, whether in Great Britain, Portugal or elsewhere. He left several sons, Robert, High Sheriff of Warwickshire, George, Joseph, Edward, and William of the Inner Temple who married Catherine Wotton, daughter of William Wotton, R. N. of Little Canons, Herts, with a fortune of 80,000 pounds, and ultimately succeeded to the family estates. The Wottons were descended from the Wottons of Boston, England, who intermarried with the Dannets of Leicester, for whom the Abneys of Leicester named several of their sons, and which name they subsequently carried to America. From the Wottons also descended Lord Grey under whom Robert Abney fought during the Cromwellian Revolution.

One of the most remarkable members of the Newton-Burgoland Abney family was this same William Abney who married Catherine Wotton. The Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1800 gives a memoir of him in which it is stated that he bought the entire estate of Measham and erected the family mansion there. He was born Nov. 25, 1713, and died aged 87 in 1800. He is described as "the last of the old-fashioned race of English proprietors whose chief pleasure rose from spending little upon himself and assisting his poorer neighbors, maintaining at the same time a most hospitable establishment where tenantry and neighbors alike were welcomed with a true patriarchal reception." His carriage, built for the coronation of George III, was drawn by four long-tailed horses, and driven by a coachman who had been fifty years in the service of the family. His domestics had grown grey in his service, and it was curious to see him waited upon by four or five tottering servants of his own age, who regarded him more as a brother than as a master. His liveries corresponded with the other parts of his establishment—long shoulder knots with sleeves and pockets of the preceding century. He was a man of vigorous mind, a Whig of the Revolution, and had a great attachment to the house of Hanover. The costume he wore when going with his tenantry to oppose the Pretender at Swarkeston Bridge

is still preserved by one of his descendants, Mrs. Barron, and his picture is at Measham. To him we are indebted, says Yeatmen, for what little is known of the family. He probably had little intercourse with his cousins at Willesley, but with the rest of the Abneys was excluded from the Willesley Muniment Room. As he was a barrister, this was understood. If a lawyer had had access to the Muniment Room at Willesley, the Willesley property would never have passed from the hands of its heirs of the Abney name.

This Sir William Abney devised his estate in a curious manner all his own. His eldest son, Edward, inherited, then his next brother Robert succeeded. At Robert's death the eldest son of Edward, then his brother, whence it was to go to Robert's sons in order. Edward had two sons, Capt. William Wotton Abney and Edward Abney. Edward had no sons, but five daughters—one of these, Ellen Clerk Abney, married Pierce Eustace Barron, and in 1907 lived at Belle Isle, Ichinghen par Pont de Briques, France, and from her much data of this branch comes. In order that the succession might descend in legal manner according to the common law, Capt. William Wotton agreed to give his brother an annuity of 500 pounds a year, and then with his full consent he barred the entail, and since then the estate has descended in proper order. Capt. William Wotton Abney was Captain of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and Edward of the 52nd Light Infantry who fought under Sir John Moore. Capt. William Wotton Abney married Elizabeth Richardson of the Royal Horse Guards; he had two sons, Lt. William Wotton Abney of the Scotch Greys who died, and Henry Edward Abney, Dean of Derby, who married Catherine Strutt and had sons, Sir William Abney of Measham Hall, recently deceased, 1926, and Charles Edward Abney.

The recently deceased Sir William de Wiveslie Abney was a distinguished man of science, was Director of Science for South Kensington, Advisor to the Board of Education, Past President of the Royal Astronomical Society, has published a work on the Temples of Egypt and contributed some 500 papers to the archives of the Royal Society. The old seal of 1800, of Sir William Abney, bearing the old Albini Arms, was in his possession.

**Pedigree of the
Newton-Burgoland and Measham Hall Abneys.**

1—Robert Abney, 2nd son of George Abney of Willesley, inheriting Newton-Burgoland from his father. Married Antherie, daughter of Elizabeth, widow of Robert Howe. Robert Abney died Dec. 20, 1601; will proved July 2, 1602.

2—Thomas, first son, aged 16 at succession, will proved July 7, 1652, married (1) Susanna; married (2) Anne Smythe of Lockington; his heir was

3—Robert, 1st son, married Anne Carver, had no issue; served under Lord Grey. His heir was his half-brother, Thomas, of St. Bartholomew's, London, who succeeded at his death in 1658

4—Thomas Abney of St. Bartholomew's, London, b. 1652, d. 1724. Heir was his eldest son,

5—George Abney, died in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1744, willing his estates in England to his brothers Robert and George.

6—Robert Abney, brother of the above George Abney, married Mary, daughter of William Webb of Hamstal Rodware, and his heir was

7—William Abney, born 1713, married Catherine, a Wotton; was barrister of the Inner Temple and erected Measham Hall. He died 1800, leaving two sons, Edward and Robert, and daughters Catherine and Mary.

8—Edward Abney, b. 1751, d. 1829, married Heb-sibah Need, his second wife.

9—Robert Abney, his brother. At his death the will of Sir William the father went into effect and the heir of Edward succeeded,

10—Capt. William Wotton Abney, son of Edward (No. 8), wife Elizabeth Richardson; he paid his brother next in line an annuity of 500 pounds a year and with his consent willed the estate to his own son, thus permitting succession according to common law.

11—Sir William de Wiveslie Abney, K.C.B. Sc. D.C.L.F.N.S. Capt. R. N., born 1843, d. recently about 1926; m. (1) Agnes Smith of Tickton Hall, York, m. (2) Mary Louisa Meade, dau. Rev. E. Meade of Scarborough on the Hudson, U.S.A.

THE ABNEYS OF LEICESTER

From which descend many of the name in America.

Edmund Abney, son of George Abney of Willesley and the will 1578, received from his father 40 pounds, but no share of his lands. Like many Englishmen he went into trade and was immediately successful, though it seems to have cut him off somewhat from the family. He settled at Leicester, married the daughter of a former Mayor of Leicester, admitted a Freeman in 1594, a Councillor in 1599, and for two generations his successors remained there, having no connection as far as wills would indicate with their cousins at Willesley and Newton-Burgoland.

Edmund seems not to have needed the legacy his father left him, for at his death his brother James, who seems to have died before him, still owed him 71 pounds. Possibly the legacy had grown to that amount by the accrual of interest in 25 years. Phillip, grandson of Edmund, attained the highest rank in Leicester, that of Mayor, and his son likewise became Mayor of the little town. Though they were in trade they did not forget they were of noble and gentle race, and several of them signed their wills with the old arms of the Albinis. In the fourth generation two of the sons of George, head of the Leicester family, went to London where their cousin, Sir Thomas Abney, held high position. He, too, had been enriched in trade. Two of the most adventurous of the Leicester family sought and made their fortunes in far-away Virginia, probably availing themselves as has been heretofore suggested of the Adventurer's Patent of 1609. The identity of Henry D'Abeine of that Roll has never been established, but the name had not been uncommon—one of the last of the Peake Abneys had borne that name, and there can be no doubt that Henry Dabeine was one of the Virginia Adventurers and that at least two and maybe three others of the Abney name were settled in Virginia.

**The Will of Edmund Abney, dated March
17, 1603, proved Jan. 24, 1604:**

—Will of Edmund Abney of the Borow of Leicester, Gentleman, dated March 17, 1603, proved Jan. 24,

1604. To Catherine his wife, a messuage within the Southgate in Leicester in which they dwelt, whilst Paul his son was apprentice, his term of apprenticeship expiring at the Feast of Purification of Our Lady, 1607. His wife was also to have a cottage at Belsthorpe, Rutland. Paul to pay his mother 26 pounds, 13 shillings, 4 pence. Dannett, his son, to have 13 pounds, 6 shillings, 8 pence out of the Belsthorpe property at his marriage, or when 21. Catherine, Mary and Isabel, his daughters, Richard Pudsey, Gentleman, of Chilcott, in Derby, and Edward Turner of Leicester, Gentleman, his overseers. His brother James Abney owed him 71 pounds. Tests. Edward Turner, Deriptor, Thomas Pollard, Edmund Lowe.

* * *

From Probate Reg. Leicester—Will of Paul Abney, proved June 18, 1635, his brothers, Mr. Phillip Brookisie and Dannett Abney, Exects.

—P. C. C. Leicester—May 5, 1661. Administration of the estate of George Abney was given to Bathsua his widow.

P. R. Leicester. Will of Dannett Abney of Leicester, dated July 10, proved Dec. 9, 1669, Alderman of the Borough. To be buried in the chancel of St. Mary's, Leicester, near the grave of his grandfather, William Ludlow. All his lands he bequeathed to his friend William Frank, Gentleman, of Leicester, and his nephew Phillip Abney of St. Mary's on trust to sell the same. To grandchild Catherine Summerfield 100 pounds and the residue of the estate. To his godson Dannett, son of his nephew George Abney, 50 pounds.

—Prob. Reg. Leicester—Will of Phillip Abney of the Boro, Gentleman, dated Dec. 18, 1696, proved Aug. 1697.

P. C. C. Will of Abraham Abney, citizen of London, dated May 23, 1689, proven June 28, 1689, mentions his brother George Abney, citizen of London, bequeaths his mother Bathsua 100 pounds, to brother Dannett 50 pounds.

P. R. Leicester. Will of Bathsua Lee, widow, dated Jan. 8, 1706. To Mr. Edmund Soencer of Leicester, the 3rd volume of the Sermons of the late Rev. Thos. Man-

ton, D.D. To Ann Orton and William Orton, her son, 5 shillings each, the residue of her property to her son Dannett Abney; Ann Orton and William Orton to be executors. Adm. Sept. 22, 1712, by William Orton, etc., etc.

Other wills are also on record of more or less interest according to their descendants.

Pedigree of the Leicester Abneys

From an account of the family by the well-known antiquary, Bartopp.

1—Edmund Abney of St. Mary's, Leicester, 3rd son of George Abney of Willesley, buried at St. Mary's, April 1604. Will proved Jan. 25, 1604-5, on P. C. C. Married Catherine Ludlow, daughter William Ludlow, Mayor of Leicester, 1587. Issue;

—Paul Abney of Leicester, 1619, entered his pedigree at Herald's Visitation, June 1634. Will 1635.

—Catherine, living in 1619; also Isabel, Maria, m. Jn. Coley of Nottingham, and

—Dannett Abney of Leicester, Mayor 1646, 1660. Will July 9th, proved Dec. 9, 1669, at Leicester; m. Ann, daughter Roger Gladwin of Rusington, County Lincoln. Issue, Edmund, John, Dannett, Richard, Anne, and James.

2—Paul Abney of Leicester, 1619, entered his pedigree at the Herald's Visitation, 1619; buried at Leicester 1634. Will proved June 18, 1635. Married Mary, dau. George Brokesby of Stapleford, Leicester. Had issue: George of Leicester, bap. 1613, mar. Bathsua. Also Francis, b. 1615, living 1619.

—John, bap. 1619; Richard, bap. 1626; Paul, d. an infant; Phillip of Leicester, bap. 1623, Mayor of Leicester, 1678, buried 1697.

3—George Abney of Leicester, bap. July 11, 1613; buried there May 3, 1661. Adm. granted to widow, May 1661. Married Bathsua who afterwards married Rev. Lee. Had issue:

—Paul Abney, bap. Jan. 14, 1652-3; supposed to be the Lt. Paul Abney of the Spanish Main, 1677-88.

—Dannett.

—George of London, living 1689.

—Abraham of London, bap. 1658, will 1689.

The line of Leicester Abneys of St. Mary's came to an end with this generation. English records give no account of the sons of George Abney and his wife Bathsua. He made no will; his widow administered his estate in 1661. Bathsua mentions only her son Dannett, in 1706, leaving to him the whole of the property, appointing two poor people executors of her estate, and giving them 5 shillings each. There is no mention of any of the sons of this couple, except from the will of Abraham Abney of London who left his mother 100 pounds and his brother Dannett 50 pounds. In 1706 Dannett had already settled in Virginia, though neither Bathsua or George Abney made any mention of this fact. Since he did not prove his will it is conclusive evidence that he was not then in England.

The interesting story of Paul Abney, son of George Abney and Bathsua, is thought to be as follows:

In the Colonial State papers for America and the West Indies in the years 1677-80 there are documents numbered 1118, 1241, 1499 and 1567. And in those for 1685-9, documents numbered 532, 841, 943, relating to a Paul Abney. On the 15th of September, 1679, Paul Abney, then about 26 years old, and lieutenant of the frigate "Josiah," Bartholomew Sharpe, Captain, was taken prisoner with his sloop and passengers by a Spanish man-o-war belonging to a squadron of five ships called the Barlo Vento Fleet. The "Josiah" was plundered. "Abney produced my pass," writes the Governor, "to the Vice-Admiral, who wiped his breeches with it and threw it at him again, converted the ship to his own uses and forced Abney to sign a receipt of having received money for the same, which indeed he had not, or else not to be discharged." The Virginia Council mildly demanded satisfaction which they of course did not get. On Jan. 3, 1686, Paul Abney Lt. signed a statement of Capt. Bartholomew Sharpe concerning the occurrence to the Earl of Sunderland. In June of the same year Abney made a deposition, and in October, 1686, Governor Coney writing to the Dep. Gen., begs that Sharpe, Abney and Mr. Valley be not imprisoned. There has never been any record of the outcome of the affair, but American

tradition says that Paul Abney was a Lieutenant or a Captain of a ship and that he came to Virginia, married Mary Lee and his descendants all went to South Carolina.

It is absolutely clear that Dannett Abney was settled in Virginia as early as 1692, and that he was the Dannett Abney, son of George Abney and Bathsua of Leicester.

THE ABNEYS OF AMERICA

In noting the history of the Abneys of Willesley and of Leicester it has been seen that the following Abneys are thought to have come to Virginia, namely, James Abney, son of Sir Edward Abney who was never accounted for in England; Henry Dabeine or Henry Abney of the Adventurer's Patent of 1609; Paul Abney, the Adventurer of the Spanish Main and the ship "Josiah," supposed to have been the son of George Abney and Bathsua his wife, and finally Dannett Abney, the brother of Paul whose identity is more clearly established than any of the four.

Dannett Abney, son of George Abney of Leicester and Bathsua his wife, came to Virginia about 1692 or earlier. He was born at Leicester, England, and baptized in St. Mary's Church, Leicester, Feb. 26, 1659; he had grants of land in Virginia and land transactions are on file in which he and his son figured. His will is on file, probated at Charlottesville, Va., and dated February, 1732. He mentions his wife Mary and two sons, Paul and Abner, though he is known to have had others, namely Dannett Jr., William, and Abraham. There is also a record that at a court held for York County, May 25, 1696, Dannett Abney appointed Mr. Robert Hyde for his general attorney in a legal suit involving Thomas Pate. Thomas Pate was a member of a Leicester family, akin to the Leighs of Ashfordby, where some of them resided, and where Dannett's mother lived. The Pates seem to have settled with Dannett in Virginia, and this court record goes to prove that at this date he was already settled as a land owner in Virginia.

Two Patents are recorded, dated Sept. 28, 1728, Land Office, Richmond, Book 13, p 380, 434—King George II, in the 2nd year of his reign, granted to Thomas Hill and Dannett Abney of Spottsylvania County 419 acres beginning at George Woodruff and Dannett Abney Jr.'s corner, thence to Joseph Powell's. T. William Gooch, Lt.-Gov. at Williamsburg. Thus it would seem that both Dannett Abney and Dannett Abney Jr. were alive at this date and that Dannett Jr. was already a land owner during his father's lifetime. The second grant was to Dannett Abney of 381 acres in the same place. Also Dannett Jr. sold this 381 acres to Zachery Lewis, Dec. 4, 1731, for 4120 lbs. of tobacco. To this charter Mary, wife of Dannett Jr., concurred to bar her dowry.

On Nov. 4, 1735, Mary Abney of Hanover County, Virginia, and Parish of St. Paul's, sold 209½ acres in Spottsylvania to Thomas Hickman, being part of a larger tract granted to Thomas Hill and Dannett Abney by patents of 1728, and definitely establishes the identify of Dannett Abney, Spottsylvania, with Dannett Abney of Hanover.

There is also a Patent from the King June 20, 1733, granting to Dannett Abney and Abraham Abney 570 acres in Henrico County on side of James River, bounding George's, Dannett's, and Abraham's land—this was probably a grant to the sons of Dannett Sr. jointly, as his will had been proved March 5, preceding.

**Pedigree of the Abneys, from Dannett Abney,
son of George Abney and Bathsua his wife,
of Leicester, England.**

1—Dannett Abney, bap. at St. Mary's, Leicester, Feb. 26, 1659; will probated 1732 at Charlottesville, Va.; wife Mary, surname unknown. Came to America about 1692 or earlier. Had issue:

—Dannett, Jr. of Hanover, Spottsylvania, Henrico, Lunenburg, and Halifax grants. Will dated Nov. 3, married Mary Meridith.

—Abraham—served in Revolution—married Cassandra Meridith, and had issue: Dr. Nathaniel, Reuben, Ruth, Maachah. This family is not definitely established.

—Paul, served in the Revolution from Virginia, settled in Greenville, S. C., and married there, Rhoda Norman, daughter Sara and Eli Norman. Had a son Abner. This family moved to Illinois.

—Abner, married Ann, remained in Albermarle, Va., and had a son, whose wife was Isabelle, who settled in Staunton, Va.; will filed there. Abner's will on file Charlottesville, Va., June 11, 1752. He had a son William who moved to Kentucky, another to Missouri, a descendant of the latter being Shelton Spillsbury Abney.

—William Abney, born in Albermarle, Va., served in the Revolution and received a pension for his services after he had removed to Virginia. He married Judith Clark and had seventeen children.

2—Dannett Abney Jr.; married Mary Meridith, who was living, 1763. She was the daughter of Samuel Meridith, and Dannett and Mary named one of their sons after his grandfather Samuel. Dannett's will was dated Nov. 3, 1756. He had issue:

—Samuel, married Martha Collins.

—Dannett 3rd.

—Possibly others.

3—Samuel Abney, named after his grandfather Samuel Meridith. Married Martha Collins, served in Revolution and his wife Martha gave William Hill an order for his pay. Had issue:

—Samuel Abney Jr., married Martha Harriet Hamilton; issue:

a—Samuel 3rd, m. Mary Kennedy.

b—Zacheriah, m. Tabitha Townsend.

c—Martha, m. William Kennedy.

d—Dorcas, m. Daniel Fore.

e—Rebecca, m. John Brooks.

4—Dorcas, dau. Samuel Sr., married (1) Mattox Mays, and had:

—Samuel Mays, b. 1765.

—Abney Mays, William, John, Joseph, Mattox, Tabitha Mays.

She married (2) William Hill and had
—Dannett Hill.

Samuel Abney, wife Martha Collins, was killed by the Tories during the raid of Cunningham and his gang in 1781. His son Samuel Jr. receipted for his own pay for Revolutionary services. Martha Collins received large grants of land from the state and in a deed of gift she bequeathed portions to her grandchildren, Martha Kennedy, Dorcas Fore and Rebecca Brooks.

5—Samuel Mays, son of Dorcas Abney and Mattox Mays, married Nancy Grigsby, daughter Lt. Enoch Grigsby of the Revolution. They had issue:

—William Anderson, James Butler, Rhydon Grigsby, Samuel Warren, Thomas Sumter, Richard Johnson, Dannett Hill, Carolina and Enoch Grigsby.

The will of Mattox Mays was made in 1772, and probated in Halifax County, 1773, therefore he could not have served in the Revolution.

Pedigree of the Abney-Mays Branch, Based on the Accompanying Data.

Gen. 1—Niel, Noel, or Nigel de Albini de St. Sauveur, viscount de Cotentin, descendant in direct male line of the great Ivar, Earl of Norway, forerunner of the Norman Kings. His son was

2—Nigel de Albini de Stafford, brother-in-law of William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied to England; became a great Baron and land owner, and was listed with great holdings in the Domesday Book. His mother was Godhilde, daughter of Raymond de Borel de Barcelona, and she afterward married Roger de Conches. Nigel de Albini had several sons; one became William, Earl of Arundell, and married Mabel, daughter of the Earl of Chester; another was Henry, who founded the Albini manor of Wychford.

3—William de Albini, through the Earls of Arundell and Chester, founded the Manor of Willesley, descending through them to Robert de Tattersall by his

marriage to the Lady Isabel Albini, thence we progress to the Ingwardby occupation when

—In the time of or before the reign of Henry III we find that—

John Ingwardby, now thought to be an Albini of the Ingwardby name, held Wiveslie as it was then known. He was followed by

Nicholas de Ingwardby, “fils John Ingwardby,” who married Cecilia de Meysam, thought to have been another Albini connection. His son was

William Ingwardby, who held Wiveslie from Peter de Gresley in 1399-1400, and married Albreda, daughter of Michael de Wiveslie. Their son,

Nicholas Ingwardby, married Isabella, daughter Thomas Staunton.

* * *

The next successors are somewhat vague, either William, son of Nicholas, or John, his brother, being seated at Wiveslie, for there are records of both. The next record of holding is John Abney and Mary his wife of Willesley, died 1505; their son was

George Abney (also called Henry) and Mary his wife, died; will dated 1578. His heir was James Abney, inheriting Willesley; his son Edmund was willed moneys and settled at Leicester, founding the

LEICESTER ABNEYS

Gen. 1—Edmund Abney of Leicester, wife Catherine Ludlow, will 1604; his heir was

Gen. 2—Paul Abney of Leicester, buried June, 1634, will probated 1635, married Mary, daughter of George Brokesby of Leicester. Their son and heir was

Gen. 3—George Abney of Leicester, bap. 1613; buried 1661; married Bathsua who after his death married Rev. Lee. Their son was the emigrant to America,

Gen. 4—Dannett Abney, bap. at St. Mary's, Leicester, 1659-60, emigrated to America about or before 1692, wife Mary; will, Charlottesville, Va., 1732; his son Dannett founded the American Abney-Mays line, being the first born in America; and we have

IN AMERICA

Gen. 5—Dannett Abney Jr., will dated Nov. 3, 1756, wife Mary Meridith. Their son,

Gen. 6—Samuel Abney Sr., wife Martha Collins, served in the Revolution, and his wife Martha receipted for his pay in the person of William Hill. He was killed in 1781 by Cunningham's band of Tories. Their daughter was

Gen. 7—Dorcas Abney, married in Virginia Mattox Mays, descendant of Rev. William Mays, minister of the Established Church at Kecoughton in 1611. Dorcas after the death of Mattox Mays in 1772 or '3 came to South Carolina and married William Hill. One son of Mattox Mays and Dorcas Abney was

Gen. 8—Gen. Samuel Mays of Saluda, who served in the Revolution and War of 1812.

Additional Abney Memoranda

In 1713 war was going on between Great Britain and Spain for the possession of Spanish holdings in America, and by the Treaty of Utrecht vast possessions were ceded to England in America. During this time the waters of the Atlantic were infested with Spanish war vessels, especially along the coast of the Carolinas.

One William Abney of Birmingham, England, who had married a daughter of Geoffery May, left his native land with his wife and young son Robert and sought a home in the New World. In 1720 they took passage on ship for Charleston, South Carolina, but when the vessel arrived outside that port they found entrance impossible on account of hostile Spanish vessels in the neighborhood. Accordingly they steered for the port of Georgetown, which likewise they failed to make; they therefore sailed further up the coast and managed to land at Wilmington, North Carolina. William Abney settled in what was then considered Virginia in 1720. This information came to these pages in a roundabout way from a descendant of William Abney of this incident, and unfortunately no further details have been available so far concerning this Abney branch, nor has any connec-

tion as yet been established with the Willesley or Leicester Abneys of England. It is to be hoped that this Abney family will be established and connection cleared up in the future Abney manuscripts.

* * *

Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor of London in 1701, was that Abney whose virtues were sung in the elegy by Dr. Isaac Watts in 1722. Judge Abney, M.P. from Leicester in 1690 and 1695, was a nephew of Sir Thomas Abney, and was a justice on the Westminster Bench, and a Baron of the Exchequer in Nov. 1740. See "Judges of England" by Edward Foss.

WILL OF DANNETT ABNEY

of Leicester, England, and of Charlottesville, Va.

On File in Charlottesville, Va.

In the name of God, amen, I, Dannett Abney, being in good health of body, and in perfect mind and memory, praise be given to Almighty God, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form as followeth:

First and principally, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, hoping through the merit and death and passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have a free and full pardon of all my sins and to inherit everlasting life, and my body committed to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executrix hereafter named—and touching the disposal of all such temporal estate as it has pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me I give and dispose thereof as followeth:

Item—I make my loving wife, Mary Abney, my sole executrix, and give to my wife, Mary Abney, all my estate real and personal and to her disposal. It is my desire that if ye plantation where I now live is not sold before my wife's death that she would give ye plantation and land belonging to it to my two sons, Paul Abney and Abner Abney, and for the rest of my estate that she is possessed with at her death I desire that my wife would give it to ye children that are most dutiful to her.

In witness thereof I have put my hand and seal this fifth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

DANNETT ABNEY (Seal)
(Of Virginia)

Signed and ye presence of
Paul Abney, Abner Abney, William Abney, Mary Abney.

* * *

Copy of a paper held in Public Records of the State of South Carolina:

State of South Carolina:
Dr. to Samuel Abney Sr. for duty in Col. Anderson's return.

Pounds	Shil.	Pence
112	10	
16	1	5

To the Treasureys of the State—Gentlemen: Please deliver to Mr. William Hill Samuel Abney's Sr's. indent and interest for services done the state in Colonel Robert Anderson's return, and you'll oblige, Gentlemen,

Your Humble Servant,

her
MARTHA ABNEY
mark

Widow of the said Samuel Abney and Administratrix.
State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

I do hereby certify that Mrs. Martha Abney, widow of the deceased Samuel Abney, came before me and signed and acknowledged the above order, certified the 29th of October, 1765.

William Anderson, J.P.

To the Treasuries of the State:

Received 7th July, 1785, full satisfaction for the within account in an indent No. 159 Book U. By order William Hill.

Endorsed on wrapper No. 159, Leb. U, July 7, 1765.

Mr. Samuel Abney Sr. his account of militia duty as a private and sergt. before and since the reduction of Charlestown.

Amoty to curry.

112 : 10

16 : 1 5

State of South Carolina. Office of Historical Commission:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy of an account against the state from Samuel Abney Sr. for duty performed in the militia thereof during the War of the Revolution which account was duly paid to his widow, administratrix, and is now a public record of this state on file in this office which is a department of the Executive branch of the Government of South Carolina. Given under my hand and seal this 29th day of May, 1822.

A. S. SALLEY, Jr.,
Secretary.

**Abney Descent of Mrs. Sophia Strother Meakin,
1442 Piedmont Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.**

Gen. 1—Dannett Abney, born Leicester, England, son of George Abney and Bathsua his wife, bap. Feb. 26, 1659, at St. Mary's, Leicester. Came to America about or before 1692, wife Mary, settled in Spottsylvania, will on file Charlottesville, Va., probated 1732, names sons, Paul and Abner, later records giving others, Dannett Jr., William and Abraham. His widow Mary sold out all her holdings to Edwin Hickman—Va. Co. Records, p. 192, Vol. I.

Gen. 2—Dannett Abney Jr. Wealthy landowner of Spottsylvania, Henrico, Lunenburg, and Halifax Co. grants. Wife, Mary Meridith. Will dated Nov. 3, 1756. Some records give—

—Nathaniel, b. April 4, 1743, m. Isabella Madison.

—Paul Abney, b. 1749.

Other records give in addition,

—Samuel Abney, m. Martha Collins, and killed by the Tories in 1781.

—Dannett Abney.

Gen. 3—Nathaniel Abney, wife Isabella Madison, was born Sept. 4, 1744. Married April 15, 1758, to Isa-

Isabella Madison, born Sept. 15, 1740, and said to be a daughter of John Madison, and a ward of Patrick Henry. John R. Abney of New York said that Patrick Henry was her uncle. In the old Madison Bible in Princeton, New Jersey, there is no record of Isabella, but it is an interesting fact that a page of the record has been torn out. It may have been that the record was destroyed when she married against the wishes of her family. Nathaniel was a young man of rather wild tastes, fond of horse racing and gaming. For this reason Isabella's family objected to her marriage to him. At that time there was a law in Virginia prohibiting a man running away with a woman. Patrick Henry was consulted, and he advised that there was no law against a woman running away with a man. Therefore, Isabella was seated in front and Nathaniel behind on a horse and away they rode off to be married, some say in Virginia, some say across the line in North Carolina. After their second child's birth they emigrated to South Carolina, and settled on the Saluda River, near what was then called Kinnard's Ferry, on land that still belongs to their descendants. A ford in South Carolina known as Higgins's Ferry was vested in Nathaniel Abney and Francis Higgins, Dec. 19, 1795, and later recharted and vested to F. Higgins.

Gibbs' Documentary History of South Carolina gives the list of Captains stationed at Ninety-Six in 1775 and it showed that Nathaniel Abney was one of them. Drayton's Memoirs show the same thing. Nathaniel Abney was Captain of a militia company under Gen. Andrew Williamson at Ninety-Six, Nov. 15, 1776. He was made magistrate under the crown and as soon as courts were established he was made first justice of the peace and the Justice of the Quorum, which was the largest position in the gift of the county. His will probated Dec. 19, 1806, is recorded in Will Book A, Page 237, Edgefield, S. C. He and Isabella Madison had issue:

—Sara Abney, b. Mar. 15, 1759, m. about 1780 to Mathew Wills, who was b. 1757, d. 1814. They had Fannie Wills, m. Col. Daniel Clary, named for Fannie Taylor, mother of Pres. Madison. Martha Wills m. John Abney, her cousin, ancestor of Dr. Mathew Wells Abney.

—John Abney (brother to Sara), b. Feb. 7, 1761; m. Isabella Pope, and was ancestor of Rev. Jas. C. Abney of Columbia, S. C.

—Patsey Abney, b. June 1, 1763; m. Mr. Adkerson, and had Tabitha Adkerson.

—Elizabeth Abney, b. 1765; m. Mr. Eskridge.

—Nancy Abney, b. Sept. 10, 1767; m. Mr. Spraggins and had Isabella, Nancy and Sallie Spraggins.

—Lydia Abney, b. May 24, 1770; m. Charles Carson.

Gen. 4—Lydia Abney, b. May 24, 1770; m. Charles Carson, a Rev. soldier, mentioned in the History of Edgefield as a "Brave Whig." He is buried in the Beaden Cemetery in Saluda Co., S. C. They had issue:

—James Carson, b. about 1786, d. 1870; m. Bertie Beaden.

—Nancy Carson, m. Mark Black.

—Lizzie Lydia Carson, b. 1792, d. 1849; m. Richard Coleman.

—Bettie Carson; m. Mr. Bulgear.

—Polly Carson; m. Mr. Spraggins.

Gen. 5—Lizzie Lydia Carson, b. 1792, d. 1849; m. 1810 Richard Coleman who was born 1786, d. 1849, the son of John Coleman and Mary Wills. They lived in Edgefield and had issue:

—Nancy Coleman, 1816-1881, Maj. William A. Strother, 1811-1893.

—Dr. William Coleman, m. Elizabeth Payne.

—Thomas Coleman, 1828-1852; m. Anne Scurry.

—Andrew Jackson Coleman, 1830-1898; m. Mrs. Susan Payne Hill.

—Mary Anne Coleman, 1833-1905; m. Fred Scurry.

—Mathew Coleman; m. Sue Spearman.

Gen. 6—Nancy Coleman, 1816-1881; m. Maj. William A. Strother, 1811-1893; m. 1834. They lived in Edgefield. Had issue:

—Sophronia Strother, 1835-1902; m. Wm. A. Clark.

—Rhoda Strother, twin to Sophronia; died young.

—George James Coleman, 1837-1862; never married; was in Confederate Army.

—Richard Coleman Strother, 1840-1911; m. Fannie Mickler.

—John Coleman Strother, 1841-1904; m. Josephine Culbreath.

—David Richardson Strother, 1845-1910; m. Anna Scurry.

—Theodore Adolphus Strother, 1852-1887; m. Pauline Goodlet.

—Augustus Strother; died young.

Gen. 7—Richard Coleman Strother, m. Fannie Mickler; was born April 4, 1840; m. Dec. 14, 1865; d. May 30, 1911. Fannie Mickler, b. Jan. 22, 1847, was the dau. John P. and Caroline Smith Mickler. Richard Coleman Strother served four years in the Confederate Army; was three times wounded. They had issue:

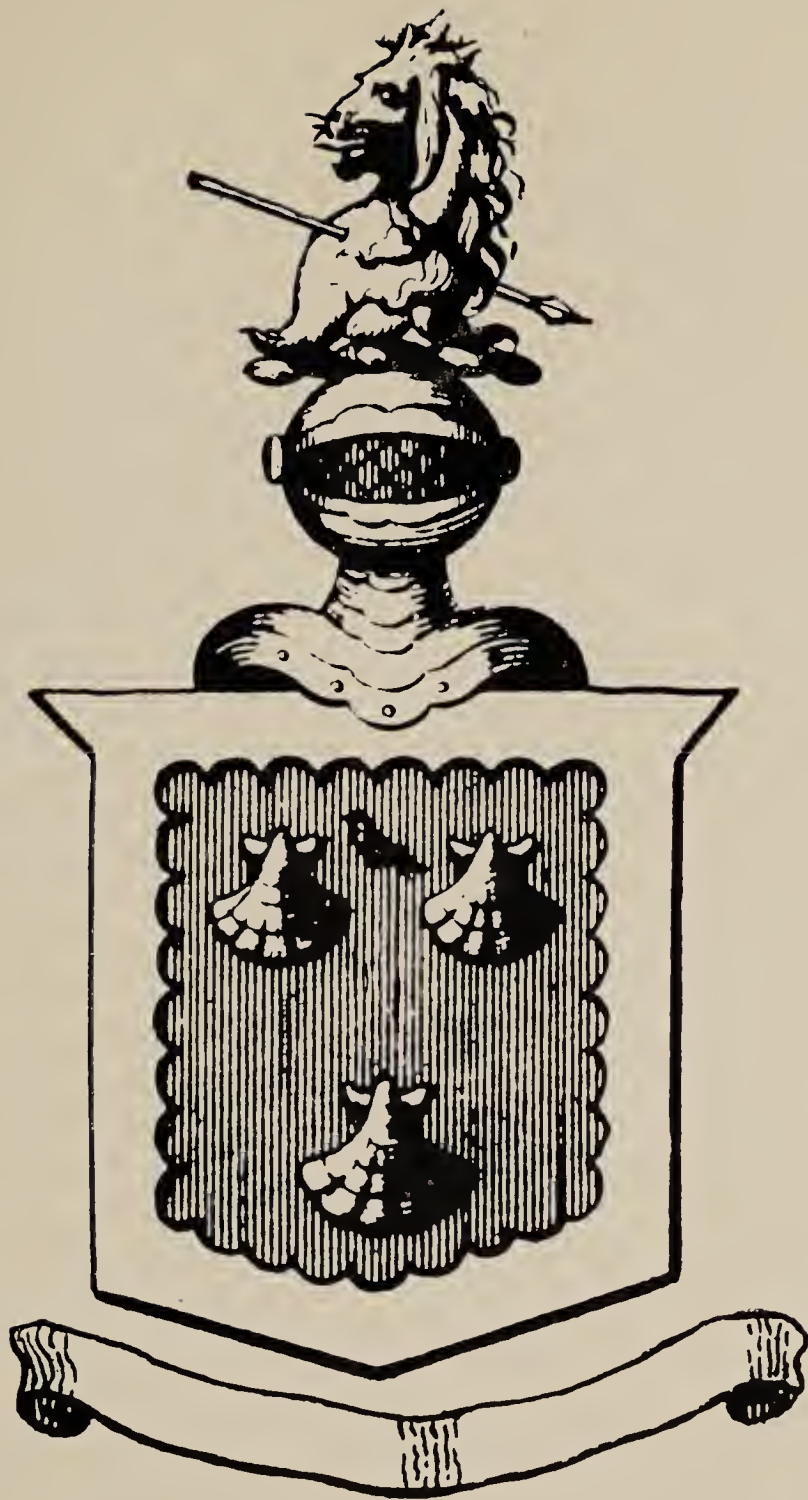
—Sophie Strother.

Gen. 8—Sophie Strother, b. Jan. 10, 1867; m. Louis Meakin, Dec. 14, 1893. He was born June 28, 1865. They had issue:

Gen. 9: 1—Richard Westerman Meakin, died young.

2—Fern Esther Meakin, b. 1899; m. G. H. Hall.

3—Sophie Lou Meakin, b. 1907.



Earle.

EARLE:—

of County Somerset, England. Coat from authority of Burke, who assigns it to the Virginia and South Carolina branch.

Lion's head, gold; armor, bronze; plain area, silver; vertical striped area, red.

THE EARLES

The Earles of Virginia and South Carolina are descended from John Earle and Mary his wife, who, with their three children, all English-born, Samuel, John, and Mary, came over from England in 1649 and settled first in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and later in Northumberland, now Westmoreland county, Virginia. John Earle, according to tradition and circumstantial evidence, is thought to have belonged to the Earles of County Somerset, England, though it has not been definitely and absolutely proven.

The Earles of County Somerset are of very ancient origin, tracing back to John de Erleigh, the earliest known of the name, who lived at Beckington, County Somerset, England, about A.D. 1150. Some genealogists are of the opinion that he was of Saxon origin, but others think it more probable that he was of Norman descent, and the founder of his family came over as a baron with William the Conqueror, because the de Erleighs held their lands in knights' fee direct from the King, and because they held high social position and were intermarried with the nobility of the times.

Collinson gives the arms of the Earles of County Somerset; gules, three escallops, argent, within a bordure enbrailed, argent; crest, a lion's head erased, or, transfixed with a spear, embrued gules. These arms were never granted to the Somerset Earles, as they antedate the College of Heralds, and the custom of the sovereign's conferring a coat upon a follower; but the coat bearing the three escallops was adopted with these crusading emblems by the crusading knights of the family of their own volition. John Earle, the emigrant of 1649, according to family tradition, came from the Parish of Winnscomb, County Somerset, and the probability is so

strong that he was of the Somerset family that Mr. Burke in his "Prominent Families of the United States" has accepted it and recognizes the right of the Virginia family to use the coat of the de Erleighs or Earles of County Somerset.

Tradition has said that John Earle was a descendant or a close relative of the well-known churchman, Bishop John Earles, and that Samuel Earle laid out and named the town of Winchester, Virginia, in honor of his supposed ancestor's first diocese of Winchester, England. It is possible that the Bishop may have been a relative of John Earle, but the Bishop's name has always been written Earles, although he was of the Yorkshire family originally descended from the Somerset Earles. However, the history of Bishop Earles is well established, his will is on record, and he had no children. Moreover, he was never Bishop of Winchester but of Worcester, although Samuel Earle and the Virginia family may have thought it was Winchester.

Sir Walter Earle, parliamentarian of the English Revolution of 1649, has also often been mentioned as a close relative of John Earle; Sir Walter did belong to the Dorsetshire branch of the West-of-England Earles, but his connection was not very close to John Earle, besides Sir Walter was a Cromwellian while John Earle was an ardent Royalist. Though he is thought to have come from the Parish of Winnscomb, County Somerset, John Earle is said to have been a merchant in Liverpool before his emigration. As he was a Royalist, and as the date of his arrival at St. Mary's, England, was a few months after the execution of Charles I, the inference is that he was probably compelled to leave England because of his identification with the Royal Cause.

According to Richard Earle of Marietta, Georgia, "John Earle of Nye, Parish of Winnscomb, County Somerset, married Mary Symons, born in 1619, of Gloucestershire." John Earle's first wife was Mary, but it has not been definitely established that she was Mary Symons, though it may be fairly safe to conclude she was. Their children were Samuel, born 1638, John Jr., born 1640, and Mary, born 1642. About 1652 John Earle and his family removed from Maryland to that part of Northumberland now known as Westmoreland, on Yeocomico

Creek, an affluent of the Potomac in Capelo Parish. John Earle received for transportation of thirty-four persons into the colony an aggregate of 1700 acres of land in Northumberland and Westmoreland counties. The various patents awarded him are registered in the Land Office in Richmond. Hotten in his "Land Grants Index" also assigns 1000 acres to John Earle in Isle of Wight county in 1653, some of which is described as lying on "Earle's Creek, and Potomac River."

John Earle married a second time, Elizabeth, but had no children by her, and after Earle's death she married her neighbor, William Clements. John Earle's will probated in 1660 mentions his three children and directs John Jr. to live with his mother during her widowhood, obviously his step-mother as she is called Elizabeth, and she is given all the property she brought to John at her marriage. John Earle was evidently a man of some means and position socially in England, for the fragments of this will and the inventory of his estate which is on file in the dilapidated book of records in the County Clerk's office in Heathsville, Virginia, mention is made of a manservant and a Bible, and he signs his name to the will. The ability to read and write was common at that time only among the upper classes. He is designated on the margin of the record book as "Mr. Earle." The title, "Mr." was never officially accorded in colonial times except to those of good social position. John Earle was about 46 when he died, having been born about 1614, it is thought. In his will he devises to Samuel and John Jr. all the land he has acquired by his own efforts, Mary receiving only cattle and personal property.

Second Generation

Mary Earle, after her father's death, lived for a time with her step-parents, William and Elizabeth Clements, finally marrying Martin Cole, becoming his second wife. Nothing further is known of her.

John Earle Jr. is said to have died unmarried—at least no record is known of him after his father's death about 1660, at which time he was still alive.

Samuel Earle, the first of his name in Virginia, eventually came into possession of all his father's lands. He was a merchant, and he too was twice married, first

to Bridget Hale by whom he had a son, Samuel 2nd. His second wife was Matilda, called in some accounts Allerton, in others Washington, probably the former, by whom he had no children. He died without a will in 1696, and is buried supposedly in Capelo Parish.

Third Generation

Samuel Earle 2nd, son of Samuel 1st and Bridget Hale, and his only child, was born in Westmoreland county, was a surveyor of roads and lived in Westmoreland until his death in 1746. His wife was Phyllis Bennet, relative of General Richard Bennet of Virginia, and their children were Samuel 3rd, Phyllis, Hannah and Elizabeth. In his will he leaves but one shilling each to his daughters, and in order that his estate might descend according to the English law of primo-geniture and remain in the name of Earle as long as possible, he passes over his son Samuel 3rd whose home and estate was already established, and leaves his home and entire estate intact to his grandson Samuel 4th, son of Samuel 3rd, in trust of the latter till the heir is of age to inherit.

Fourth Generation

Of the three daughters of Samuel 2nd, Phyllis married John Mockridge, Elizabeth married a Hackney, and Hannah married Col. John Bayley, or, as it comes down in the Earle family, Baylis; old Earle letters say that Baylis Earle, son of Samuel 3rd, was named for Col. John Baylis, husband of Samuel 3rd's sister Hannah. Baylis became a prominent and familiar name in the Earle family thereafter.

Samuel 3rd, only son of Samuel 2nd, was born in 1692 in Westmoreland county and in the course of his life he lived in Stafford, Prince William and Fauquier counties. He finally settled in Frederick county, on the road from Winchester to Richmond, on the Shenandoah, where he had a ferry. He had been educated at William and Mary College, and he became a man of prominence in Colonial days, being a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1742 to 1744. He was a friend and close neighbor of Lord Fairfax, and sat with that nobleman as a justice of the Court of Frederick county from 1749 to 1752; he is mentioned as among the gentlemen justices present at a record of a court held May 21,

1751, in Order Book 3, p. 665. It is not known just what property was held by Samuel 3rd. Perhaps he inherited other lands of his father's not included in the great ancestral estate left to his son Samuel 4th by his father, Samuel 2nd. In one old patent his land is described as adjoining that of Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington. Samuel 3rd was twice married, first 1726 to Anna Sorrel, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sorrel. Thomas Sorrel was clerk of Westmoreland county for many years. Samuel 3rd and Anna Sorrel had five children; Samuel 4th, Judge Baylis, born 1734, Col. John, born 1737, Rachel and Hannah. Anna Sorrel died in 1748, and is buried in what is now Warren county, near Greenway Court, Lord Fairfax's home, on an estate which had remained in the family of Samuel 3rd descendants until sold by Capt. Alexander Miller Earle after the Civil War. It is near Cedarville, Warren county, on the Shenandoah, about 4½ miles from Front Royal, Virginia, and is now owned by Al Van Zee. The tombstone inscription is as follows:

“Here lies the body of Anne, the wife of Samuel Earle of this county, who departed this life the 30th day of December, A. D. 1748, in the 41st year of her age. She was a religious, devout, and Godly woman, a loving and virtuous wife, and indulgent mother, a liberal mistress, a kind neighbor, a true pattern of goodness, an example to all her followers and by all much loved.

“Pray God this blessing send

To all mortals to make such an end.”

It is thought that this estate is that established by Samuel 3rd about 1742. Samuel 3rd married as his second wife, Elizabeth Holbrook, daughter of Randall and Jeanette Holbrook of Prince William county, and they had these children: Esais, Esaias, Elias, Elizabeth, Theodosia, Mary, Lettie, and the second Samuel of this family, so named after the death of his brother Samuel 4th, it is thought. According to the Parish records, Theodosia and Elizabeth were baptized in the Parish of Overwharton in the 1760's. Samuel 3rd left an enviable record behind him; besides being one of the earliest Burgesses of Frederick county, he was High Sheriff of Frederick county in 1752, at which time the town of Winchester was laid out. Tradition says that Samuel named the

town, and various circumstances seem to point to the truth of this. He was also Church Warden of the Parish in 1751, and a Major in George William Fairfax's Colonial Regiment. The records of his being duly qualified as a Burgess are found in the Records of the Virginia Assembly for 1742-44, Vol. 6, p 83. It is also said that he lies buried under the Episcopal Church at Winchester, which for all that is known to the contrary may be true; he died in 1771 at his home Earle's Ferry, near Front Royal on the Shenandoah. His will is dated December 4th, 1770, and he mentions eight children as legatees, possibly those who are of age at the time. His will nominated his wife Elizabeth and a certain Joseph Burns as executors; later Elizabeth married Joseph Burns, who evidently died within a few years, and she then married a Mr. Rogers in South Carolina. All her children except Esaias removed with her to South Carolina, and she died at the home of her son Zias in Spartanburg, and was buried on the Shady Grove place near Bladensburg on the Tyger River. She was variously known in her later life as "Mrs. Earle," because she lived with her two Earle bachelor sons, and as Granny Rogers, the name Rogers being that of her last husband.

Fifth Generation

There has been some doubt as to which of Samuel 3rd's children belonged to Anna Sorrel, and which to Elizabeth Holbrook; it is generally conceded, however, that the five children of Anna Sorrel were: Samuel 4th, Judge Baylis, Col. John, Rachel and Hannah.

1—Samuel 4th married a daughter of Justice Parkins; they had two children, Samuel and John; both he and his wife died early, Samuel Jr. while an infant, and John in 1752 without issue, thus wiping out the family of Samuel 4th without descendants.

2—Rachel married Mr. Hewitt, sheriff of Frederick county, Virginia. There has been found so far no further record of her, unless another tradition is true that she later married a Wilcox.

3—Hannah married a Wilcox and moved to Rutherford, North Carolina; it is said her son was John Earle Wilcox, who went from Rutherford to Montgomery county, Tennessee, at the age of nineteen and became a prom-

inent Indian fighter; he left many descendants now living in Tennessee and Kentucky.

4—Judge Baylis Earle, 2nd son of Samuel 3rd and Anna Sorrel, was born August 8, 1734, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and married Mary Prince, daughter of John Prince of Virginia. He and his family will be discussed separately as one of the South Carolina branches.

5—Col. John Earle, brother of Baylis, and 3rd son of Samuel 3rd and Anna Sorrel, was born in Westmoreland, Virginia, June 5, 1737, and married Thomasine Prince, sister of Mary Prince; he and his descendants will be discussed separately as one of the South Carolina branches.

The following children of Samuel 3rd are generally conceded as the children of Elizabeth Holbrook: Esias, Esaias, Elias, Elizabeth, Theodosia, Mary, Lettie, and the second Samuel.

6—Esias, often spelled Ezias, and called Zias, removed to South Carolina with his mother, Elizabeth Holbrook Earle Burns. He never married, but lived with his mother at Bladensburgh, and he is buried with his mother on the Tyger River. In some South Carolina records he is often called Josiah, probably from the fact he was called Ziah.

7—Esaias was probably the eldest son of Elizabeth Holbrook Earle. He was born about 1758. The names of these two brothers, Esias and Esaias, have been very much confused. Mrs. Ila Earle Fowler says that her grandfather and his brother were named after these two sons of Samuel 3rd, Ezias and Ezaias, which are different forms for the same name in Greek of Isaiah; to avoid confusion they were called Zi and Za. Ezaias Earle remained on the home farm in Virginia which he evidently bought from the other brothers who emigrated and it remained in his family until it was sold by his grandson, Capt. Alexander Miller Earle, after the Civil War. The records of this family were destroyed in a fire, and the name of his wife is not known, but his children were Col. John B., Sara, Miriam, Nancy, Ezias, and Samuel. His will on record in Frederick county names these children: John B. Archibald, William Hamilton who married his

daughter Matilda, and James Carter who married Lucinda. His wife's name seems to have been Sallie. Whether there has been a confusion of names here is not known. Esaias Earle left two hundred acres of land in Fairfax county and a lot in the city of Alexandria.

8—Samuel, the second in this family, so named it is thought after the death of Samuel 4th, son of Anna Sorrel. He was born in Frederick county about 1760. He is said to have gone to Kentucky—but there are several Samuels unidentified in Kentucky records. Other records say he was a traveler and had no settled place of residence. He has so far been untraced.

9—Theodosia is said to have married a Compton; nothing further is known of her.

10—Elizabeth is said to have married an Elkin and moved to South Carolina; nothing further is known of her.

11—Mary has not been traced.

12—Lettie is said by some records to have moved to South Carolina and married a Neville. In Fauquier county there is a marriage entry: "Feb. 23, 1764, Wm. Helm and Lettice Neville." An old letter states that Lettice married a Neville; her husband died after which she remarried and moved to South Carolina. Nothing more is known of her.

13—Col. Elias Earle, born in Frederick county, Va., June 19, 1762, was a soldier in the Revolution. He married Frances Wilton Robertson on Sept. 17, 1782, at the home of his wife's relative, Capt. George Grigsby, of King George county, Va., the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Thornton. In 1787 they removed from Virginia to the forks of the Saluda in South Carolina, near Greenville, thence to Centerville in Anderson, where he died May 19, 1823; his wife, born in King George county, Va., March 26, 1762, died Sept. 12, 1823. Their children were:

—Dr. Robertson Earle, m. Eliza Thompson.

—Sallie Earle, b. Aug. 2, 1791; m. James Harrison.

—Frances Wilton Earle, b. July 23, 1797, d. Nov. 10, 1816; m. Daniel Tillinghast.

—Nancy Earle, b. Aug. 7, 1786; m. Capt. John McClanahan.

TREADWELL

Dr. James Williams Earle was a son of Dr. R. M. Earle and Eliza Thompson, daughter of Chancellor Waddy Thompson. In 1849 he married Eliza Keith, daughter of Major Wm. L. Keith, a philanthropist of wealth and distinction, and to them were born seven children: Elizabeth H., Emily F., William R., Mary T., Carrie C., James I., and Thomas K. Earle who was attorney for the Southern Railway for thirty-four years.

Emily F. Earle, the daughter of Eliza Anne Keith and Dr. James Williams Earle, married Frank Mahlon Treadwell, a Canadian of English descent, a Toronto University man, an artist and fine linguist. Mr. Treadwell owned large orange groves at Earleton, Alachua county, Florida. The children of Emily F. Earle and Frank M. Treadwell are:

(1) Frank Earle Treadwell, who died at the age of 19 years just before graduating with honors in the University of Florida.

(2) Annie Lee Treadwell, who is a first honor graduate of the Gainesville (Florida) High School and the Florida State College, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from the latter institution. She also holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws and is a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. She received many medals and honors for the highest scholastic standing in the State of Florida, and passed the examination for admission to the Bar in the District of Columbia before graduating from law school, an honor attained by few. She is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America, joining through her ancestors in the Earle family.

Col. John Earle

Col. John Earle, third son of Samuel Earle 3rd and Anna Sorrel, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, June 5th, 1737. He was a Captain in General Bouquet's Expedition to Ohio against the Indian towns in 1764, and was a Colonel in the Revolution. He married about 1765 Thomasine Prince, a daughter of John Prince, a descendant of Edmund Prince of Virginia, and soon after his marriage he emigrated to South Carolina. He settled first in Lunenburg county, Virginia, before he set out for South Carolina because he had a grant of land there. Because he was in South Carolina at the time of his petition to the House of Burgesses for his claim for Indian service, which was presented in 1770, it has been thought he went to that state about that time, or before. He opened up a farm on the Pacolet on the South Carolina side and made a crop before his brother Baylis and his father-in-law, John Prince, followed him from Virginia. After their arrival, probably about 1773 or 1774, he moved over to the east side of the North Pacolet, about two miles north of the colony line in what is now Polk county, North Carolina, to a spot on a high hill overlooking the Valley of the Pacolet. Here he erected a fort called Earle's Fort, which became a retreat for Whigs against the Tories in the bitter struggles to follow. John Earle's family became known as the North Carolina Earles. Earle's Fort was built about 1773, and the logs with loopholes still remaining in them are yet to be found in outbuildings on the place which up to late years remained in the hands of the descendants of John Earle. John Earle was Captain of the South Carolina Rangers from 1766 to the close of the Revolutionary War and sometime during the war obtained the title of Colonel. Colonel John Earle's children by his first wife, Thomasine Prince, were: Gen. John Baylis Earle, b. 1766, George Washington Earle, Nancy Earle (also called Anne Berry), and some accounts give the names of Elizabeth Sorrell and Caroline Matilda. After the death of Thomasine Prince, John Earle married Mrs. Rebecca Berry Wood, widow of John Wood who was killed in May, 1781, in that memorable reign of terror organized by Cunningham and Bill Young. Mrs. Wood was a daughter of Joseph Berry. John Earle's children by Rebecca Wood Earle

were: Dr. Joseph Berry Earle, Lydia Maverick Earle, Eleanor Key Earle, Letitia Sorrel Earle, Amaryllis and Harriet Harrison Earle, all probably born in North Carolina. Rebecca Wood seems to have had no children when she married Earle.

Second Generation in Carolina

1—Gen. John Baylis Earle, son of Col. John Earle, was born Oct. 23, 1766, in North Carolina. He married about 1791 Sara Taylor, daughter of Samuel (Joseph?) and Elinor Taylor, and he made his home at Silver Glade, Pendleton, Anderson county, South Carolina. His children were:

—Eleanor, b. 1792; m. Taliaferro Lewis, her cousin, son of Maj. John Lewis and Anne Berry Earle.

—John Earle, b. 1793; killed by the Indians in Texas in 1840.

—Hannah, b. 1795; m. Thomas Harrison, Greenville, S. C.

—Elizabeth Caroline Earle, b. 1797; m. Ben Sloan of Pendleton.

—Dr. Samuel Sydney Earle, b. March 22, 1799, d. 1870; m. Harriet Hampton Wright; settled at Elyton, Ala., and a daughter married Judge Mudd.

—Dr. Baylis Wood Earle, b. 1801, d. 1859; m. Eliza Harrison.

—Joseph Taylor Earle, b. 1803; d. unm. 1837, having been murdered near Linden, Alabama.

—Sara Ann Earle, b. 1806; m. George Seaborn of Pendleton.

—Mary Earle, m. Robert Purvis of Mobile.

Gen. John Baylis Earle married a second time Mrs. Nancy Ann Douglas, widow of Archibald Douglas, and had a daughter, Georgina, who married J. M. A. Turpin of Greenville.

2—George Washington Earle, b. 1777, d. 1821; married Elizabeth Earle, his cousin, daughter of Col. Elias Earle, and their children were:

—Eliza, m. Geo. Green, m. (2) a Smith.

—Elias Drayton, m. Susan Haynesworth.

—Maria Earle, m. Dr. William Robertson.

—James M. Earle, m. Eliza Benson (Eugenia Benson?).

—Sara Earle, m. Wm. Lowndes Yancey, the member of Congress.

—Georgina Earle, m. Irvine Jones.

—Nancy Earle, m. Dr. Charles Stone.

3—Anne Berry Earle, the eldest daughter of Col. John Earle, was born 1768, d. 1845, buried at Baptist Church near Adairsville, Ga.; m. about 1786 Major John Taliaferro Lewis and moved to Georgia about 1836. Their children were:

—Jesse Payne Lewis, b. 1795; m. Susan Taylor.

—John Taliaferro Lewis, Jr., b. 1787, d. 1840; m. 1809 Eleanor Earle his cousin, daughter of John Baylis Earle.

—Elizabeth, b. 1797; m. Grey Briggs; their descendants are the Holcombs and Briggs of Pendleton.

Another account of this family adds these children:

—Caroline, m. Edwin Hannon; a descendant is Emily Hannon; m. Archibald Campbell of Pendleton.

—Madison Earle Lewis, m. (1) Mary Griffin; m. (2) Miss Painter.

—Thomasine Lewis, b. 1791; m. Ezekiel Graham.

—Mildred McCoy Lewis, b. 1793; m. Hon. James Edwards.

—Baylis Washington Lewis, m. Frances Gaines.

4—Elizabeth Sorrel. No record.

5—Caroline Matilda. No record.

These Are Children of Col. John Earle and Rebecca Wood

6—Joseph Berry Earle, b. Feb. 29, 1788; m. Rebecca Sloan and had:

—Eliza, m. George Gaines.

—Sue, m. Thacker Vivian.

—Mary, m. Henry Gaines.

7—Lydia Maverick Earle, b. Jan. 4, 1790; m. William B. Prince and had a large family. The old home

place of Col. John Earle came into their hands and descended to their son; LaFayette Prince. Data on this family are not available.

8—Eleanor Key Earle, m. Silas Whitten.

9—Letitia Earle, m. Laban Poole; their descendants still live in South Carolina.

10—Amaryllis Earle, m. Elisha Bomar and had John Earle and Harriet who married T. P. C. Vernon.

11—Harriet Harrison Earle, m. Ephraim Roddy.

Third Generation of Carolina Earles, Grandchildren of Col. John Earle

Dr. Samuel Sydney Earle, son of Gen. John Baylis Earle and Sara Taylor, born March 22, 1799, d. 1879 in Birmingham, Alabama. He married Harriet Hampton Wright, and their children were:

1—Florence, m. W. S. Mudd, Birmingham.

2—John Baylis, unkm.

3—Samuel Lowndes, m. Maria Wrenn; in wholesale grocery business at Birmingham, Ala.

4—Sara Ellen, m. Robert W. Greene, Birmingham, Ala.

5—Thomas Wright, killed at Port Gibson, Color Sergt. U. S. A.

6—Joseph Berry Earle, m. Elizabeth Martin.

7—Harriet, m. (1st) C. Perkins; m. (2) G. W. Hewitt; their daughter Sophie married William G. Montgomery, and is living in Birmingham; three children, James, a missionary to China, Harriet, teaching, and William, Jr.

8—James Harrison, d. unkm.

9—Paul Hamilton, m. Mary Gaines Greene; in wholesale grocery business, Birmingham, Ala.

10—Robert Emmett, Lt. C. S. A.; killed at the Wilderness.

Elias Brayton Earle, son of George Washington Earle and Elizabeth Earle; married Susan Haynesworth. Their children were:

—James, d. unkm.

—George W., m. Annie McCall.

—Susan, m. William Haynesworth.

—Mary, m. Ships Blocker.

—Elizabeth, m. (1) J. H. McCall, (2nd) Odom.

—Baylis John, m. Leila Earle.

—Silas Drayton.

—Dr. Thomas Transit Earle m. Sara Earle, dau. John Baylis Earle and Jane Fowler, and is an eminent physician of Greenville, S. C. Their children, Baylis Drayton, Samuel Eugene, dec., Curran Bertram, Estelle, Wilton H., a lawyer in Greenville, and Julian Earle.

—Joseph Haynesworth Earle married Annie Wilton Earle, dau. John Baylis Earle, who was son of Col. Elias Earle of Centerville, S. C. He was State Senator from Sumter county, Attorney-General for two terms, Circuit Judge, and U. S. Senator. He died in 1897. His children were: Baylis, Joseph Wilton, dec., John H., Elinor, Lucia Postelle, Nannie, Joseph H., Lilian, and Wilton Earle.

JUDGE BAYLIS EARLE

Of Virginia and South Carolina

Judge Baylis Earle, son of Samuel 3rd and Anna Sorrel, was born August 8th, 1734, in Westmoreland county, Va., and lived on his father's estate on the Shenandoah until his marriage and subsequent removal to South Carolina to join his brother, Col. John Earle, about 1770. According to all accounts young Baylis was a youth of great ability, high spirits and charm and unlimited generosity. He was a great favorite among the youth of his neighborhood, where lived the Fairfaxes, the Morgans, the Washingtons and the Lees. General Daniel Morgan, future hero of the Cowpens, was a boyhood chum, and they were to come together again in the declining years of their lives during the great struggle of the Revolution. Baylis and Col. John Earle grew up amid the turbulent times of the Indian warfare of the years preceding the Revolution and they were not backward to do their share. We have told of John's leading a company with Gen. Bouquet's expedition;



HOME OF GENERAL BAYLIS EARLE

Near Spartanburg, S. C.

One of the oldest homes in South Carolina, having been erected in 1760. The photo from which the above picture was made was taken in 1929.

Baylis was sworn in July 5th, 1757, as a Lieutenant of Militia at the ripe maturity of 23 years. Baylis seems to have always had an ample property. His father furnished him well at various times; we read of various gifts to him, for one a deed of gift of 14 negroes, on date of October, 1775. He received a considerable bequest under the will of Col. John Baylis, his uncle-in-law, whose name he bore by the latter's will of date, Dec. 5th, 1746. Records show gifts from him chiefly of slave property to his sisters, Rachel, Hannah and Lettie, August 1762, to his brother Samuel (the second of the name), 1762, and to his father, June 1, 1762, evidently to replace heavy losses sustained in that kind of property. In the old family Bible of Baylis Earle it is recorded that he "married Mary Prince, April 16, 1757, aged 13 years, nearly." Mary Prince was the daughter of John Prince, a neighbor to the Earles in Virginia and a descendant of Edmund Prince, styled "Gentleman," to whom was issued Oct. 4, 1639, a patent for 500 acres of land in Charles Citie for the transportation of persons into the Colony of Virginia, 127 in number. Mary Prince was a sister of Thomasine Prince, wife of Baylis' brother John, and John Prince accompanied Baylis and his wife to South Carolina to join Col. John on the Pacolet, sometime just previous to the Revolution. Baylis Earle and Mary Prince his wife had eight children born in Virginia, that is, before the 1770's; they were—Sally, b. June 4, 1759; Samuel, b. Nov. 28, 1760; Jack, b. Nov. 1762; Anne or Nancy, b. Dec. 24, 1764; John, b. Sept. 8, 1766; Baylis, b. Sept. 11, 1768; Damaris, b. Jan. 11, 1771, and Rhoda, May 25, 1773, the last of these Virginian born. Jack died at the age of five, and with his wife Mary and his seven children Baylis removed to South Carolina, there to found one of the South Carolina families of Earles. He settled in Spartanburgh on the west side of the north Pacolet, about one-half mile south of the State line, at what is Earlesville, two miles northeast of Landrum. Here the following children were born: Miriam, b. Nov. 1775; Thomas Prince, b. Sept. 16, 1778; Edward Hampton, b. Oct. 15, 1780; Theron, b. Mar. 13, 1783; Aspasio, b. Feb. 21, 1785, and Providence, b. July 10, 1788. In the new state of civilization in Carolina, Baylis Earle showed his great gifts as a citizen. Possessed of a fund of information and a high spirit of humor, he brought these char-

acteristics to the use of his fellow pioneers. Instead of the stately old Episcopal Church in which he was reared in Virginia, he turned to the newer and popular organization of the Baptists and was a founder of the Wolf Creek Baptist Church at Landrum, founded in 1803. He was the first clerk of this church, and the old church book with the proceedings neatly and legibly written is remaining yet in the archives of the church. He took no passive part in the services, assuredly, for it was no unusual thing, according to Dr. Whitten, for Baylis Earle to rise in his pew and call a halt to the pulpit—the layman to rebuke the clergy! To argue the point and turn the controversy! It is told of one preacher that he waxed wroth, descended from the pulpit, took his saddlebags and departed on an occasion of this kind, leaving Earle in the possession of the field, to hold the congregation or dismiss it with or without the benediction. But sometimes he was brought up before his peers when he tried too free a hand; it was at such an arraignment he conducted his own defense! For each of his accusers or objectors he had a thrust—not even the good sisters were spared—finding some ludicrous comparison, some happy rejoinder, or witty sally, until running through all the charges they had brought against him and exposing not only their absurdity but that of their propounders, nothing remained but a broad general laugh. Baylis Earle was appointed one of the county judges upon the organization of the County of Spartanburgh, and his commission as such still hangs neatly framed in the Kenedey Laboratory at Spartanburgh, issued by Governor Charles Pinckney, Feb. 13, 1791, “to continue on good behaviour to be a Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Spartanburgh.” Baylis was a staunch Whig during the Revolution, but was too advanced in age to take the field as a soldier. However, the following extract from Earlesville Traditions by Major John Lewis, his nephew-in-law, is an apt illustration of the spirit of the dauntless old Whig:

“When a detachment of the American army, maneuvering against Tarleton, with General Morgan in command, approached the neighborhood of his old friend and companion, Baylis went over and joined him, spending the night before the action in the tent with the Gen-

eral. Notwithstanding the pressure of officers and the urgency of the situation room or opportunity was found for many reminiscences of hairbreadth escapes and counters and adventures of long ago, such as, said Baylis, 'would have made your hair stand on end.' It was the old hero, not only of Battletown but of Saratoga, on the last of his fields; the two friends met and slept together; on the morrow they fought and triumphed together, they shook hands, and parted to meet no more."

James F. Mays, a descendant of Baylis Earle, says of this account: "As to the story of Baylis Earle's going over to join General Morgan the day before the battle of the Cowpens and staying overnight and taking part in the battle next day, as is told by Major Lewis, his nephew-in-law—no one would know more of such a transaction than Major Lewis himself. The Major might have gone with Baylis, or possibly he himself had joined the Morgan forces previously, as he was in nearly all of the great battles of the Revolution. Samuel Earle of Marietta had the Lewis account of it; my father had free access to Samuel Earle's papers and copied from them all the data relating to his own family. It must also be considered that Baylis Earle and Daniel Morgan were close friends back in Frederick county, Virginia; they had been adventurers and daring boys, practicing wrestling, boxing and other rough games; they had remained bosom friends after growing up to manhood. It was very natural that Baylis should ride over to camp to see his old friend. It was only a few miles' ride; possibly Morgan had sent him word to come."

Baylis' plantation was continually raided by Tory bands and plundered of corn, oats and feed stuffs for horses. It is thought that Baylis assisted during the Revolution various members of neighboring families that had lost their support during the war. His familiarity with and contiguity to the great events of his time caused him to feel the greatest interest in those of the second war, that of 1812, which he manifested by heralding the news. Being a good rider, and mounted upon Deer Shanks, his horse, and possessed of a voice of much compass and clearness, he rode about the fields and highways and read the news aloud. This item is recorded by a descendant, Baylis W. Lewis. He was a man of great men-

tal and physical vigor up to the last of his life. It is said he killed a bear with his own rifle off-hand in his ninetieth year. One of his sons said that the only time he ever heard his father use profanity was when, a lad of ten, he was standing in the yard with his father watching a fight across the river where Major Wade Hampton had intercepted a body of Tories at the Ford of the Pacolet; by having a few men retreat across a field hurriedly and carelessly he had induced the Tories to follow, only to receive a volley from the edge of the woods. In the enthusiasm with which Earle saw the ruse, he clapped his hands and exclaimed, "By God, Wade has got them!"

Mary Prince Earle died in 1809—some records say 1807. Baylis survived her until Jan. 6th, 1825, and the following letter announcing the facts was written by his namesake and grandson, Baylis John Earle, the Judge, to his eldest son, Samuel:

"January 15, 1825.

"I have heard the melancholy intelligence of the death of my venerable grandfather. He died on the Saturday last, the 6th inst., after an illness of no great violence of about 7 or 8 days. He appeared to retain entire possession of his faculties to the last and was sensible of his approaching end. His composure and resignation were such as to have been expected, but I understand he seemed averse to conversation for a few days immediately preceding his decease."—From letter by Judge Baylis John Earle.

Baylis Earle was buried on his farm near Earlesville, as also was his wife, Mary Prince Earle.

Second Generation of Baylis Earle's Descendants

His children:

1—Sara Earle, or Sallie, born in Virginia, Jan. 4, 1759. After coming to South Carolina she married, as his second wife, Edward Hampton, son of Anthony Hampton, and brother of Major Wade Hampton of the Revolution. Edward Hampton at the time was a widower with one son, Noah, almost grown, who was himself killed at the battle of Earle's Ford. Col. Edward Hampton was killed by Bill Cunningham's band of Tories, while returning to his father-in-law's house from a trip to rela-

tives. Having ridden all night he had stopped at his father-in-law's house, Baylis' Earle's; while eating breakfast he was surprised by a band of Tories who had surrounded the house, and as he drew his pistol for defense he fell mortally wounded at close range. This was in May, 1781; later Sallie Earle remarried, and had by her second husband, Charles Littleton, a son, Marcus Littleton. Edward Hampton and Sallie Earle had two daughters, who were raised in the home of their grandfather, Baylis Earle; they were Anne, who married (1) a Tarrant, (2) a Cobb, and Elizabeth who married Jeremiah Stokes. Recently a descendant of another daughter, Mary Ellen, has been discovered who is recorded as having married John Cooke. It has been suggested that Mary Ellen may be the same as Anne, and that instead of Cobb, the name of her second husband may have been Cooke. This is yet to be established. Mr. Robert Reid Lee of College Park, Georgia, is a descendant of Sallie Earle Hampton.

2—Samuel Earle, son of Baylis Earle and Mary Prince, was born in Virginia, Nov. 28, 1760. He and his family will be discussed separately.

3—Jack Earle, b. Nov. 1762, died at five years old, in Virginia.

4—Anne, called Nancy, b. Dec. 24, 1764, m. Ephraim Reese. She emigrated from Virginia to South Carolina when she was about ten years old. She and Ephraim Reese went to Kentucky some time before 1797 as they are listed in Christian county, Ky., census of that year. Their home was at Roaring Springs, Ky. Ephraim Reese is listed in the 1790 census in Spartanburg, S. C., so their emigration would have been between the times of these two censuses. The children of Nancy Earle and her husband Ephraim were Daniel Hampton, Ephraim, Sara, Samuel, Joseph, Rhoda, Thomas, Mary and Damaris.

5—John Earle, b. in Virginia, Sept. 18, 1766, and went to Carolina at the age of 8 years. He married Nancy Holland Burns, sometimes called Earle, from which circumstance it is suspected that she was a daughter of Elizabeth Holbrook Earle by her second husband, Joseph Burns, and that, like her mother, she often went by the name of Earle. John and Nancy Holland Burns are listed in the Spartanburgh census of 1790, but they

moved to Muhlenburg county, Ky., in the fall of 1800, patented land on Pond river for a mill site, and a few years later moved to Pontotoc, Miss., without developing the patent. John Earle served in Capt. Alney McLean's company in the War of 1812, which was the first Kentucky company of mounted militia. He was the bugler and the tallest man in the first and second Kentucky Regiments in a war where the Kentuckians and Tennesseans were taller by measure than all other United States troops. He moved to Mississippi before 1816. The date of his death is not known, but it occurred on a trip to South Carolina with his son, E. W. Earle, and he was buried on a cliff overlooking the trail. Nancy Burns Earle died in 1848 at the home of her son, Benjamin. Their children are as follows: Samuel, b. 1789 in Carolina; Ezias, 1800; Esaias, Benjamin Clarke, b. 1816, in Mississippi; Harriet, Elizabeth, Messianiah, 1796.

6—Baylis Earle, born in Virginia, Sept. 11, 1768, married in South Carolina, Mrs. Anna Hewlette, formerly Miss Moseley. They also moved to Kentucky, about 1800, but were listed in Spartanburgh county, South Carolina, in the 1790 census. His estate was settled in 1816 in Hopkins county, Ky., and was buried in Mulhensburg county, Ky. He is said to have been the hero of an event in the Revolutionary tale "Myra Cunningham" from Magnolia, 1844, in which he dressed as a lady and liberated Capt. Harry Woods from the Tories. They had issue: Thomas Prince, Samuel Baylis, Elizabeth, Mary P. and Jane.

7—Damaris Earle, b. in Virginia, Jan. 11, 1771, d. Mar. 8, 1804. She married Michael Dillingham in South Carolina, sometime before 1790, as she is listed in that census, and their residence was in Greenville district. Their home in Kentucky was in neighborhood of White Plains and Nortonville, Hopkins county, Ky., and their children were Benjamin Clarke, Samuel Burton, Reese, Amanda, Britty, John, Rachel, Providence and Belvedera.

8—Rhoda Earle, b. in Virginia, May 20, 1773, and grew up in the new home on the Pacolet. She married Benjamin Clarke and removed to Kentucky, being listed in the 1790 census in Greenville district, and in the 1797 census in Christian county, Ky. Their children were Sallie, Eliza, Manda, Polly, Baylis and Mahala.

9—Miriam Earle, born in South Carolina, Nov. 4, 1775; married John Gowan, called Major Buck Gowan, a Revolutionary soldier, and they lived near Gowansville, South Carolina, which town was named for them. Their children were: Mahulda, Matilda, John and Letitia. Matilda married William Morton, removed to Kentucky and were the first settlers in Morton's Gap, Ky. Letitia married Lawrence Taliaferro, Hulda married Carl Blassengame, John settled in Hopkinsville, Ky.

10—Thomas Prince Earle was born in South Carolina, Sept. 16, 1778, married Mary Stallard, and had one child, Elizabeth, b. 1800, and other lists give Mary, another child. Thomas Prince emigrated with John, Baylis and Edward Hampton Earle to Kentucky in 1800, and died there in 1801. His wife remarried, and had two daughters, Laura and Emma.

11—Edward Hampton Earle, b. in South Carolina, Oct. 15, 1780, and emigrated to Kentucky at about 20 years old, marrying Susan Davis there and had Anne, William, Richard, John, Berkeley, Thomas, Josephine and Aspasia. Edward Hampton lived to a good old age, was sheriff of the county and owned more land than any of the Earles, except his nephew, Samuel H. Earle. He and his wife were married in 1803, and she died in 1851.

12—Theron Earle, born in Earlesville, the old homestead, Mar. 13, 1783, and lived there all his life. He was in the State Legislature from 1832 to 1836, and served in the old 36th Regiment, S. C. Militia, for many years. He married Hannah, more familiarly known as Nancy Miller, daughter of Michael Miller and Nancy Vernon, daughter of Alexander Vernon. She was born in 1793, and they were married in 1811. Theron died Nov. 3, 1841, and Nancy in August, 1864. Their children were:

—Samuel Wilds, died at 10 years.

—Dr. Michael Baylis, who married Harriet Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell.

—Oliver Perry, who married Kate Davis.

—John Cheves, died young.

—Elizabeth, who married General Miller, and left no issue.

—Nancy Miller, who married Rev. J. G. Landrum, the historian, and had one daughter who married E. E. Homar.

—Thomas John, born Dec. 13, 1824; married Eliza Jane Kennedy who was born in 1835. Their son, Samuel Broadus Earle, married Susan Hall Sloan, the daughter of Paul Hamilton Earle Sloan, on Dec. 22, 1908, and they have one son, Samuel Broadus, Jr., born Nov. 17, 1909.

—Crawford Montgomery, who died at 26 years of age.

—James, who died at three years of age.

13—Aspasio Earle, born in South Carolina, Feb. 21, 1785, married Mary Montague and settled on the north bank of the Pacolet in Polk county, N. C. By Mary Montague he had Henry and Charlotte Montague Earle; there was another son, Baylis, who married Mary Caruth. In 1846 Aspasio's family moved down to Floyd county, Ga., and settled on the Oostenaula river. Charlotte married John J. Dodd of Adairsville, Ga., and Henry Montague married Sophie Rowland.

14—Providence, born July 10, 1788, and married John Lucas. They migrated to Kentucky and had Cora, Adela, Messianiah, Benjamin, Anne and Elizabeth.

Third Generation of Baylis Earle, His Grandchildren and Families

(His son Samuel's family being treated separately.)

Children of Nancy Earle and Ephraim Reese:

Joseph Reese, married Lucinda Hannon.

Samuel Reese.

Thomas Reese.

Rhoda Reese, married Louis Daniel.

Mary Reese, married Clayton Bourland.

Damaris Reese, married Andrew Bourland.

* * *

Children of Henry Montague Earle and Sophie Rowland:

1—William Edward Earle, b. 1841, d. 1894; m. (1) Price, m. (2) Provost.

2—Emily Earle, married Absalom Blythe.

- 3—Mary Montague Earle, married Evans.
- 4—John Earle, moved to Texas.
- 5—Jessie Virginia Earle, married Chas. McAllister.
- 6—Miriam Earle, unmarried, Greenville, S. C.

* * *

Children of Charlotte Earle and John Dodd:

- 1—John Henry Dodd, m. (1) Mary Hudgins, (2) Mary Hudgins.
- 2—Baylis Dodd, married Rachel Hawkins.
- 3—Mary Dodd, married Elijah Putnam.
- 4—Thomas Dodd, married Rebecca Putnam.
- 5—Anna Dodd, married Bowdoin.
- 6—Providence Dodd, married Edward Dew.
- 7—Nathaniel Dodd, married Maggie Bearden.
- 8—James Dodd, married Putnam.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL EARLE, 1760 - 1833

Son of Baylis Earle and Mary Prince

Hon. Samuel Earle, eldest son of Baylis Earle and Mary Prince, was born in Frederick county, Va., Nov. 28, 1760, and came to South Carolina with his parents, settling with them on the old homestead on the north Pacolet. May 10, 1777, through the unsolicited interest of Gen. Andrew Pickens, he received the commission of Ensign in the Fifth South Carolina Regiment of the Continental Line, which commission he took up the following June 11th. The company officers were largely his kinsmen or connections, Capt. Frank Prince, and Lt. Thomas Prince, uncles, and Capt. Field Fallow and Lt. Thomas Farrow, uncle-in-law and the latter's brother. The field officers of the regiment were Isaac Huger, Colonel; Benjamin Huger, Lieutenant-Colonel; Hez. Mahmm, Major. Samuel Earle served in Capt. John Bowie's regiment when it with two others was detached for special service in defending the frontiers under Gen. Andrew Williamson. At the battle of Stone, June 20, 1779, he was promoted two grades, to Second and First Lieutenant. He was paroled on terms of capitulation by General Lincoln at Charleston in June, 1780. He acted as a volunteer with

different officers, or with different corps. He was at Blackstocks with Sumter, Nov. 20, 1780, was at Nutbush river, with Roebuck, declined a captaincy with Sumter in 1781, and was with the famous retreat into Virginia with Gen. Greene after Morgan's victory at Cowpens; was at the siege of Augusta with Lee's Legion, was with Hammond's Cavalry in June, '81, and was acting on Gen. Pickens' staff during the Cherokee expedition in 1782 when he was detached to raise a troop of cavalry and act against the "outliers"—Tories. In a personal encounter with a Tory band he was rescued, when his pistol failed to fire, by the timely assistance of his Lieutenant, Harry Wood; later one of the first county judges of Spartanburgh. The Tory leader was killed and the band scattered. He served until the end of the Revolution, and his company was probably the last under arms in the upper part of the state. At the close of the Revolution he became Deputy-Provost Marshal; he served as Clerk of the Court in Greenville from 1787 to 1793, and acted as agent in the Land Office in 1784-5. He considered the idea of studying for the law in the office of Judge Pendleton, but decided against it. He was returned for Union and Spartanburgh as a member of the State Legislature, 1785-'87, was a member of the State Convention that framed the South Carolina Constitution, 1790, and also of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States in May, 1788. He refused the offer of a command of a brigade of State militia to succeed Gen. Pickens in 1794. From 1795 to 1797 he was a member of the fourth Congress for the districts of Greenville, Pendleton, Laurens, Abbeville and Spartanburg, and was the first member to represent that Congressional District under the Federal Constitution. He was married Mar. 12, 1793, to Harriet Harrison, the daughter of James Harrison and his wife Elizabeth Hampton; before his marriage, about 1785, he had moved to the forks of the Saluda to live in his own home, which he called "Bachelor Hall," and here it was he brought his bride. In 1807 he moved to Beaver Dam, his plantation on the creek of that name in the Pendleton district. He served as Sheriff of that district for four years, and was appointed one of the commissioners for South Carolina to settle the boundary line between that State and Georgia, which was about the last public serv-

ice he performed. He, like his father, Baylis, was a member of Baptist church; he was a very imposing young man, tall, erect, with fine blue eyes and brown hair, resembling very strongly his father Baylis. In later years his hair was snowy white, adding greatly to his distinguished appearance; his daughter Miriam said of him that after thirty years or more she still thought him the handsomest old man she had ever seen, in his suit of home-made homespun. He died in 1833 and is buried at the old Beaver Dam plantation, Oconee county, S. C. His children were

(Second Generation of Capt. Samuel Earle)

1—Baylis John, born Greenville district, Jan. 24, 1795, and at seventeen was graduated with first honor in the class of 1811. He served six months in a cavalry campaign in the Creek Nation under Capt. Robert Kelly, and was afterward promoted to Brigade Major Militia. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1816, was elected to the Legislature in 1820; was State's Attorney for the Western Circuit in 1822, and was elevated to the bench in 1830 as a Judge of Common Pleas. He was elected in December, 1833, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State, and was solicited to become a candidate for the United States Senate but declined to run. He resigned as Judge in 1843, due to failing health, and died at Greenville, Dec. 24, 1844. He never married, but for several years his sister, Damaris Miriam Earle Mays, lived with him, after the death of her husband, James Butler Mays, during the Seminole Indian War of 1836. With her she brought her two young sons, Samuel Elias and James Butler Mays, to whom Baylis John was a kind foster-father.

2—Andrew Pickens Earle, born March 26, 1797, in the Greenville district, was educated for the bar; he emigrated to Alabama about 1823, settling in Ashville, St. Clair county, and practiced law, making a reputation for his brilliant oratory. He published a review of the judiciary system of Alabama, and an essay on "The Prospects of the American Government," also an able work on political economy was still incomplete when he died August 7, 1825. He never married.

3—James Harrison Earle, born Feb. 15, 1799, became a planter and had a fine plantation on the Saluda, where he died, unmarried, October, 1829.

4—Elizabeth Hampton, born Mar. 13, 1801, married Capt. John Maxwell of Pendleton and died there in 1872, leaving the following children:

—Dr. Robert Maxwell of Pendleton, married Lucy Sloan and had Eloise, Sloan, John, Harriet, James, Jeff Davis.

—Samuel Maxwell, married Julia Keels and had Susan, Frank and Keels.

—Harriet Maxwell, married M. B. Earle and had Theron and Hannah.

—Mary Louisa, never married.

—Eliza Maxwell, married T. L. Lewis and had a large family, names not available.

—Baylis John, died unmarried.

—John Hampton Maxwell, married Mary Alexander and had no children.

—Emily Thompson Maxwell, married Joseph Bosser Weyman and had Josephine Weyman, who married (1st) Bryant Houston, and (2nd) a Mr. Maurey of Virginia; no children. Samuel T. Weyman married Miss Fontaine and they had George Fontaine Weyman, Sam Maverick Weyman, Fontaine Weyman, Betsy Shorter Weyman. Samuel T. Weyman is president of Weyman & Connors, mortgage loans, real estate and insurance, Atlanta, Ga.

—Martha Pickens Maxwell, married John Keels and had several children.

—Anne Maria Maxwell, married Ben Sloan and had one child, married Beverley of Virginia.

—Miriam Maxwell, never married, still living in Pendleton.

5—Mary Prince Earle, born 1806, married Robert Anderson Maxwell, and had:

—Robert Maxwell, died unmarried.

—Anne Maxwell, married John Wright, no children.

—Mary Louisa Maxwell, married T. J. Warren, killed at the battle of Manassas, leaving Robert, Lilly and Mary Warren.

—Harriet, died unmarried.

—Priestly Maxwell, served in the Civil War; died unmarried.

—Thomas Edward Maxwell, killed at Manassas.

6—Damaris Miriam, born Nov. 13, 1808, at Beaver Dam, died Nov. 10, 1881, in Tampa, Fla. Married James Butler Mays, son of Gen. Samuel Mays of the Revolution and 1812; he was killed in the Seminole war, dying from pleurisy brought on by exposure, leaving Samuel Elias Mays, born Nov. 12, 1834, and a posthumous son, James Butler Jr., born 1836.

—Samuel Elias Mays married Catherine Moseley and had James Butler Mays Jr., married Azalea Poe, whose father was a cousin of Edgar Allen Poe.

7—Sara Maria, born Aug. 9, 1809; married Dr. John Washington Lewis and they had:

—Pickens Rowland Lewis, married Laura Edwards.

—Frances Harriet, married Judge Brown.

—Mary, married Capt. F. D. Thomas.

—Baylis, married Ella Shockley.

—Mildred, married Thomas Mastin.

—John W. Jr., married Lucy Merriwether.

—Edward, married Mattie Moss.

Sara Maria Earle died Aug. 10, 1867. Dr. Lewis was a man of affairs, with great ability, was educated a physician under Dr. Harrison of Greenville, entered the ministry, and later became an iron master and came to Georgia with his brother-in-law, John Rowland, and erected furnaces in Cass county, Ga. He became Superintendent of the W. & A. R.R. under Gov. Brown and Sen. Confederacy 1862. He died 1865.

8—Harriet Earle, married her cousin, Elias Earle, and had Frances Harriet, unmarried; Mary, married Joe Berry Sloan and had Harriet and Mays; Wilton Robertson, the first man killed at the last battle of Manassas; Miriam, who married T. B. Lee; Elias Preston, who married Nettie Harrison, and Florence who married James H. Thornwell. Harriet died May 20, 1850.

9—Elias Theron, born April 9, 1813, died in Gainesville, Ga., July 7, 1836, on the way home from a visit to his sister, Miriam Earle Mays, in Florida.

10—Samuel Maxey Earle, born at Beaver Dam, S. C., March 15, 1815, was educated at Pendleton and Edgefield and Abbeville Academy; entered S. C. College in 1832, graduated 1834; was member State Legislature 1840, '42, '44, made a tour of Southwest in 1835, moved to Cass, Ga., in 1848, buying the iron works of his brother-in-law, Dr. Lewis; moved to Marietta, Ga., 1854, mined Altoona Creek 1858 for gold; was administrator for his brother Baylis John's Texas lands and came near settling in Texas but returned to Marietta; married Eliza Harrison, daughter of Dr. Richard Harrison, granddaughter Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, and their children were:

—Samuel, born 1844; never married; was minister to Brazil.

—Baylis John and Richard Harrison, both died infants.

—Edward Hampton, died unmarried 1875.

—Mary Harrison, died five years old, 1857.

—Richard Harrison, born 1855, died unmarried.

—Elias Pickens, married Mary Lois Palmer, was U. S. Consul to Cognac, France, 1888; died Mar. 1892, leaving:

1—John Baylis (Jack), newspaper writer, Birmingham, Ala.

2—Edward Palmer, officer in U. S. Army.

—James, died young.

11—Edward Hampton Earle, born Oct. 21, 1820, entered college 1840, compelled to leave because of an accident which disabled him. He farmed on the Saluda after his brother Elias' death. Member Legislature. He died of tuberculosis in 1849, in Pendleton. Was engaged to Miss Martha Calhoun at the time of his death.

12—Edward Preston, born 1803; died 1803.

13—Morgan Priestly, born 1804; died 1845.

* * *

Authorities and references for the above material:

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Mrs. Ila Earle Fowler, of Lexington, Ky.

Notes of Samuel and Richard Earle of Marietta.

Extracts from Earlesville's Traditions by Major Lewis.

Compendium of American Genealogy.

Descent of Mrs. Ila Earle Fowler

To whom we are indebted for much Earle research, and much generosity therein; she and her family now reside in Lexington, Kentucky.

Line of Baylis Earle and His Wife, Mary Prince

1—Baylis Earle, wife, Mary Prince, emigrants to South Carolina. Among their sons was—

2—John Earle, born in Virginia, Sept. 18, 1766, removed to South Carolina at eight years, and married Nancy Holland Burns, sometimes known as Nancy Earle. They were listed in the 1790 census, S. C., but removed to Kentucky in 1800. Among their sons was—

3—Ezias Earle, known as Zi, born in South Carolina in 1800, died in Kentucky in 1877; married Isabella Herndon, and among their sons was—

4—Benjamin Prince Earle, born April 22, 1846, married April 22, 1875, at Charleton, Ky., to Mary Roberts, daughter of Nancy Jones Roberts and Thomas Lynch Roberts, the latter a grandson of two Revolutionary soldiers. Their children were:

—Ila Earle, born April 2, 1876, married 1896 William T. Fowler.

—Lula Earle, born Oct. 27, 1877, married A. C. King of Oak Grove, Ky., 1909; has one son, A. C. King, Jr., born 1915. Has taught for many years in Hopkinsville, Ky.

—Dr. Ezias Roberts Earle, born 1880, married 1908 Eliza Wright. Is graduate of medicine, specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat; now practicing in Urbana, Ohio. One daughter, Betty Belle Earle.

—Georgia Isabelle Earle, born 1883, died 1888 of spinal meningitis.

—Irby Benjamin Earle, born 1885, married 1912 Miss Mary Frances McKenna, granddaughter of Kath-

erine Fox, a descendant of Brian Boru of Ireland. Children, L. B., Kitty Fox, Robert Emmet, Frances, Georgia.

—Dora Earle, born 1888, died 1890.

—Thomas Evans Earle, born 1890, married 1913 to Elinor Southgate and is a civil engineer, formerly with the Big Four R.R.; is now living in Mattoon, Ill., and has children, Mary Elizabeth, Thomas E., Ellen and Edward Southgate Earle. His wife is a descendant of the Ormond Butlers, and is a daughter of Rev. E. L. Southgate of the Kentucky Methodist church.

—Dudley Herndon Earle, born 1892, married 1912, Addie Morgan; is with the Gulf Refining Company, and their children are Morgan and Mary Katherine Earle.

—Amma Nell Earle, born 1897, married 1926, Vernon Hall, an Englishman, a native of New Zealand, and they live in Covington, Ky. Amma Nell takes her name from the Amaryllis Earle, daughter of General John Baylis Earle.

5—Ila Earle, born April 2, 1876; was married July 8, 1896, to William T. Fowler and settled in Hopkinsville, Ky. He was First Assistant Attorney-General at Frankfort in 1920, and in 1928 he removed to Lexington where he now practices law in partnership with his son, Earle Fowler, and Mr. M. L. Wallace. Mrs. Fowler is President of the Kentucky U.D.C., State Publicity Chairman of the D.A.R., and Historian of the Kentucky Synodical of the Presbyterian Church. Their children:

—Earle Fowler, born 1897, married Reba Brownfield, 1919; is a teacher and a lawyer, and they have two children, Earle Cabell and William Brownfield Fowler.

—Robert Herndon Fowler, born 1898, died 1899.

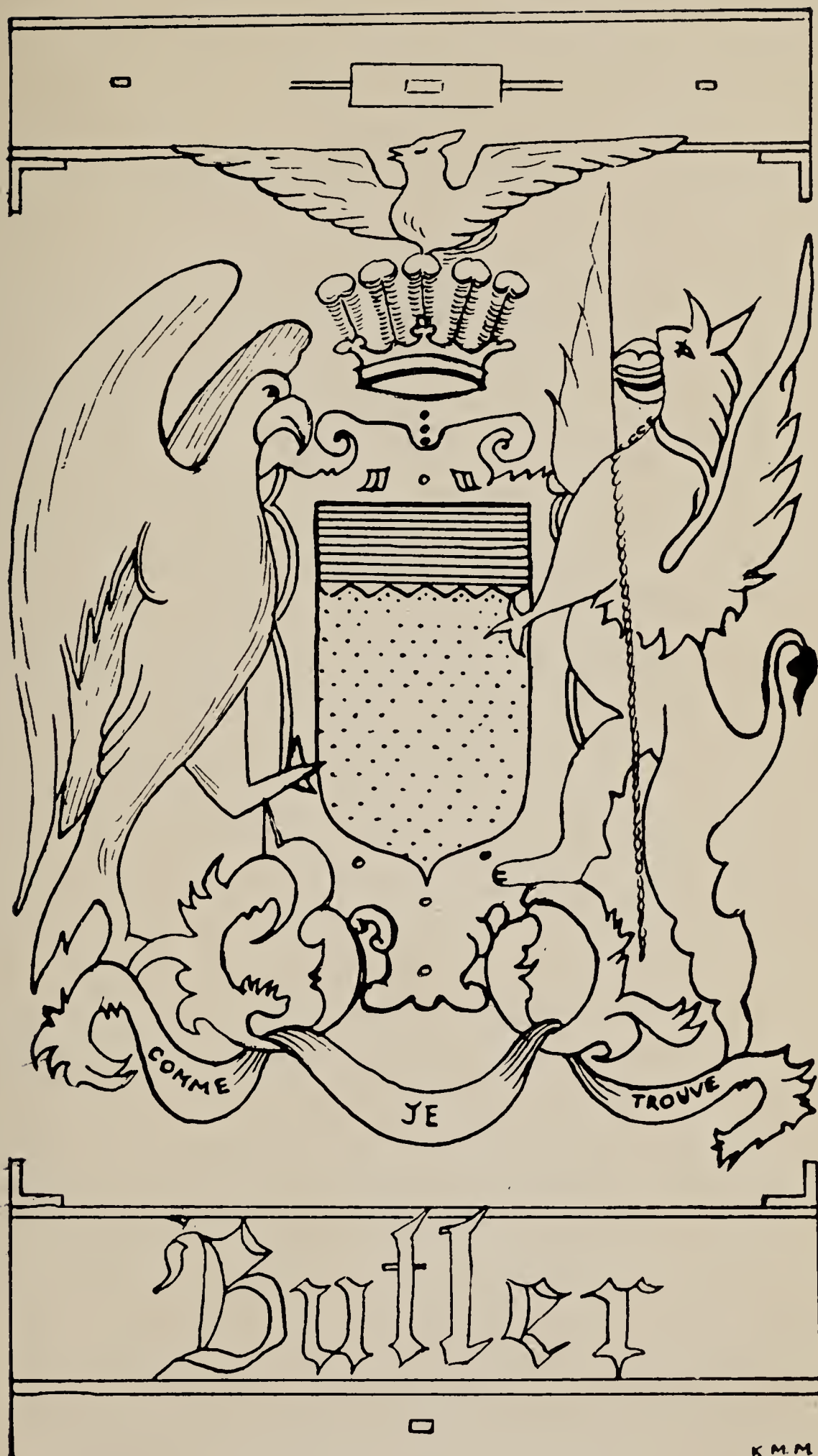
—George Leonard Fowler, born 1900, married 1928 to Alyce Burrell; owns and operates the Wilderness Book Shop, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

—W. T. Fowler, Jr., born 1906; is in the insurance business in Louisville, Ky.

—Daniel Eison Fowler, born 1908; is a Delta Tau Delta of University of Michigan.

—Mary Prince Fowler, born 1911; is at Kentucky State University.

—Benjamin Baylis Fowler, born 1916.



BUTLER:—

of the Ormond family of Ireland.

Plain area, silver; dotted area, gold; horizontal striped area, red.

THE BUTLERS

The Butler family which emigrated from Virginia to South Carolina and founded one of the South Carolina families claims descent from the Ormond branch of the Butlers of Ireland. This family is of great antiquity and its origin is as follows: The direct ancestor of the family came into England as one of the Norman counts in the train of William the Conqueror, Hervius Walter by name, from Glanville, near Caen, Normandy. Hervius Walter obtained large grants of land in England in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Lancaster, and the arms he bore had a chief, indented, or, an azure. His son was Theobold Walter, whose son Theobold accompanied King Henry II to Ireland in 1177, and was awarded large grants of land therein, and created Chief Hereditary Butler of Ireland with the service of presenting to the King the first cup of wine on his coronation. His son Theobold was the first of the line to assume the name of Butler as a surname, and became Theobold Walter Butler, or as it was then expressed, Theobold Walter, le Bottiller. This was in 1221. Later the title of Earl of Ossery was conferred upon the head of this branch of the family.

Many of the family went to the Crusades, and one commanded the English army at Acre. In the time of James the First, the heir to the title was James Butler, a mere child, in whom King James became interested, brought him to England to be educated, and became his guardian. As the King was a Protestant the young James Butler was raised in that faith, becoming the first Protestant Earl of Ossery. He was possessed of great ability and became a man of great influence at Court. In 1645 he was created Earl of Ormond, then Marquis of Ormond, and in time Duke of Ormond, and Lord High Steward of England. He died in 1688, and his grandson became his heir, but because of the overthrow of King Charles and the unsettled conditions of the times that succeeded the Cromwellian era, the heir to the dukedom

fell into disfavor, his estates were confiscated, and he was banished to Avignon, Spain. He died there in 1745, and his English and Irish properties passed to other branches of the family who still remain in possession.

William Butler, the first in America of this branch, came over to Virginia about 1737, settled in Prince William county and was a justice in that county in 1747; (See Order Book No. 1, p 72) some records give his birth as in 1695; he died and is buried in Prince William county, which at that time included what is now Fairfax, Loudon and Fauquier. It is not known definitely just what relation this William Butler bore to the exiled Duke—that is yet to be established—but it is quite sure that he was a near kinsman, and probably suffered with him the reversals of fortune which drove them both from England.

William Butler was a man of prominence in his county, for he was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Prince William. He married Anne Mason, and their children were:

2—James Butler, born in Virginia, 1738, married in Virginia, Mary Elizabeth Simpson.

Sara Butler, born in Virginia, married Capt. Jacob Smith.

Elizabeth Butler, born in Virginia, married Nathaniel Grigsby.

Mary Butler, (Mollie), born in Virginia, married Dr. Enoch Grigsby, brother of Nathaniel Grigsby.

The descendants of William Butler and his wife Anne Mason will be traced separately through each of the above children in the pages to follow.

**Descendants of William Butler and Anne Mason, through
Mollie Butler, their daughter, who married
Dr. Enoch Grigsby of the Revolution.**

(2) Mollie Butler, daughter of William Butler and Anne Mason, was born in Virginia; she married Lieut. Enoch Grigsby (1715-1794), and she emigrated to South

Carolina with her brother James and her sister Sara and their families. They settled in Edgefield county about 1770. Enoch Grigsby had been a Ranger in Virginia before the Revolution, and served in the South Carolina forces during the Revolution, as recorded in the archives of the South Carolina Historical Commission, compiled by A. S. Salley at Columbia. Mollie Butler and Enoch Grigsby had issue:

(3) James Grigsby, killed in an accidental fall from a horse.

—Rhydon Grigsby, married Sara Manning; was a Colonel in Revolution, member South Carolina Legislature, and lived and died in Edgefield. He died in 1825, and his will, proved March 24, 1826, names Sara, his wife, and children, Samuel M., Levi B., Margaret, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Luke. Rhydon Grigsby was administrator of Enoch Grigsby's estate.

—Jennie Grigsby, died unmarried.

—Susannah Grigsby, born 1771, married 1786, Lodomack Hill (1769-1822), a Major in the South Carolina Revolutionary forces.

—Anne or Nancy Grigsby, born 1775, married Brig.-Gen. Samuel Mays, a veteran of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

—Sara or Sallie, married Captain Moore of Fifth Continental Regiment, and had daughters, Mrs. Murchison of Kingston, Ga., Mrs. Wooley of Kingston, Ga., and Mrs. Thos. Butler of Florida.

—Elizabeth Butler married her cousin, Thomas, son of James Butler.

Nancy Grigsby (3) married about 1793 General Samuel Mays of Edgefield county. She was born in South Carolina about 1775, and died there about 1828.

(For continuation of this line see Mays Line.)

They had children:

(4)—Sara Grigsby Mays, married John Lipscomb; died early.

William Anderson Mays, 1796-1857.

James Butler Mays, 1798-1836; married Damaris Miriam Earle.

Rhydon Grigsby Mays, born 1801, married Sara Butler Smith, his cousin.

Samuel Warren Mays, born 1805, and his twin

Thomas Sumter Mays, married sisters, the Misses Glasscock.

Richard Johnson Mays, born 1808, married Eliza Williams.

Dannett Hill Mays, married Jane Thomas.

Caroline Elizabeth Mays, born 1811; married a Brevard.

Enoch Grigsby Mays, married Chlotilda Linton.

**The Descendants of William Butler and Anne
Mason through James Butler, their son,
who married Mary Simpson.**

(2)—James Butler, born about 1738 in Virginia, married Mary Elizabeth Simpson of Virginia. He and his sisters, Mary and Sara, emigrated to South Carolina about 1770. Captain Butler was a loyal adherent to the cause of the colonies. He was a member of the Snow Camp Expedition, led a company against the Cherokees in 1776 under General Williams, and joined Lincoln when he took command of the Continental forces near Augusta in 1779. After the capitulation of Charleston, Lord Cornwallis in 1780 issued a proclamation requiring the people to swear allegiance to the British Crown. Captain Butler refused to comply, was arrested and lodged in jail in Ninety-Six, subsequently conveyed to the Provost in Charleston, and confined in the prison ship in the harbor for eighteen months. He had been but three weeks released from this horrible prison when on his arrival home he was called upon to assist his neighbors in repelling a foray on his community by the Tories under Bloody Bill Cunningham. This little band of men of his neighborhood met the Tories at Cloud's Creek, and the patriots fell victims to the ferocity and brutality of the Tory band. James Butler and his son, James Butler, Jr., together with the rest of the whole company, were overpowered, tortured and massacred; and so badly were the remains of the dead mangled that it was necessary to bury them



CLOUDS CREEK MONUMENT

Erected by the D.A.R. Chapter of South Carolina in memory of Capt. James Butler who, with his son, James, Jr., a youth not then nineteen years of age, and a small band of patriots, were massacred by a large band of "Tories" under the command of the notorious "Bloody Bill" Cunningham in 1781. The location is in Lexington county within a few hundred yards of the Edgefield line.

The men in the above picture are:

Left—Eugene Mays of Greenwood, S. C.

Centre—S. E. Mays of Plant City, Fla., Author of this book.

Right—William Mays of Greenwood, S. C.

This Photo was taken in 1927.

Elizabeth, born 1766, married Colonel Zachariah Brooks, brother to Lieutenant Elisha Brooks, and they had Elizabeth, Lucinda, Behethland, Whitfield, Nancy.

(3)—Thomas, (son of James and Mary Simpson Butler), born 1763, served in the Revolution, and married his cousin, Elizabeth Grigsby. They had

(4)—William, died in Florida; known as "Big Bill."

Sampson Hale, M.C., married Miss Quarles; married Hannah Ager Bryan, and (3rd) Mrs. Helen Alston.

(3)—Stanmore Butler, born 1774, married Ann Patience Youngblood and had (4) Ann Patience, Mary Elizabeth, John, William Moore.

(3)—Mason has not been traced.

(Completing children of James Butler and Mary Simpson)

Children of William Butler and Behethland Foote Moore

(4)—William Butler, born 1759, in Virginia; married Behethland Foote Moore and had:

(5)—James Moore Butler, born 1785, married (1) Miss Mays, his cousin, who left no issue; married (2) Eliza Kennerley, and had William Pulaski, 1816-1893, and Thomas Pickens, 1818-1863.

(6)—William Pulaski Butler, married Miss Nance, S. C., and had Laura and Benjamin.

Thomas Pickens married Sara Stone and had Thomas, Sallie, Hattie and Emma.

George Butler, 1786-1821, was Major in U. S. Army, and prominent lawyer.

Dr. William Butler, 1790-1850, prominent surgeon in U. S. Navy, served at New Orleans, was prominent in politics and law in South Carolina; was appointed agent to the Cherokees; removed to Arkansas and died at Fort Gibson, Ark. He married in Brooklyn, 1819, Jane Tweedy Perry, daughter of Commodore Christopher Raymond Perry of the U. S. Navy, and they had (6) George, Behethland, Christopher Raymond, William, James Leon-tine, Pickens Pierce, Matthew Calbraith, Sallie, Emmala, Thomas L., Elsie Wragg Lowndes, Oliver Nathaniel.

(5)—Frank Moore Butler, born 1793, died 1827, was a lawyer, and Colonel in Militia; married (1) Louise Ford, and had George Lucien, Frank Moore, Harriet Foote, James Joseph; he married a second time, name of wife not known.

Andrew Pickens Butler, 1796-1857, lawyer, M.C. and distinguished judge; he was twice married, first to Susan Ann Simkins, and second, to Harriet Haynes, and had but one child who died, Eloise, who married General Johnson Hagood. Judge Butler was the cause of his cousin Preston Brooks caning Senator Sumner on the floor of the Senate, Sumner having made a remark about Judge Butler to which Brooks objected.

Pierce Mason Butler, 1798-1847, was an officer in the U. S. Army. He married Miranda Julia Duval. After serving his State in various civil positions he was appointed Indian Agent and was serving in that position when selected to command the Palmetto Regiment to Mexico in the Mexican War, and was killed while leading them at the battle of Cherubusco in 1847. He was elected Governor of South Carolina after commanding the Palmetto Regiment in the Seminole War. Their children were (6) Pierce Mason, Andrew Pickens, William Loudon, Edward Julian, Behethland, and Emmala Elizabeth.

Emmala Elizabeth Butler, 1800-1848, married in 1819 Waddy Thompson, distinguished lawyer, statesman and minister to Mexico. They had William Butler Thompson (6) and Eliza Williams Thompson.

Leontine Butler, 1802-1827; unmarried.

Children of William Butler and Jane Tweedy Perry

William Butler (5) 1790-1850, married Jane Tweedy Perry, daughter of Commodore Perry of the U. S. Navy, and their children were:

THE BUSHYHEAD - BUTLER LINE

(1)

In 1726, Lodovic Grant, a Scotchman, married a full-blooded Cherokee. (2) Their daughter married William Emory, an Englishman and had three daughters, the

youngest being (3) Savannah, who married Captain John Stuart, Junior Captain at Fort Loudon, in 1758.

(3) Capt. John Stuart married Savannah Emory and had a son,

(4) Onnotata, meaning in Cherokee, "Bushyhead;" he married Nancy Foreman, and had a son,

(5) Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, married Eliza Wilkinson. Their eldest son was

(6) Chief Dennis Wolf Bushyhead, born 1826, near Chattanooga, Tenn. He married Eloise Butler, daughter of James Leontine Butler (1832-1866), and his wife, Fanny Taylor, a full-blooded Cherokee Princess. James Leontine Butler was the son of William Butler (1790-1850), and his wife Jane Tweedy Perry; William Butler was the son of William Butler, 1759, and his wife Bethland Moore; William Butler, 1759, was the son of James Butler (2) and his wife Mary Simpson; James Butler was the son of William Butler and his wife Anne Mason.

* * *

Chief Bushyhead—A Sketch

Dennis Bushyhead (Stewart), born in Tennessee in 1826, was the son of Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, and Eliza Wilkinson, also a Cherokee half-breed. When he was nine years old he went with his father, who conducted 1,000 Cherokees out to Beatie's Prairie Reservation, Indian Territory. He attended school at various places and completed his college course at Princeton in 1841. In 1838 he served as clerk of the National Cherokee Council. At nineteen his mother gave him his share of his father's estate, and he took the trail in Forty-Nine with those who had caught the gold fever. He was swindled out of his inheritance almost on his arrival in California, but a gambler who knew his father returned him one hundred dollars, and gave him some good advice. He spent nineteen years out there mining, returning to the Cherokee Nation in 1865, and engaged in mercantile business at Fort Gibson. He served eight years as Treasurer of the Nation, then was elected Chief, holding the office two four-years terms. During his time as Chief he married Miss Eloise Butler, who also had Indian blood inheritance.

Chief Bushyhead organized the government of the Nation into a business-like administration, and reconstructed the attitude of the Nation toward the United States Government. Under his leadership schools were developed, and many wise plans carried out. He died in 1898, his funeral taking place in the capital of the Nation, and his remains lying for some time in state before interment. He is buried in Tahlequah, I. T.

* * *

(6) George Butler, son of William and Jane Tweedy Perry, 1823-1875, went out to Missouri, and married (1) Fannie Thurston; was appointed to succeed his father as Agent to the Cherokees. Served in the Civil War under Gen. Sterling Price. He married (2nd) Fannie Towns, daughter of Samuel A. Towns of Greenville, and cousin to Catherine Moseley Mays, and they had a daughter Jane who died in 1876. He married a third time, and moved to Augusta, where he was killed in a difficulty with a neighbor.

(6) Behethland Butler, born 1827, married Charles William Woodward of Philadelphia, and had Sam and Minnie and William Butler, married Emily Bell.

(6) Christopher Raymond Butler, 1829-1853, graduated at West Point, and died soon after of yellow fever at Fort Brooke, Florida. He was First Lieutenant of Second Regiment U. S. Artillery.

(6) William Butler, born 1831, was Lieutenant U. S. A. but entered Confederate Army in 1861, and became Brig.-Gen. C.S.A. He married Eugenia Ransom in 1861 and had May, Lillian Butler, William and Raymond.

(6) James Leontine Butler, 1832-1866, commanded a company of Cherokees in the Civil War, under Gen. Sterling Price. Married Fanny Taylor, a Cherokee Princess; their daughter Eloise married Chief Bushyhead of the Cherokees, and the son George is a lawyer of prominence in the Cherokee Nation.

(6) Pickens Pierce Butler, born 1834, married 1860 Arsinoe Marcella Jeter, and had Eloise Butler (7) who married Richard Foster and had (8) May Foster who married Erastus Todd Crawford and have (1929) one daughter (9) May Butler Crawford. They live at 1184

Edgefield Ave., Greenwood, S. C. Other children beside Elise Butler are: (7) Thomas B. Jeter, William, Leon and Perry Butler.

(6) Mathew Calbraith Butler, 1836-1909, married Maria Pickens, daughter Francis W. Pickens; served in C.S.A. and rose to Major-General, losing a leg at Brandy Station. He served in the Spanish-American War, as Adjutant-General, and always took an active part in the political affairs of the state, serving in the U. S. Senate until 1895, also Governor of South Carolina. Their children: (7) Dr. Frank Pickens Butler, William, Eloise, and Mathew Calbraith Butler, who was educated at West Point, United States Military Academy. He served in the Spanish-American War, rose to Colonel in the U. S. army; was killed in Texas.

(6) Sallie Wallace Butler, born 1837; married 1856 Robert Rutherford; removed to Texas, and had children: (7) Jane, Samuel, Sallie, Rebecca, Dillard, William, Eloise, Robert, Emmie Elise, Raymond, Behethland Rutherford.

(6) Emmala Frances Butler, born 1838; married Andrew Stone, and removed to Texas, and their children: (7) Jesse, Thomas, Pierce and Andrew Stone.

(6) Thomas O. L. Butler, born 1841, killed at Gettysburg in 1863; unmarried.

(6) Elise Wragg Butler, born 1842; married Charles Carson, and had (7) Eloise Butler, Charles, Thomas, and Nathaniel Carson, and William and Jane.

(6) Oliver Nathaniel Butler, born 1844; served in the C.S.A. and lost an arm at Appomattox. He married Mary Spence and had Jennie, Mary and William Wallace Butler.

(6) William, born 1821; (6) Alex. Perry, 1822; (6) Sara, 1825, and (6) Anna Marie Butler, all died as infants.

Children of Thomas Butler and Elizabeth Grigsby

Thomas Butler (3) and his cousin, Elizabeth Grigsby, sister of Nancy Grigsby, had children:

(4) William Butler, known as "Big Bill," died in Florida.

Sampson Butler, married (1) Miss Quarles and had (5) Elizabeth who married A. J. Hammond; Leroy, Edgar, and Charles Hammond were their children; married (2) Miss Bryan and had William, Nicholas, Washington and Leontine; married (3) Miss Ralston.

Children of Nancy Butler and Elisha Brooks

(3) Nancy Butler, daughter James Butler and Mary Simpson, married Lt. Elisha Brooks, and had issue, (4) Obadiah, John Wesley, Matilda, Francis, Lavina, Edna, Elizabeth, Mary (Polly), Stanmore, William Butler; they are traced as follows:

(4) Obadiah Brooks, died in infancy.

(4) John Wesley Brooks married (1) Ann Taphanes Lipscomb; married (2) Malissa Duncan; his children by Ann Lipscomb were:

(5) Nathan married (1) Theresa Mushat; married (2) Catherine Mushat, her sister. Theresa had daughter, Tappie, married Bowie; Theresa had Emma, Mollie, and two boys.

(5) Ann, married Mr. Reid.

By Malissa Duncan John Wesley Brooks had:

(5) Lee married Chapman.

(5) Emma married Leonard Waller Lipscomb and had Malissa, Bettie and Mabel.

(5) Behethland Moore married James Moore and had Josephine, who married (1) Mr. Timmons, (2) Mr. Norwood.

(5) Duncan, died unmarried.

(4) Matilda Brooks, son of Nancy and Elisha Brooks, married John Roberson, and had (5) Nancy, Sallie, Elisha, George:

(4) Francis, died an infant.

(4) Lavina Brooks, married (1st) Richard Watson; married (2) Dr. John Perkins Barratt of England. By Richard Watson she had Sara Ann, William, Richard, Edward, Mary Elizabeth; by Dr. Barratt she had Ann and John G. Barratt.

(5) Sara Ann Watson, born 1813; married (1) Dr. Samuel Perryman and had (6) Gen. Wm. Watson Perryman, Elizabeth, Samuel, Richard. She married (2nd) Capt. Henry Hunter Creswell, and had (6) Perryman, Sara Elizabeth, Mary Watts, Edward Watson, John Montisco, Zemilla Estelle, Laura, Henry.

(6) Zemilla Estelle Creswell, born Sept. 4, 1851, married Nov. 5, 1873, to Capt. Robert Franklin Fleming of Laurens, S. C., and had

(7) Robert Creswell Fleming, married Florence Brown; Henry Creswell Fleming married Laura Barksdale; Louise Fleming, living with her mother at Scotch Cross, near Greenwood, South Carolina, which home was built by John Wesley Brooks.

(4) Edna Brooks, daughter Nancy and Elisha Brooks, married George Forest Caldwell, and had Ann, James, Charlotte, George Caldwell, Rebecca; Edna Brooks Caldwell was killed in a cyclone that destroyed her mother's home, the debris catching fire and she being burned to death.

(4) Elizabeth Brooks, sister to Edna, married John Chappell, and had (5) Stanmore, Wesley, Henry, Nancy, Mary Brooks.

(4) Mary (Polly) married Charles Chappell and had William T. Chappell, married Delia Shaw who after his death married Richard Watts of Watts Ferry, on the Saluda.

(4) Stanmore Brooks, married Dorothy Watson (1); married (2) Taphanes Lipscomb.

(4) William Butler Brooks married Almena McGehee, and had Charles Elisha, Carolina Calhoun, Stanmore, Ann Elizabeth, Emma Barratt, Pierce Butler, Joseph Warren, Mary Ella and Charles Elisha Brooks.

Children of Elizabeth Butler and Zachariah Brooks

(3) Elizabeth Butler, 1766-1802, married Col. Zachariah Brooks, brother to Lt. Elisha Brooks, and had (4) Elizabeth, Lucinda, Behethland, Whitfield, Nancy.

(4) Elizabeth, died early.

(4) Lucinda Brooks married Col. Daniel Byrd, and died; after her death Col. Byrd married her sister, Behethland Brooks, widow of Jesse Simpkins, and they removed to Florida.

(4) Behethland Brooks married Jesse Simpkins and had (5) Elizabeth, Emmala, Smith and Lawrence. After Jesse Simpkins' death, her sister Lucinda having died, she married her brother-in-law, Col. Daniel Byrd, and they moved to Florida, and had Thomas, and Louisa, who married Tilman Purifoy.

(5) Emmala Simpkins, daughter of Behethland Brooks and Jesse Simpkins, married in Florida William Bellamy, and settled near Monticello, Fla. They had (6) Elizabeth Brooks, Margaret, Emmala and William Bellamy.

(6) Elizabeth Brooks Bellamy, born 1838, married Capt. George W. Parkhill and they settled at Tusawilla, Fla. They had two children, Charles Breckinridge Parkhill and Emmala Parkhill.

(7) Emmala Parkhill married D. H. Mays. —(See Mays family).

(7) Charles B. Parkhill, born June 22, 1859, at Tusawilla, Fla. Educated in private schools of Jefferson county, Florida, and at Randolph-Macon College. Finished law at University of Virginia. Married (1) Katherine Genevieve Perry, daughter of Governor Perry, and had one daughter—

1—Genevieve, who married James Lykes.

Married (2) Helen Wall, daughter of Judge Joseph B. Wall, and had—

2—Barbara, who married Beman Beckwith.

3—Elizabeth Bellamy married Col. S. L. Lowry, Jr.

4—Joseph Frederick married Rose Graham.

5—Charles B. Jr.

6—Richard Call, deceased.

7—Helen Wall married Dr. C. A. Pudisill of Tampa, Fla.

8—Emala Mays Parkhill, married A. Pickens Coles.

9—John Randolph Parkhill; unmarried.

Charles Breckenridge Parkhill was admitted to the bar in 1882; member of Florida Senate 1888-1890; Solicitor of Criminal Court of Record of Escambia county, Florida, 1897-1904; Judge of Circuit Court of First Judicial Circuit of Florida, 1904-1905; Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Florida, 1905-1912 (resigned). In law practice at Tampa, Fla., 1912; City Attorney for City of Tampa, 1913-1916; commissioned Major Judge-Advocate U. S. A., 1917; served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; State's Attorney for Thirteenth Judicial Circuit since 1920, present term expiring in 1932. Member of American Bar Association, Beta Theta Pi, Knights of Pythias, B. P. O. E., Methodist and a Democrat.

(4) Whitfield Brooks, son of Elizabeth and Zachariah Brooks, married Mary Parsons Carroll. She was described in an apt little poem by her grandson, Gen. U. R. Brooks, which runs as follows:

"You never knowed Ole Miss, you say? Well, that's a pity sure!

The kind of quality she was is gone to come no more!
She knowed more dan de doctahs, 'case God tole her
what to give!

She knowed more dan de preachers, 'case God tole her
how to live!"

Whitfield Brooks and Mary Carroll had these children:

(5) Whitfield, belonged to the Palmetto Regiment and was killed in Mexican War.

(5) Preston, a lawyer, and prominent member of Congress; caned Senator Sumner on the floor of the Senate Chamber for a remark he made about his cousin, Judge A. P. Butler, during the latter's absence from the Senate Chamber.

(5) Mary Brooks, married R. G. N. Dunovant.

(5) James Carroll Brooks, married (1st) wife, Sara Crawford Roberts, and had (6) Gen. U. R. Brooks married Mary Nichols.

John Hamden Brooks, married twice, Misses Adams, and had: (7) Janie, Catherine, Margaret, Nell, Minnie Mary, Berrien, Preston, Carroll, Whitfield, Loudon and Barrie.

(4) Nancy Brooks, sister to Whitfield, married Col. Bartlett Blocker and had:

(5) Julia married Reed; (5) Bettie, married Harris; (5) Lucinda, married Cox; (5) Emma, married Douglas; (5) Ship; (5) John, married Emma Nicholson; Mary, married David Strother, and had (6) Abner, Charlotte, Nannie, David and Julian Strother.

* * *

(4) Sampson Butler, born 1769, left no descendants.

(4) Mason Butler has not been traced.

Children of Stanmore Butler and Ann Patience Youngblood

(3) Stanmore Butler, born 1774, died 1815; married Ann Patience Youngblood, 1787-1861, whose mother was Nancy Simpkins. They had children traced as follows:

(4) William Moore Butler, married Claudia Coddington Johnson and had:

(5) William Johnson Butler, 1837-1849.

Emmie married Gen. William C. Hornage and had one son.

Ann married John Lake Nicholson and had (6) Lillie married Joe Lake and (6) Emmie married Will Stallworth.

Claudius Johnson married Josephine Major and their daughter Emmie married S. H. Alexander.

(4) John, died unmarried.

(4) Mary Elizabeth Butler married Mr. Goode; left no descendants.

(4) Ann Patience Butler married Nathan Lipscomb Griffin, an eminent lawyer and member of Congress. Their children are traced as follows: Stanmore, Mary, Elizabeth, Ann Patience, Ellen, William John, Rebecca:

(5) Stanmore Butler Griffin married (1) Frances Harrison, and had: James, married Elizabeth Davis, Mary Lipscomb Griffin; he married (2nd) Nannie Youngblood.

(5) Mary Griffin married Lodomack Hill.

(5) Elizabeth Griffin married James Sullivan, Rome, Ga., and had: (6) Arthur Richard Sullivan married Laura Weller; James Boling Sullivan married Dessie Height; Maybeth Sullivan married John Graham; Robert, died unmarried; Ann Griffin Sullivan married Wade Samuel Cothran and had (7) Walter Cothran, married Gertrude Jackson; Wade Samuel Cothran married Carter McGruder Warren; James, served in A. E. F.; Elizabeth, died early; Annie May Cothran, served as nurse in World War.

(5) Ellen, married Mr. Reid and left two sons, Basil Norris Reid and St. Clair Gaffin Reid.

(5) William John Griffin, married Mattie Roberts and had: (6) Ann Butler, married Frank Maddox; Walter Sullivan, married Ann Curry; Mortimer Vaughan, married (1) Alison Glover; married (2) Lucy Goetchius; issue, (7) Martha, Jane and George.

(5) Rebecca Griffin married Dr. Elbert Bland and had Lela, Wallace and St. Julian.

(6) Lela Bland married James Thompkins and had Wallace, St. Julian Bland married Mary Fairfax Parker and had Elbert Bland. Dr. Bland was killed at Chickamauga, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Regiment, C.S.A.

(5) Ann Patience Griffin married Milledge Luke Bonham, Governor South Carolina and Confederate General. Their children were: (6) Sallie, Richard, Milledge Luke Jr., Anne, Julia, William, Patricia, Thomas, Francis Pickens, James, Sophia, Nathan.

(For continuation of this line see chapter on the Bonhams)

This completes descendants of James Butler and Mary Simpson.

Descendants of William Butler and Anne Mason Through Their Daughter, Sara Butler, Who Married Jacob Smith.

Sara Butler (2) married Jacob Smith of Mount Willing, near Richland Creek, Edgefield, S. C. He was a man of wealth and many stories are told of his liberality to the families of Whigs and Tories alike who found themselves in need during the troublous times of the Revolution. He had the old English custom of giving

names to every farm and separate place he owned. He first lived at what is now called Flat Grove, near the old Smith and Bonham graveyard; then he moved to what he called Wine Hall. Just before the Revolution he built a tavern on Richland Creek. Soon after he built this place a number of the neighbors met at the tavern to determine on roads to be built through that country. When the meeting was over, the chairman called to the company, "Well, let's mount!" Back came the gay reply, "Willing!" Accordingly Mr. Smith caught the words and gave the place the name Mount Willing, which name it has borne ever since. Jacob Smith lived to the good old age of 70; he and his wife Sara Butler Smith were loyal patriots during the Revolution. It was Sara who helped Nancy Butler bury her father, James Butler, after the terrible massacre of Cloud's Creek in 1781. Sara Butler and Jacob Smith had the following children: Luke Smith and Sophie Smith; they had families as follows:

(3) Luke Smith married Elizabeth Lamar; they had issue; (4) Sara Smith married Rhydon Grigsby Mays, his cousin (see Mays line); Jacob B. Smith married Matilda Youngblood; Annie Lamar Smith married (his first wife) (James Butler Mays); no issue.

(3) Sophie Smith married 1795 and was second wife of Capt. James Bonham, son of Absalom Bonham of New Jersey, and his wife Jemima Harker. They had issue:

(4) Sara (Sallie), married Col. John Lipscomb; his second wife (his first wife was Sara Mays, daughter of Gen. Samuel Mays. Their children were:

(5) James, Milledge, Col. Thomas, Sophie, married Dr. Gwaltney of Rome, Ga.).

(4) Simeon Bonham, married Miss Wardlaw and went to Alabama.

(4) James Bonham, killed at the battle of the Alamo in Texas.

(4) Julia Bonham, married Dr. John Bowie and went to Alabama.

(4) Milledge Luke Bonham, Gov. South Carolina and Confederate General, married Patience Ann Griffin, daughter of Col. Nathan Lipscomb Griffin and Patience Ann Butler.

(4) Malachi Bonham went to Alabama, married Martha Ford, and among their children was:

(5) James Bonham, Captain on a steamer at Mobile, married Kate Young, and their children were:

(6) Malachi Bonham, married Sallie Coker, lived in Birmingham, Ala., and had Kate, Young, Nannie, Dale, Frank, William and Milledge.

(6) William Bonham married Clara Holt and settled in Dothan, Ala. He had a son, Clarence Bonham, who married Mary Sholl of Birmingham and have two daughters, Eleanor and Elizabeth Bonham. William Bonham married (2nd) Clara Harris and had Frank, Walter, Mark and Grace.

(6) Florence Bonham married Adrien Jackson of Asheville, N. C., and had Adrien, Charles, Rufus and Bonham.

Children of Gov. M. L. Bonham and Patience Ann Griffin.

(4) Gov. M. L. Bonham and his wife Patience Ann Griffin (5) had issue:

(5) Sara Bonham, died at 16.

(5) Richard Bonham, died at 38, single; was State Attorney.

(5) Milledge Luke, Jr., married Daisy Aldrich, a daughter of Judge Alfred Aldrich, Adjutant-General of South Carolina, and they had (6) Milledge L., married Miss Warren, and Proctor, married Martha Ayer.

(5) Anne Bonham, single.

(5) Julia, married Dr. George Sparkman.

(5) Sophia Bonham, married Col. Robert Aldrich.

(5) Patience (Patricia), married Gadsden Shands, and had Anne, Gadsden and Robert Shands.

(5) Francis Pickens Bonham, married Georgia Overton, born 1873, served in the First Georgia Regiment Spanish-American War and died in 1915, leaving two sons.

(5) William Butler Bonham, (d. 1903); married Marie Graves and had Thomas Seymore Bonham.

(5) Thomas Bonham, lived in Philippine Islands; single.

(5) Nathan Bonham; died single.

THE BONHAMS

The first Bonham in America was Nicholas Bonham, who came from Barnstable, Mass., to New Jersey in 1679; his home was named Bonhampton. He married in Massachusetts, Miss Hannah Fuller of Pilgrim descent. From this couple descended Absalom Bonham, born 1739 in New Jersey, Lieutenant New Jersey Regiment in Revolution in 1778. He married Jemima Harker, and they had issue:

(2) Elizabeth Bonham, married Mr. Dorsey of Baltimore.

Malachi, went West.

James, married Hannah Witsell and had John and Anne Bonham. Hannah died and James Bonham moved to Edgefield, S. C., and married Sophie Smith.

The Descendants of William Butler and His Wife Anne Mason Through Their Daughter, Elizabeth Butler, Who Married Nathaniel Grigsby.

(2) Elizabeth Butler, daughter of William Butler and Anne Mason, married Nathaniel Grigsby (died 1801), brother to Enoch Grigsby who married her sister, Mollie Butler. Among others they had:

(3) William Butler Grigsby, born 1760; married 1786 Jane King, daughter of Geo. Haley King and Sara Gerrard, and they had among others—

(4) Elizabeth Butler Grigsby, born 1791, died 1878; married 1813, John F. Jackson, and had:

(5) Mardulia Emma Jackson, married William English. (Vol. 7, Col. Families U. S. A.).

This Line Incomplete.

THE CALHOUNS

The Calhouns were of Scotch origin, having emigrated from Scotland to Donegal, Ireland, from whence they emigrated to America. The first record of the South Carolina branch of this family is found in Augusta county, Va., but it is the family tradition that they left Ireland about 1733, landing in New York, proceeding to Pennsylvania, where they resided for a time in Bucks or Lancaster county, Pa. James Calhoun, the emigrant, was born about 1680; he married Catherine Montgomery, and their family consisted at this time of James Jr., Ezekiel, Patrick, William, and Mary. Some records give another son, John, and others another sister, but these two last have not yet been satisfactorily proven. After Braddock's defeat the Calhouns removed to Virginia, settling around Fort Lewis, the pioneer home in Augusta county of their relatives, John Lewis, and his family. John Lewis' mother was Mary Calhoun, thought to have been the sister or the cousin of James Calhoun, the emigrant.

The brothers purchased lands in Augusta county. Mary married John Noble, whose estate her brothers administered in 1752. It is supposed that James Calhoun Sr. also died in Augusta county, for there is no record of his having emigrated with his family to South Carolina. Patrick, one of the brothers, married his first wife in Virginia, and she too died before the emigration.

About the year 1756 the Calhouns, namely, the widowed Catherine and her daughter Mary Noble and her three children, and the sons, James Jr., Ezekiel, Patrick, and William, emigrated to South Carolina. They settled in Granville county, Prince William Parish, on Long Cane Creek, where they took up lands. Edgarten Lane, the Surveyor-General of South Carolina, appointed Patrick Calhoun a deputy surveyor, and he surveyed lands for his brothers. Patrick Calhoun was about 34 years old

when he settled in South Carolina, and he was shortly appointed a captain of rangers by the Colonial Governor. In 1760 the Cherokees along Long Cane Creek began to give the whites trouble and the Calhouns decided to remove their families to the fort at Augusta, Ga., on the Savannah river, where there was a garrison of soldiers for protection for those who sought refuge there. The women and children and most of their effects were loaded into wagons for the trip to Augusta. A few hours after starting some of them mired in the soft roads, and the cavalcade had to be halted to render these assistance. The travelers were suddenly attacked by some hundred Cherokee Indians on horseback. There were only about forty men in the convoy; they had left their guns in the wagons in order to render help to the mired wagons, and taken thus at this great disadvantage they fought with difficulty to defend themselves. They managed to fight off the savages for a half hour, but were finally forced to flee. They lost seven wagons, forty killed, or captured, and among the latter was the venerable Catherine Calhoun, to whom Patrick her son erected two stones on the spot of the massacre with the following inscription:

Patrick Calhoun, Esq.
In memory of Mrs. Catherine Calhoun
aged 76 years
Who with 22 others were here murdered
by the Indians,
the first day of February, 1760.

The stones are about 12 miles from Abbeville, S. C., on land owned by Dr. Mulwee of Greenwood, S. C.

Of the children of James Calhoun the emigrant and his wife Catherine Montgomery, the following data have been gathered:

(2) James Calhoun Jr. is on record in Augusta county, Va., as having been bound over to keep the peace with James McCall, probably a neighbor. He qualified as a Captain of Horse in the Colonial Troops in 1760. There is no record of his marriage.

(2) Ezekiel, who married Jean or Jane Ewing, made a will dated Sept. 3, 1759, in which he mentions his wife Jean and his children, John, Rebecca, Patrick,

Ezekiel, Catherine and Jean. He was Justice of the Peace for Granville county.

(2) Patrick, who was appointed a deputy surveyor in South Carolina, married first Miss Craighead, who died in Virginia. He married (second) Martha Caldwell, thought to have been a daughter of fellow emigrants of the Calhouns. Her sister was the mother of General James Gilliam. Patrick and Martha Caldwell Calhoun had issue, James, Catherine, William, John Caldwell and Patrick.

(2) William Calhoun, also a justice of the peace in Granville county, married Agnes Long on Oct. 9, 1749. He kept a notebook record of his family and gives his children as follows: Joseph, Catherine, Anne, Mary, Patrick, Rachel, Esther, Ezekiel, Agnes, Alexander and William.

(2) Mary married John Noble who died in Virginia about 1752, when her brothers administered his estate. She had three children but no record has been found of them, though there are records of marriages between Pickens and Nobles here and there.

* * *

Descendants of Ezekiel Calhoun and His Wife Jean or Jane Ewing

(3) John Ewing Calhoun, born 1749, died 1802, was a member of Congress; married Floride Bonneau and had Floride, Benjamin, Carolina, John E. Jr., James Edward, and William;

(4) Floride married her cousin John Caldwell Calhoun.

(4) John Ewing Jr. married 1822, Martha Davis, daughter of Col. Wm. Ransom Davis, and had John Ewing 3rd, Martha; William Ransom, West Pointer, killed by Col. Alfred Rhett of South Carolina; Susan, Florence, Warren, Henry, and Edward married Sara Norwood.

(5) Edward married Sara Norwood and had Martha; Sara married McL. Schoen; Floride, and Wm. Norwood.

(4) Sara, Ezekiel, and Mary, no data.

(4) Rebecca, married 1765 General Andrew Pickens of the Revolution and had:

—(5) Mary married John Harris and had Rebecca, Andrew, Mary, Ezekiel, Nathaniel, Thomas, Joseph, Eliza and Benjamin.

—Ezekiel married Elizabeth Bonneau and had Ezekiel, Samuel, Andrew and Elizabeth; married (2) Eliza Barkesdale and had Thomas, Mary and Andrew.

—Ann married John Simpson and had Leah, Rebecca, Andrew, John, Ezekiel and James.

—Jane married Dr. John Miller and had Robert, John and Eliza.

—Margaret married George Bowie and had Louisa.

—Andrew, Governor of South Carolina, married (1) Susan Wilkinson and had Francis and Louisa; married (2) Mary Nelson and had issue.

—Rebecca married William Noble, son of Alex Noble, and had William, Andrew, Ezekiel and Joseph.

—Catherine married Dr. John Hunter and had Mariah, Margaret, Eliza, Andrew, Ezekiel and Joseph.

—Joseph married Catherine Henderson and had Sarah, Rebecca, Joseph and Anderson.

(4) Catherine married Alexander Noble, a cousin.

(4) Jane married John Steadman.

* * *

Descendants of Patrick Calhoun and His Wife Martha Caldwell

(2) Patrick Calhoun was about 34 years old when he went to South Carolina. His first wife had died in Virginia, Miss Craighead, and he married, the second time, Martha Caldwell of Newberry, whose family were all prominent in the Revolution, one brother having been killed by the Tories, one killed at Cowpens, and one taken prisoner by the British. Patrick Calhoun and Martha Caldwell had issue:

(3) James married Sara Martin and had (4) James married Susan Pickens; Sara, married Senator George

McDuffie, and Benjamin, Patrick, Caroline, John, William and George, all untraced.

(3) Catherine married Rev. Moses Waddell, famous educator and preacher, and had one child who died early.

(3) William married Catherine Jenner de Graffenreid, daughter of Tscharner de Graffenreid and Mrs. Lucretia Townes Robertson, widow of James Francis Robertson. William Calhoun was known to his friends as "Stuttering Billy" from a painful habit of stammering; he was wont to overcome this nervous affection by handling some small object while in conversation. His cousin Kate Moseley Mays said she once remembered him playing with a small wooden pigeon during a conversation, nothing else offering itself with which to occupy his hands. His neighbors considered him superior to his famous brother, John C., in intellect, because they said the statesman gave them the headache with his learned speech. William and Catherine Jenner de Graffenreid had issue: (4) Lucretia married (1) Dr. Henry H. Townes of Greenville, and had Catherine Floride and Thomas. Catherine Floride Townes married General James Porterfield Graves and had two sons, Henry Townes Graves and John Temple Graves, the noted lecturer.

(4) James Lawrence married (1) Mary Hunter; (2) Jane Verdier, and his children were:

—(5) Catherine married George Jones of Alabama.

—Eugenia married James Duncan.

—Thomas married Miss Blakefield.

—Sallie married John G. Winter.

—James Lawrence married Miss Moore.

(4) Sara married Ezekiel Pickens Noble, a cousin.

(4) Eugenia married Dr. Edwin Parker.

(4) George McDuffie married Miss Goddwyn and had: (5) Armistead Burt, died young; George married in Texas; and Robert, John and Julia, untraced.

(4) Thomas Calhoun married Margaret Meek and had (5) William married Miss Bailey; Jane married Henry Harper; Elizabeth married Dr. Robert Harper, and Margaret, James and Henry, untraced.

(3) John Caldwell Calhoun, son of Patrick Calhoun and Martha Calhoun, was the famous statesman, and one of the great Triumvirate of the United States Senate, the other two being Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. He was Senator from South Carolina, Secretary of War in President Pierce's Cabinet, and Vice-President of the United States. He was educated at Harvard for the bar. He married his cousin, Floride Calhoun, daughter of John Ewing Calhoun, and they had:

—(4) Andrew Pickens Calhoun married (1) Miss Chappell, no issue; married (2) Margaret Green, daughter of Duff Green, and he had issue:

(5) Duff Green married Miss Beaseley of Texas.

(5) Andrew Pickens Jr. married Floride Clemson Lee, granddaughter of Anne Maria Calhoun Clemson, and they had Patrick Creighton and Margaret.

(5) John C. Calhoun of New York married Linee Adams and had: (6) Capt. James Edward, and John C., untraced, and David Adams married Olga Dining and had son John C., and Julia Johnson married Baron E. de Nagell of Holland.

(5) Patrick married Sara Williams of Charleston.

(5) Margaret and James Edward, untraced.

(4) Anna Maria Calhoun married Thomas Clemson of Philadelphia, a graduate of the School of Mines of Paris, France. They had Capt. Calhoun Clemson, killed in a railroad accident, unmarried, and Floride Clemson who married Gideon Lee of New York, and their daughter Floride Lee married A. P. Calhoun, Jr. Thomas Clemson at his death willed the Calhoun property Fort Hill to Clemson College for an Agricultural College.

(4) Patrick, Major in U. S. Army, unmarried.

(4) Dr. John C. Calhoun, Jr., married (1) Anzie Adams, no issue; married (2) Kate Putnam and had John C., untraced, and Benjamin Putnam married Julia Peterman of Palatka, Fla.

(4) William Lowndes Calhoun married (1) Margaret Cloud and had no issue; married (2) Kate Putnam Calhoun, the widow of his brother, Dr. John C. Calhoun, Jr., and they had issue; William Lowndes, Jr., untraced.

(4) Martha, untraced, and (4) James died in California.

(3) Patrick Calhoun, son of Patrick and Martha Caldwell, married Nancy Needham de Graffenreid, sister of his brother William's wife, Catherine de Graffenreid, and they had:

(4) Col. Patrick Ludlow Calhoun, U. S. Army, married Martha Teague and had (5) Dr. John C. Calhoun, married Miss Gilmer, died in Louisiana. Thomas Teague Calhoun married and died in Texas. Arthur Calhoun married and died in Texas, one daughter, Katherine. James, died in Texas.

(5) Edward married Margaret Dunovant.

—Dr. Benjamin F. Calhoun.

—Ella Calhoun married Col. S. B. Mayes.

—Nancy died young.

—Margaret E. Calhoun married Robert Henry Middleton and had: (6) John and Ella, died in infancy. Hugh Calhoun, unmarried, living 1929 in Augusta, Ga. Kate L. married Henry Adams. William S. married Marie Rich. Robert married Kellar Fowler.

(5) Edwin married Frances Middleton. Frank married Miss Norwood. Catherine married Dr. Tenant.

(4) Martha married Armistead Burt of Atlanta.

—Catherine married Norwood.

—Francis married Laura Jones and had Catherine, Benjamin, Cornelius, Patrick, Francis, Thomas, and Louise, all untraced, and Emma married George Graves.

—Benjamin married Miss Yarbrough.

—Edward and John, untraced.

(Completes issue of Patrick Calhoun and Martha Caldwell).

* * *

Descendants of William Calhoun and Agnes Long; Married Oct. 9, 1749.

(2) William Calhoun was also a justice of the peace for Granville county. He married Agnes Long and his own record of his family is thus:

(3) Joseph Calhoun, born 1750, died 1817. Married (1) Catherine Calhoun and had issue:

(4) Anne married William Perrine.

Joseph, Captain U. S. Army, wounded at Lundy's Lane; married Frances Darrincourt and had (5) Rebecca, Thomas, Louise, Eliza, John, Joseph, Anne, and Frances who married Dr. J. W. Marshall and is living (1929) aged 96 years at Abbeville, S. C.

(4) Catherine, and (4) Mary, died single.

Joseph Calhoun (3) married a second time Martha Moseley, known as Patsey, daughter of William Moseley of Virginia. The Charleston and Columbia papers of May 1802 carried the following announcement:

"Married on the 26th of May, 1802, by the Rev. Moses Waddell, the Hon. Joseph Calhoun and the amiable and well-accomplished Miss Patsey Moseley, daughter of William Moseley, Esq., late of Virginia." By this second wife Martha Moseley, Joseph Calhoun had issue:

(4) Eliza married James Holt.

—John Ewing married Sara Speed and had: (5) Elizabeth married James LeRoy. Martha married Geo. Brown. Margaret and John, untraced.

—Martha married John Speed.

—Samuel, died single.

—William, single, Captain Seminole War.

—Jane married James McKelvey.

Joseph Calhoun was a member of the South Carolina Legislature, Colonel of State troops and a member of Congress, being succeeded in Congress by his cousin, John Caldwell Calhoun.

(3) Catherine, born 1753, was killed by the Indians at the massacre, 1760.

(3) Anne, born 1755, taken captive by the Indians in 1760 and kept for 14 years. She wrote a record of her captivity but it was never published.

(3) Mary, born 1757, taken captive by the Indians in 1760 and presumed to have died in captivity.

(3) Patrick, born 1760, went into the Cherokee Expedition of 1776 and, under McCall, was killed at the battle of Cherokee Town.

(3) Rachel, born 1762, married Patrick Norris.

(3) Esther, born 1765, married William Love.

(3) Ezekiel, born 1770, married Frances Hamilton and had William and Joseph, died unmarried; also Harriet, married Thos. Davis; Jane married Dr. Simonds of Boston; Ephraim married Charlotte Moseley, daughter of William Moseley of Virginia; Catherine married Dr. Parker of Columbia, and Andrew married Miss Wellborn and had: (5) Caroline married John Williams.

—Georgia.

—Virginia married Oliver Cousins.

—Indiana, also Floride, Edward, Pickens, and Missouri, untraced, and

—Dr. Abner married Lula Phinizy and had: (6) Dr. Phinizy Calhoun, Atlanta; Susan Calhoun married J. G. Oglesby, Jr. Andrew, Harriet, and Lula, untraced.

(3) Agnes, born 1773, married Gen. Hutton.

(3) Alexander, born 1776, married Kitty Johnson and had Kitty Calhoun married Edward Tillman and had two sons, George D. Tillman and Ben R. Tillman, both members of Congress. Ben R. Tillman was Governor and also U. S. Senator from South Carolina.

(3) William married Rebecca Tannyhill and had:

(4) Ezekiel married Lucy Wellborn.

Rachel married Hardy Harris.

James married Miss Dabney.

Joseph married Miss Cross.

Mary married Nathan Massey.

Catherine, William, Rebecca, Sara, untraced.

* * *

(2) William Calhoun, one of the emigrant brothers from Virginia to South Carolina, married Oct. 9, 1749, Agnes Long, and had:

(3) William Calhoun, who married Rebecca Tannyhill and had—

(4) James Calhoun married Emma Elizabeth Dabney and had—

(5) Patrick Henry Calhoun married Frances Fuller and had—

(6) Charles Calhoun, practicing law in Birmingham, Alabama; married, Oct. 1927, Miss Coral Wood, daughter of H. D. Wood and Miss Coral Girard of Mobile, Ala.

References for Calhoun Data:

For marriage of widow Robertson to Tscharner de Graffenreid, see Lunenburg Co., Va., Court Records; for marriage of Lucretia Townes, widow of Dr. Henry Townes, to Tscharner de Graffenreid of the later generation, see A. S. Salley's ms. on the Calhouns, S. C. Hist., So. Charleston, S. C. For other family records authority is given by Miss Claudia K. Townes, Greenville, S. C., and Hugh Calhoun Middleton, Augusta, Ga.

THE HAMPTONS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Miscellaneous Records of Early Hamptons in Virginia

—Rev. Thomas Hampton received patents to 300 acres of land from Gov. Harvey of Virginia in 1637.

—One John Hampton, aged 30, arrived in the Ship Thomas, Captain Richard Lombard, from London to Virginia. (No date given).

—One John Hampton was living in Elizabeth Citie in 1623; also one Mrs. Hampton; whether they were related is not known.

—William Hampton, aged 34, came over in the Bona Nova, 1624 or 1625.

—John Hampton, 25, came over in the Abigail in 1621.

—One William Hampton was a tailor in London and his brother, Laurence Hampton, was a linen draper. William settled in Virginia in 1627.

* * *

Just what time the emigrant of this Hampton family came over from England, or whether he is represented in the above list of early emigrants to the colony of Virginia, is not known. Tradition says that the emigrant Hampton was a wool merchant, and that he had dealings with London wool and flax firms. The earliest of the line on record is

(1) William Hampton, living in Gloucester county, Va., in 1652; name of wife not known. His son was—

(2) Capt. John Hampton, married Mary, niece of John Mann of Gloucester county; they lived in Kingston Parish, on Eastermost River, at Hampfield. They had issue:



HAMPTON:—

of Staffordshire, England, and emigrant William Hampton, who came to Gloucester County, Virginia, about 1620. Coat from authority of Martin & Allardyce, who say it has been assigned to the South Carolina family.

Three birds, blue; dragon, green; vertical striped area, red; plain area, silver.

(3) John Hampton married Margaret Wade and lived in Fairfax, Va.

(3) Thomas Hampton not traced.

(3) William Hampton, died 1750; married Martha Catlett (died 1760), daughter of Major Thomas Catlett and wife Martha, ancestor of Gen. Robert Toombs, Confederate statesman. William Hampton and Martha Catlett had issue:

(4) Edward Hampton, George, Thomas, John, Susanna, Frances, Sara, and William Hampton.

(3) Richard Hampton, wife not known, lived in Mathews county, Va., in 1735.

(3) John Hampton married Margaret Wade; had among others two children:

(4) Rose Hampton, born June 3, 1683; married a Mr. Wynn and had issue: (5) a daughter who married a Mr. Broughton; (5) a daughter who married Robert Starke; (5) a daughter who married John Hampton, a cousin; (5) a daughter who married Dr. John Hughes.

(4) Anthony Hampton, who moved to South Carolina. His wife was Elizabeth, married in Fairfax county, Va., 1741, and they were both murdered before the Revolution by Tories and Indians, in South Carolina. D.A.R. Records claim that the wife of Anthony Hampton, born 1715, was a Miss Preston. It is possible that Anthony Hampton was twice married. The author's grandmother, Miriam Earle Mays, said that her Great-Grandmother Hampton (the wife of Anthony Hampton) was "Elizabeth Bissell," and for further proof I add this letter written by General Wade Hampton from Washington, D. C., July 30th, 1882, to Captain Samuel E. Mays:

"Washington, D. C., July 30th, 1882.

"S. E. Mays—

"My Dear Sir:—

"Constant occupation has prevented an earlier reply to your letter and I regret that I cannot give you as full information as you desire. My great grandfather's name was Anthony and the maiden name of his wife was Bissell. Both of them, together with several others of the family, were massacred by the Indians before the

Revolutionary War in Spartanburg county, S. C. Of the brothers of my grandfather, all moved to the South and West after the Revolutionary War. He remained in South Carolina. The descendant of his only sister married Judge Whitner and she is still alive, being now at Warm Springs, Bath county, Va. She could give you more information than anyone as she has the family Bible. Mrs. John S. Preston of Columbia, S. C., the only surviving child of my grandfather, could also give you many facts, and I suggest that you write to these ladies.

“It always gives me pleasure to hear from any member of the ‘Legion’ and I hope that you are getting on well. With my best wishes, I am,

“Very Truly Yours,

(Signed) “Wade Hampton.”

Edward Hampton, son of Anthony Hampton, was twice married and it is most likely that Edward Hampton's first wife was a Preston as the name Preston has been carried down by Edward Hampton's line.

Anthony Hampton, born 1715 in Virginia, wife Elizabeth, emigrated to North Carolina from Virginia and settled in lower western North Carolina, near Rutherfordton. They left their records in the colonial history of North Carolina; Andrew Hampton, Johnathan, Noah, Adam and Washington Hampton were relatives who had probably preceded them to North Carolina, and all were prominent in the later struggle of the Revolution. Andrew Hampton was a member of the Committee of Safety, October, 1775, Tryon county. He was probably the “A. Hampton, appointed Lt.-Col. 1776, Tryon Co.” (Wheeler's History, N. C.) Anthony Hampton is mentioned several times in various records of North Carolina before 1775. Johnathan, Noah, Adam and Washington Hampton were so prominent that Major Ferguson mentioned them in great anger in his speech just before his defeat at King's Mountain. Anthony Hampton and his own family were ardent in the patriotic cause; his sons, Henry, Richard and John, were early in the struggle; his son Wade was reluctant to renounce his allegiance to the King, but as late as 1781 he finally came over to the Rev-

olutionary cause and became one of the most brilliant officers of the American Army. (McCreedy's History N. C., p. 558).

Just before the beginning of the Revolution, Anthony and his family removed to South Carolina, accompanied by his son-in-law, James Harrison, and settled in Spartanburg county, near the Tygar River, and here early in the fall or late summer, he and his wife, his grandchild, son of James Harrison and Elizabeth Hampton, a youth named Preston, and a white servant girl paid with their lives for their loyalty to Revolutionary cause. Peter Bynum, a youth working on the place, was sole survivor of the massacre of the family by Cherokees and disguised Tories, and his account of the tragedy has been handed down as he told it to James Harrison, Jr., brother of the child who was killed, who told it to his grandnephew, Samuel E. Mays, Pendleton, S. C. Peter Bynum had been told to put on clean clothes as it was Sunday, and he was dressing in a wagon in front of the house when the band of Indians and Tories attacked the house. Instead of jumping into the cornfield across the road when the shouting began, he made a run for the door, and reached it just as a tomahawk whizzed by his head and stuck quivering in the lintel of the door close to his head. The Harrisons were absent at the time, visiting, it is said, at a neighbor's. Peter Bynum escaped and the house was burned before the Indians left the scene, leaving their victims as they fell. They lie buried a few yards from the river, about a mile and a half from the Greenville and Spartanburg county line. Peter Bynum was ancestor of the Bynum killed by Governor Perry in a duel near Pendleton, S. C. Anthony Hampton and his wife Elizabeth Hampton had issue:

(5) Edward Hampton married (his second wife) Sara (Sally Earle); he had children by his first wife, of whom record is not available. Sally Earle was the eldest daughter of Baylis Earle and Mary Prince. Edward Hampton and Sally Earle had three daughters, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Mary Ellen; the last is the only one traced:

(6) Mary Ellen Hampton married John Cooke and had—

(7) Nathan Cooke, who married and had—

(8) Juliet Cooke, who married an Olin and lives (1929) at 117 South Decatur St., Montgomery, Ala.

Sally Earle married a second time Charles Littleton and had one son, Marcus Littleton, of whom record is not available. Edward Hampton was a colonel in the Revolutionary Army, and was killed by Bill Cunningham's gang of Tories in May, 1781, while at breakfast at the house of his father-in-law, Baylis Earle, on the Pacolet. He had just returned from a military mission, and stopped at home for breakfast, when he was taken unawares by the Tories and shot as he rose from the table, drawing his pistols.

(5) Wade Hampton, born 1754, died 1835; he served in the (Landrum) Revolution with a brilliant record, although he decided on the side of the Patriots near the end of the war. He served also in the War of 1812, as Colonel in the Great Lakes campaign, and became Major-General. He was member of Congress in 1801; he married (1) Miss Singleton, married (2) Miss Mary Cantey. He had issue:

(6) Anthony Wade, Jr., born 1791, died 1858, a graduate South Carolina College, class 1808; served in the War of 1812 on the staff of General Andrew Jackson and was at the battle of New Orleans. He was sent as a bearer of dispatches to the President announcing the victory at New Orleans, and his was the first authoritative account received by the President. These were times before steam and electricity, and the young dispatch-bearer made a spectacular ride overland across bridgeless rivers and swamps 750 miles to Columbia, S. C., performing the journey, it is said, in 10½ days, and using one horse. (Wells' History).

Col. Wade, Jr., married Anne Fitzsimmons and had (7) Caroline married J. S. Preston. (7) General Wade Hampton, C.S.A., graduate South Carolina College, class 1836; married Miss Preston (1), married (2) Miss McDuffie; he was born in 1818 and died in 1902; was prominent in the Confederate Army, Lt.-Gen., and later Governor of South Carolina. Among his children were: (8) Mary Hampton, married Randolph Tucker, living 1929, Bedford, Va. (8) Lt. Preston Hampton, killed at Hatcher's Run, 1864. (8) Wade 4th, wounded at Hatch-

er's Run. (7) Lt.-Col. Frank Hampton, killed at Brandy Station, June 1863. (7) Susan Frances married John L. Manning, Governor South Carolina 1852.

(5) Richard Hampton, son Anthony Hampton, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the commissioners to lay off the town of Columbia, S. C., when it was made the state capital. Records of his family are not available.

(5) Henry Hampton was a captain in the Revolution; he and his brother Edward were commissioners to the Indians in 1775 to attempt to secure a treaty of peace with them. They returned from this errand, it is said, to find their parents had fallen victims to the wrath of the savages.

(5) John Hampton was a Captain in the Revolution; family not traced.

(5) Anthony Hampton Jr., not traced.

(5) Christopher Hampton, not traced.

(5) Elizabeth Hampton, only daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Hampton; she married, about 1770, James Harrison, son of John Harrison and Patsey Daniel who had emigrated to South Carolina with the Hamptons, it is thought. James Harrison also served in the Revolution. Elizabeth Hampton Harrison was an ardent patriot to the American cause; on one occasion she is said to have saved General Sumter from defeat by swimming the Enoree River on her old horse "Whitey" with her small child in her arms to warn Sumter of Tarleton's approach. On another occasion she and her sister-in-law were alone in the house, weaving cloth for the continental blue uniforms, when British soldiers came in sight. They just had time to cut the cloth from the loom and the sister bundled it up and went to bed with it as if it were a small baby. The British hearing of it afterward said it was the quietest baby they ever saw. These anecdotes were told by her daughter, Harriet Harrison, to her daughter Miriam Earle, who told them to her son, Samuel Mays, in whose words they are repeated here. James Harrison and Elizabeth Hampton had issue:

(6) A son, killed as a child in 1775 at the massacre of the Hamptons, his grandparents, on the Tygar River, near Spartanburg.

(6) James Harrison Jr. married Sara Earle, born Aug. 2, 1791, daughter Elias Earle and Frances Wilton Robinson, and they had issue: William, Henry, Elias, Samuel, Elizabeth, James W., Francis M., Harrison.

(7) Elizabeth married Judge Whitner; is buried at Old Stone Church, Pendleton, S. C.

(6) Thomas Harrison married Hannah Earle, born 1795, daughter John Baylis Earle and Sara Taylor, and they had (7) James Harrison married Miss Blewitt and their daughter married Gen. Stephen D. Lee; another daughter married a Dawson; Blewitt Lee, a son of Miss Harrison and Stephen D. Lee, became general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad.

(6) John Harrison, the child who was carried on the horse before his mother when she rode to warn Sumter, married Clarissa Jenkins and had:

(7) Clarissa Harrison married Samuel Johnson.

(7) Eliza Harrison married Samuel Girard Earle, son of Elias Earle and Frances Wilton Robinson.

(7) Harriet Harrison married Samuel Girard McClanahan, son of Anne Earl and Capt. John McClanahan.

(7) James married Nancy Berry.

(7) John H. Harrison married Miss Benson.

(6) Harriet Harrison, born 1778, died in 1828; married Major Samuel Earle and had: Baylis, Andrew Pickens, James Harrison, Elizabeth Hampton, Edward Preston, Morgan Priestly, Mary Prince, **Damaris Miriam** (See Mays family), Sara Maria, Harriet, Elias Theron, Samuel Maxey, and Edward Hampton Earle. (For descendants of these children see the Earle family).

(6) Jane Harrison married John Wright and had:

(7) Harriet Wright married Samuel Sidney Earle and had (8) a daughter who married Mr. Perkins, Birmingham, Ala., and had (9) Sophia Perkins married William Montgomery, Birmingham, Ala., and had (10) Harriet Earle Montgomery, teaching, Birmingham, Ala. (10) William G. Jr. (10) James Montgomery, Missionary to China.

(6) Richard Harrison, born April 2, 1786, died Aug. 18, 1829, married Catherine Sloan, born March 3, 1796, and had among others Sloan and Josiah; they went West and there is no available data of them.

(6) Isham Harrison married Harriet Kelly, and had issue: (7) Thomas Harrison, Brig.-Gen. Confederate Army; (7) Richard Harrison; (7) James Harrison, Brig.-Gen. Confederate Army; (7) Eliza Harrison married Dr. Baylis Earle, son of John Baylis Earle and Sara Taylor; (7) Lura Harrison married Mr. Jack; (7) Harriet Harrison married Mr. Evans; (7) Mary, (7) John, (7) Moses, (7) Isham, (7) Nina, (7) Betty, and (7) Louisa Harrison married Mr. Thompson.

(6) Benjamin, untraced.

(6) Polly Harrison married a Mr. Thurman and had one child who was lost during a trip to Augusta, Ga., killed, it was thought, by a pole boat.

(6) Rose married Mr. Dawson.

* * *

Wade Hampton to Governor Matthews

Sir:—The 10th Sept. last I received instructions from His Excellency, the late Governor, for raising a regiment of Cavalry to consist of four troops, in consequence of which I have enlisted upwards of 80 men for the war for three years, have procured a number of horses, saddles and bridles and other accoutrements suitable for Cavalry and have taken measures to procure clothing sufficient to complete the whole regiment.

It seems to be the opinion, that prevails generally, that infantry were more immediately needed than cavalry. I laid a plan before the Legislature for reducing the Corps to two troops of Cavalry and adding two companies of Infantry and for adding to their pay, a negro at the expiration of their services. This, however, was not agreed to. If it is thought necessary to continue the regiment on the present establishment and the men already enlisted are not wanted, I would wish Your Excellency would be pleased to give orders for discharging them and make provisions to defray such expenses as have been unavoidably incurred.

I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

Wade Hampton.

Feb. 22, 1781.

**Copy of Letter Written in February, 1781, by
Col. Richard Hampton to His Brother,
Major John Hampton**

Dear Brother:—For news I give you the following: Brother Wade has joined Gen. Sumter and has left all his property in possession of the British and Tories. He now fights them hard. Brother Henry is raising a regiment of light horse, as is also Col. Eiadleton Hawthorn Hill. I have accepted the Majority in Eiadleton's regiment. Brother Wade, I believe, will also raise a regiment. It will not be amiss to mention here the terms on which they are to be raised and the number each regiment is to consist of. The troops are to enlist for 10 months. Each regiment to have one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, five Sergeants, ten Lieutenants, and each company, two sergeants, twenty privates, and the pay to be as follows: Each colonel to receive three grown negroes and one small negro, major to receive three grown negroes, captain two grown negroes, lieutenants one large and one small negro, the staff one large and one small negro, sergeants one and one-quarter negro; each private one grown negro and to be furnished with one coat, two waistcoats, two pair overalls, two shirts, two pair stockings, one pair shoes and spurs, one horseman's cap, one blanket, and one-half bushel salt to those who have families, with two-thirds of all articles captured from the enemy, except negroes, and living supplies and salvage allowed them, for all the articles belonging to our friends, which he may capture from the enemy and to be furnished with swords, pistols, saddles and bridles. Should you meet with any young men who are willing to turn into this kind of service, you may assure them that the terms will be strictly complied with and the General directs that anyone who may think proper to come out with the wagons, in order to join the said service are to be served with provisions for themselves and horse. Brother Wade has brought one of your negro fellows with him (Jacob). We are all in high spirits.

I am, dear Brother, yours sincerely,

RICHARD HAMPTON.

In England the Hampton family goes back beyond the Norman Conquest 1066, and their old manor house in Staffordshire was still standing early in the last century, some parts of it being six or seven centuries old. The first of the family in America was

(1) William Hampton, a planter in Gloucester county, who came over about 1620 at the age of 34 years from Middlesex, England, bringing with his wife Joanna, a son William, and daughters Elizabeth and Grace. Another son was born in America, who became Rev. Thomas Hampton of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. The line descends through Thomas.

(2) Rev. Thomas Hampton, born in America, wife not known. Was minister at James Citie in 1644 and was one of the most prominent ministers of his time in that part of Virginia. On a mutilated tombstone near Williamsburg his tomb may be deciphered, on which is written, "Rev. Thomas Hampton, Rector of this Parish, 1647."

He was probably in charge of one of the churches which was closed when the first church was built at Williamsburg. His son was

(3) Capt. John Harrison, who married Mary Mann.

THE HARRISONS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Frances Smith in an article in *The Southern Woman's Magazine*, 1917, says "No Harrison came over in the Mayflower—which was an oversight, but an oversight which may be remedied by marrying Mayflower descendants!" Again, "it would be difficult to find a patriotic society which bars its door to those of Harrison lineage." In short, the Harrison Family has been a power in every state in which a branch of the family has settled.

The Harrison Family is of English origin and among the manor seats of the English ancestors are Copford Hall, Essex, Burge Castle, Suffolk, and manors in Kent, Berkshire, Cumberland, Lancaster. The name has been traced back to the Norman name of Harri, to Harold, but whether Harold, Harri, Harry, those names claiming common origin are Harris, Haws, Hanson, Henson and Halse.

By tradition the South Carolina Harrisons claim descent from the Harrisons of Berkely, whose founder was Benjamin Harrison, a Cavalier emigrant and patentee of lands in Surrey county, Va., in 1635. His son Benjamin married Frances Burwell and settled at Berkeley on the James, at Harrison's Landing. This Benjamin was the father of the Signer and the old Manor of Berkeley is honored as the birthplace of a Governor of Virginia, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Revolutionary General, and a President of the United States.

(1) John Harrison was the founder of the South Carolina branch, and it has not yet been satisfactorily established what relation he bore to the family at Berkeley, though he is said to have been a near relative. John Harrison married Sara Daniel, familiarly known as Patsey, and they lived in Halifax county, Va. There was close relationship between them and the Ishams and the name Isham is carried down in the Harrison family, as

a given name. Sara Daniel's mother was said to have been a Williams. John Harrison and Sara Daniels had issue: Thomas, James, Richard, Isham, Andrew, Mary, Martha and Elizabeth. James, Richard, and a daughter who married and went with them, emigrated from Virginia to the Nutbush River settlement, North Carolina, in Greenville county, and are recorded in the Colonial records of North Carolina. Later they moved on down to the Spartanburg neighborhood, about the time that Anthony Hampton settled there. It is possible that James and Anthony Hampton may have emigrated together. Of their children these are traced:

(2) Thomas served in Revolution; single.

(2) James married Elizabeth Hampton; (for descendants see Hampton, Earle and Mays families).

(2) Richard married Anne Patillo and had Dr. Richard Harrison married Maria Thompson; Anne Patillo married a second time Mr. Farrow and had Col. James Farrow, T. B. Farrow, and Henry Farrow. Dr. Richard Harrison and Maria Thompson had (3) Waddy, Richard, Eliza Williams (married Samuel Maxey Earle), Caroline (married Dr. Underwood), James, Anne (married Rev. Swift), Cornelia (married Elijah Fields), and Maria.

(2) Martha married Mr. Cooper.

(2) Mary married a Mr. Cooper.

(2) Patsey married Mr. Daniel.

(2) Nancy married Mr. Reese.

(2) Isham, (2) Andrew (2) and Elizabeth are untraced.

* * *

Miscellaneous Notes on the Harrisons

—In 1715 in Prince George county, Va., Thomas Harrison and Richard Harrison were jurymen.

—James Harrison was a Revolutionary soldier, a resident of Guilford, N. C., in 1773 (N. C. Colonial Records, Vol. 9, 1771-1775, p 807).

—James Harrison was burned-out three times during the Revolution, and had a child killed at the Hampton massacre. He was at one time Judge of the County Court at Greenville, S. C.

—James Harrison Jr., son of James and Elizabeth Hampton Harrison, had coal black eyes and hair. His daughter Elizabeth Harrison married Judge Whitner, and he and Whitner moved to Florida before the Civil War and planted cotton.

—Col. Henry Isham, Gentleman, of Bermuda Hundred, wife Catherine; daughter Mary, married 1680, Col. William Randolph who died April 11, 1711. Col. Isham came from Northampton, England, to Virginia.

THE GRIGSBYS

This branch of the Grigsby family is descended from Enoch Grigsby, born in Virginia in 1715, settled in South Carolina before the Revolution and died in 1794. He married Mary or Mollie Butler, daughter of William Butler of Prince William county, and his wife, Miss Mason. It is said that Enoch Grigsby lived in Henry county before the Revolution, but it has not yet been established from what family of Grigsbys he descended, except that it is the tradition in the family that he descended from John Grigsby and his wife Jane Rossear, or Rosser, who came over from Wales or England in 1660, accompanied by his brother, James Grigsby. John Grigsby and his wife Jane settled in Stafford county, Virginia.

O'Hart says of the Grigsbys: "This family is of Anglo-Norman origin, and was an illustrious family of Lincolnshire; one branch of it went into Ireland with Henry II and became one of the chief of the landed gentry."

Because of the lack of data on the descent of Enoch Grigsby we give below some of the records of the Virginia Grigsbys which might refer to his immediate family. "Soldier John," one of the best known of the family, was born in 1720; Enoch Grigsby, the founder of the South Carolina branch, having been born in 1715, may have been a brother or a cousin of "Soldier John."

Some Records of the Virginia Grigsbys

—John Grigsby of England came to Virginia in 1660 with his brother, James Grigsby, both soldiers under Cromwell. Jane Rosser (wife of John) came over on the same boat.—Col. Families of U. S., Vol. 7.

—One Samuel Grigsby was a Trooper in Virginia in 1756.

—The will of Samuel Grigsby of Leeds Parish, Fauquier county, Va., May 4, 1781, wife Anne, William and James Grigsby, executors.

—Conveyed between P. Chapman of Charles county, Maryland, and Samuel Grigsby of Fauquier county, Va., lease on land next to where John Grigsby now dwells, to Samuel Grigsby and his son, Aaron Grigsby, and his daughter Susannah Grigsby.

—John Grigsby, member of the muster roll of Rockingham county, Va., from Augusta county, Va., 1774.—William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 18.

—Butler Grigsby Remey, son of Jacob Remey and his second wife, Susannah Grigsby, daughter of Nathaniel Grigsby, and Elizabeth Butler, daughter of William Butler and his wife Miss Mason of Prince William county, Va.—Colonial Families of Virginia.

—“Soldier John” Grigsby had brothers, Thomas. Aaron and Redmond Grigsby.

—James Redmond Grigsby was born and died in Virginia, will dated 1752; wife Susannah, who survived him.

—One John Grigsby had land in Virginia, Stafford county, in 1709; wife Miss Redmond, who survived him.

—“Soldier John” Grigsby was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1720, and he died in Rockbridge county, April 7, 1794. He served in Augustine Washington’s company at the siege of Carthagen, West Indies, and because he had served in two wars he was called “Soldier John.” He commanded a company of the 13th Virginia in the Revolution. He was twice married; (1) 1746 to Rosanna Etchison, or Atkinson, and had, besides others, Sara Grigsby, born 1757, married 1775, Thomas Welch, and had Mildred Welch, born 1776, married 1794 Alexander McCorkle; he married (2) 1764, Elizabeth Porter, 1737-1807, and had:

—Rachel married Alexander McNutt.

—Elizabeth Porter married John Grigsby.

—Jane or Gene, 1769-1832, married 1787 William Paxson, 1757-1838, and had 16 children; one was General E. F. Paxson, another was Mary Paxson who married

James Greenlee and they were ancestors of General Sam Houston of Texas.

—Reuben, 1780-1863, married 1817, Verline Alexander Porter and had Mary Ann, married William S. McCormick and had Lucy McCormick.

—Elisha married Elizabeth Porter and had Joseph who married Frances Weir and had Martha Grigsby married Ambrose Camp.

—Nathaniel Grigsby married Elizabeth Butler, daughter of William Butler and Miss Mason; he died 1801; he had Butler Grigsby, born 1760, married 1768, Jane King, daughter George Haley King, and his wife Sara Gerrard, and they had Elizabeth Butler Grigsby, born 1791, died 1878, married 1813, John F. Jackson, and had Mardulia Jackson who married William English.

* * *

Enoch Grigsby, founder of the South Carolina line, was born in Virginia, married Mary Butler, called Mollie, daughter of William Butler and his wife Miss Mason, of Prince William county, Va., and settled in Edgefield county, South Carolina, in the 96th District before the Revolution. He served as a Lieutenant in the State Militia during the Revolution as evidenced by the following record in the office of A. S. Salley, S. C. Hist. Com. at Columbia, to-wit:

“No. 632:—Issued the 18th of July, 1785, to Enoch Grigsby for seven pounds 12 shillins ten pence for Militia duty as Lieutenant, per account and itemized:

Prin.	9	-2	-10
Int.		10	- 8
<hr/>			
	7	-12	10½

Enoch Grigsby's will dated 1789 names wife Mary; she is given land; names children; daughter, Susannah Hill, 200 acres on Penn Creek, bought of Bartlett Bledin, son James, son Rhydon, daughter Nancy, daughter Elizabeth, daughter Sara. Wills further that “all my estate be divided between my two sons and three daughters,” and appoints Lodomack Hill and son James, executors; Nov. 7, 1789, witnesses, W. H. Butler, Wm. Simpson,

Sampson Butler. Proven in open court by William Butler, William Simpson, Sampson Butler, Jan. 6, 1795, Edgefield county, S. C., Book A, p 163, 4. Mollie Butler and Enoch Grigsby had issue:

—James Grigsby killed in youth by a fall from a horse.

—Jennie died single.

—Susannah, born 1771, married 1786 Major Lodomack Hill of the Revolution (1769-1822).

—Sara.

—Elizabeth married her cousin, Thomas Butler (1763); Thomas served in the Revolution under his brother, General William Butler. He and his wife, Elizabeth, had issue, William and Sampson Butler (See Butlers).

—Rhydon Grigsby married Sara Manning; will dated March 24, 1826; had issue:

Samuel, Levi, Margaret (married Herbert), Mary Ann (married Walters), Elizabeth and Luke Grigsby.

—Nancy Grigsby, born 1775, married 1793 Gen. Samuel Mays of the Revolution and War of 1812. He died 1816, she in 1829. (For descendants see Mays Family).

At Sardis, Feb. 24, 1820, by R. L. Edwards, datee of letters of administration on estate of Enoch Grigsby, Feb. 1820, by Rhydon Grigsby, administrator.

Line of Descent from Enoch Grigsby, 1715-1794

—Samuel Elias Mays, born Nov. 12, 1834, died 1906, son of James Butler Mays, born 1798, died Feb. 1836, and his legal wife Damaris Miriam Earle, born Nov. 13, 1808, died Nov. 12, 1881, married 1834.

—James Butler Mays, born 1798, died 1836, son of Samuel Mays, born 1762—(on his tombstone) died 1816, and his legal wife, Nancy Grigsby, born May 10, 1775, died Dec. 8, 1828, married 1793.

—Nancy Grigsby, born May 10, 1775, died Dec. 8, 1828, married 1793, was daughter of Enoch Grigsby, born

in Virginia in 1715, died in South Carolina, 1794, and his legal wife Mollie Butler, born in Virginia, died in South Carolina; daughter of William Butler of Prince William county, Va., and his legal wife Miss Mason.

—Enoch Grigsby is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence in the capacity of Lieutenant in the South Carolina State Militia during the Revolution. His services were as follows: He lived in Edgefield county, S. C., during the Revolution, and served as Lieutenant of Militia, as evidenced by the following records from A. S. Salley, Office of Hist. Comm., Columbia, to-wit: No. 632, issued the 18th of July, 1785, to Enoch Grigsby for seven pounds, twelve shillings and ten pence for Militia duty as Lieutenant, per account and itemized:

Prin.	9	-2	-10
Int.		-10	- 8
<hr/>			
	7	-12	10½

Additional reference to the above service may be had by referring to the papers of Mrs. Eloise Lake Chase, filing record of said Enoch Grigsby. Enoch Grigsby was married but once, and had the following children: James, killed in an accident in youth; Rhydon Grigsby, married Sara Manning; Jennie, died young; Susannah, married Lodomack Hill; Nancy, married Samuel Mays; Sara, and Elizabeth married Thomas Butler, her cousin.

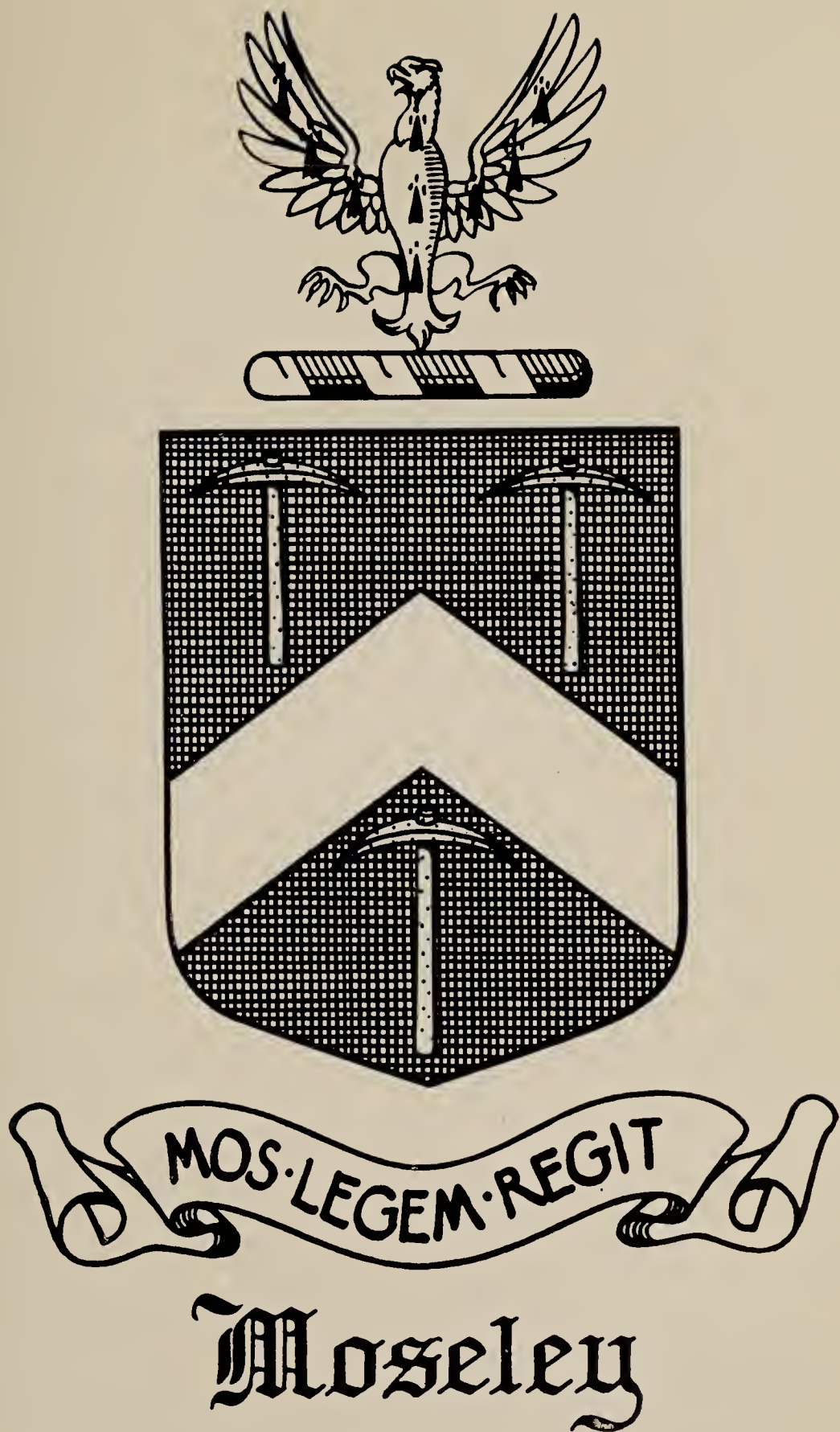
THE MOSELEYS

This family of Moseleys descends from William Moseley, who came to Virginia by way of Holland about 1649. He was a wealthy merchant and was forced to leave England because of his Royalistic leaning. He belonged to the family of the Moseleys of Rolleston Hall, Staffordshire, England.

The Moseleys of Staffordshire take their name from Normans who came into England with the Conqueror from the banks of the Moselle River, where they held wide estates. The name has been spelled variously—in Anglo-Saxon it was Mossley, meaning mossy lea, or mossy meadow; in the Domesday Book it was Moleslei—and the Moseley estates were held from the King by two Normans, William, son of Ausewulf, and his kinsman, Roger. Preferring warfare to country manor life, these Normans disposed of the Moseley estates to one Ernald, a Saxon, who took the Moseley name as was the custom.

Ernald de Moseley had two sons, William who left daughters; one of these married John de Bilston, who took the Moseley name and founded the Moseley families of Norfolk and Shropshire; the other son was Oswald Moseley, some of whose descendants emigrated to Counties York and Lancaster; one of these was Richard Moseley, Governor of Castle Wakefield, Sandal and Cornesburg during the time of Edward I; a descendant of Richard was Oswald Moseley who built the Moseley manor of "Garret," and another was Benjamin Moseley who was Quartermaster of the Parliamentary Army, killed at Worcester.

The Moseleys of Staffordshire were Royalists and staunch supporters of King Charles; indeed, the King was concealed on the Moseley estate near Wolverhampton after the fatal battle of Worcester, for which aid to the King the estate was confiscated by the Cromwellian forces.



MOSELEY:—

of Rolleston Hall, County Stafford, England, and
emigrant William Moseley.

Plain area, silver; checked area, sable; vertical striped area, red.

William Moseley, although already established in London, was forced to flee England like many of his kinsmen; he went to Holland, thence to America, with Susanna his wife. Both were educated, refined and cultured, and possessed of means. They settled in lower Norfolk county, Va., and built a fine manor house in Lynn Haven Parish, on Broad Creek, in what is now Princess Anne county, and named it for the family seat of the Moseleys, Rolleston Hall, Staffordshire, England. He and his wife were members of the established Church of England, but their descendants in South Carolina finally became members of the Baptist faith.

William Moseley and his wife Susanna came over to Virginia in 1649; a list of Virginia emigrants a little later gives record of the children: "Arthur Moseley, William Moseley and Susanna Moseley, brought over by their father William Moseley of Virginia." Both William and his wife Susanna died during the year 1655; William's will was dated 1655. His son Arthur married Sara Hancock, and a second time, Elizabeth, surname not known; Susanna married a Mr. Corker, and appears to have died before her father made his will, because she is not mentioned in his will, made in 1655; William Moseley Jr. married Mary Gookin and died about 1671; they had issue, William, John, Elizabeth and Edward, born about 1661; Mary Gookin married a second time, in 1672, Anthony Lawson; Edward Moseley married a Miss Stringer, daughter of Col. John Stringer, and had a son, Hilary Moseley, whose son Edward Hack Moseley later became prominent in North Carolina. He was a Colonel in the Revolution, a Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, and was an early friend of Benedict Arnold. He married Mary Bassett, and second, about 1757, Frances Wylie. He died about 1783, leaving issue: Alexander, Samuel, Edward, Hilary and Mary. Mary married Anthony Walke II and had a son, William Walke, who married Mary Calvert, descendant of Lord Baltimore.

Arthur Moseley, son of the emigrant, thought to have been born about 1655; he was leather sealer in Henrico county, 1691-1695; member petit jury, 1698; grand jurymen, 1699; surveyor of the highways, 1712; he married in Henrico county, 1688-'9, Sara Hancock, daughter of Robert and Joan Ligon Hancock, and a sec-

ond time, Elizabeth, surname unknown. Arthur Moseley became a large landowner in Henrico county, both by purchase and patents. His home was on the south side of the James River in what in 1749 became Chesterfield county. Sara Hancock Moseley was living as late as 1726 when she was mentioned in her mother's will, Mrs. Joan Ligon Hancock, and Arthur Moseley's will is dated Feb. 22, 1728, and probated July 6, 1730; it is evident that his children were by the first wife, Sara Hancock, though at the time he made his will his wife was named Elizabeth. Arthur and Sara Moseley had issue: Arthur Moseley Jr. married Martha Cocke, William Moseley married Frances, surname unknown, Robert Moseley, wife Sara (probably Turpin), Thomas Moseley, wife Phoebe, Francis Moseley, Mary Moseley married a Giles, and Sara Moseley married a Walker.

William Moseley, born about 1692, died 1779, lived on the south side of the James River in what became Chesterfield county in 1749. His name appears frequently in the records of Henrico county prior to 1749. His children were as follows: Sara married Alexander Marshall, William died 1772, wife Mary, and Matthew died 1769, married Martha, supposed to have been Poythress. William Moseley's will is dated July 10, 1778, proved Feb. 1779.

Matthew Moseley, born about 1735, died 1769, son of William Moseley and wife Frances, lived on the road leading from Bermuda Hundred to Osborne's Warehouse, and owned also much other property in Chesterfield county. He married Martha (Poythress) and had issue: Blackman married Elizabeth Archer, William, Joseph married Mary Robertson, daughter of James Francis Robertson and Lucretia Townes, Frances Moseley and Martha Moseley.

Joseph Moseley was born in Chesterfield county Feb. 2, 1764, and died in South Carolina in 1835. He lived in Chesterfield county during the Revolution and served in the militia forces of that county during the latter part of the war. According to records in the Pension Office he drew a pension in 1835 for services rendered while serving in Capt. Francis Goode's Virginia Company as a private in the winter of 1781, and also as a member of his brother Blackman Moseley's company in

the summer of 1781. The Moseleys owned a shipyard at Old Hundred on the James, which the British burned, together with a ship ready to launch, on the yards. They also carried away several slaves belonging to the Moseleys. Major William Moseley, brother of Joseph, was a skillful artillery officer in the Revolution, serving under Washington at Trenton, where he was wounded, and at Brandywine. He was at the capture of Charleston in 1790, was taken prisoner, exchanged and became a Major in the 3rd Va. Regt. Cont. Line. He was a charter member of the Order of the Cincinnati. Major Blackman Moseley, another brother of Joseph, was also a brave and intrepid artillery officer. It was told of him that he was once cut off from his command by a river spanned by a bridge, over which he started on horseback, only to find when half-way over that the planks had been removed the rest of the way, leaving the sleepers lying side by side. Nothing daunted, his old horse "Brimmer," having a steady head, carried him safely over at a little more than half speed.

Joseph Moseley married in 1789 Mary (Ann or Louise) Robertson, daughter of Adj. James Francis Robertson and Lucretia Townes. Robertson was killed in the 1778 Fort Pitt Expedition and Lucretia Townes Robertson married later Tscharner de Graffenreid, 1780. Joseph Moseley and his wife Mary Robertson moved from Virginia to the Abbeville District, South Carolina, about 1800, and bought a fine plantation on a little river near the Island Ford. There was much deer in the county in those pioneer days and Joseph Moseley was very fond of hunting. The people in that country used wagons with wheels made of sawed-off rounds of logs which, when they were not greased, made a screeching sound very much resembling a pack of hounds in full chase. One day Joseph Moseley, hearing screeching sounds coming along the road, caught up his gun and hastened down to the road thinking to head off the approaching deer in front of the dogs. Nearer and nearer came the sounds and he waited in breathless silence for the deer. But, lo, around the bend of the road presently came one of those longwheeled wagons! This episode came to be a standing joke in the family, which Joseph appreciated as much as anyone. Joseph Moseley and Mary Robertson had issue:

1. Joseph Moseley, born in Virginia about 1790; married Caroline Lobdell.

2. Pamela Moseley, born in Virginia about 1792; married William Robertson.

3. Mary Robertson Moseley, born in Virginia 1796; married (1) John Watkins, (2) Dr. Richardson, (3) Mr. Harris.

4. Mary Poythress Moseley, born in Virginia 1794; married Thomas Welch Jones.

5. Lucretia Townes Moseley, born in Virginia 1798; married Mr. Baker.

6. Mathew Francis Moseley, born in South Carolina about 1800.

7. Fannie Burford Moseley, born in South Carolina; married John Douglas, Atlanta, Ga.

The Line of Descent Through the Virginia Branch

1. William Moseley, wife Susanna, came to America and Virginia, 1649. Their son was—

2. Arthur Moseley, born about 1655, wife Sara Hancock, died 1730. They had—

3. William Moseley, born about 1692, died 1779, wife Martha (Poythress). They had—

4. Matthew Moseley, born 1735, died 1769, wife Frances, surname unknown, had—

5. Joseph Moseley, born 1764, died 1835, wife Mary Robertson, and emigrated to South Carolina.

* * *

Wills of the Virginia Moseleys

The last will and testament of William Moseley, written with his own hand this 29th day of June, 1655:

Imprimis: I give and bequeath my sole to God that gave it and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my wife and children. Item: I give and bequeath to my cousin, William Cockroft, a cove calf of a year old, and to my grandchild Corker, a cove

calf, of a year old. I give unto my wife Susan Moseley my grey mare and furniture; and I do likewise give her one negro woman called Mary with her childe Bess, to be at her disposal during her life. Also do I give unto my said wife Susan all the sheep with the increase thereof, together with all her wearing apparel, and her lifetime upon the plantation where she now lives. Item: I give to my son William Moseley 800 acres of land lying and being as expressed in Bartholomew Hidgkins patent, and I also do give to my sonne William one young mare foal of month old to him and his heirs forever. Item: I give and bequeath to my son Arthur Moseley all that tract of land I bought of George Kenipe and moreover and above all that land which was surveyed by Mr. Emperor when I was in England, to him and his heirs forever. And for the residue of my estate, my debts being first paid out, to be equally divided between my wife Susan, William and Arthur Moseley. Signed by me: Witt. Moseley Sr. with a seale. Teste: the ma'ke I.C. of John Carroway; the ma'ke of H. Abraham Thomas. Jurat on the 15th of Aug. 1655. Recovered 16th Feb. 1656. (Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog. Vol. 5, p 328. Also McIntosh, Abstract of Lower Norfolk, and Norfolk Co. Wills, 1637-1710).

* * *

An inventory of Susannah Moseley's estate, deceased, was made Feb. 8, 1655. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog. Vol. 5, p 328.

* * *

The Will of Arthur Moseley, I, of Henrico County, Va., Feb. 22, 1728. Prov. July 6, 1730:

In the name of God, Amen, I, Arthur Moseley, being of sound and perfect memory, praised be to God, do make and ordain this my last will and testament: I recommend my soul to God, hoping through the merits of my Saviour, Jesus Christ, to receive pardon and forgiveness for my sins. My body I desire may be decently buried according to the discretion of my executors. Afterwards I give and dispose of my estate with which Almighty God hath been pleased to bless me in manner following. Imprimis: I give, devise and bequeath unto my son, Arthur Moseley, all my share and part I have of the Red Water Mill with all the premises and appurtenances thereunto

belonging to him the said Arthur and his heirs forever. I likewise give and bequeath to my said son Arthur the plantation whereon he now lives, containing three hundred acres more or less, to him and to his heirs forever. I also give unto him my twelve new huckabacka or diappa cloth napkins, tablecloth, and towels belonging to them, my caine, the iron pot at the mill, the warming pan, and my negro man, Abraham. Item: I give and devise and bequeath unto my son William, my negro or mulatto boy Dick, one iron pot, the six black walnut chairs that I bought of John Woodson, which do commonly stand upstairs, and my sermon book. Item: I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Mary Giles, my negro Carl Murrah, during my said daughter's life, and after her death to her son Arthur Giles, and her increase if any to said daughter's children, as she shall think fit. I also give unto my said daughter one yearling heffer. Item: I give and bequeath to my grandson, Arthur Giles, one chest, and iron pot, three pewter dishes, one yearling heffer, and fore chairs. Item: I give and devise and bequeath unto my son, Robert, my land at Spring Run which I bought of Richard Grills, 275 acres, more or less, to him and his heirs forever. I also give unto my said son Robert my negro boy Jocko which lives with him, and my negro girl Lucy, after the death of my wife, Elizabeth Moseley. I also give him one cow and calf, or with calf, and three other cattle, and one iron pot, and one frying pan. Item: I bequeath unto my daughter Sara Walker, my negro girl Nancy that lives with her. I also give her my great black walnut chair, my little black walnut table that is to stand by the fire, one cow and calf, or with calf, and three other cattle, and one iron pot, one suit of curtins, and vallins, her choice. Item: I give unto my wife Elizabeth Moseley, my negro girl Lucy during her life, and a feather bed, a bolster rug, a blanket, a pair of sheets, and the trunk she keeps her clothes in. Item: I give unto Judith Farrar the small red trunk and one yearling heffer. Item: I devise and bequeath unto my son, Thomas Moseley, the plantation whereon I now live containing 300 acres, more or less, to him and his heirs forever. I also give my son Thomas my negro man Sambo, and my negro wench Moll, except Moll's first child that shall live to be nine months old. Item: I give and bequeath and devise unto my son Fran-

cis (Moseley) my negro woman Bess, and my negro boy Tony and the first child my negro woman Moll has that lives to be nine months old. Item: I give, bequeath and devise unto my two youngest sons, Thomas and Francis, all the remainder part of my estate both here and at Tommahawk, within doores and without, after all my debts are paid, to be equally divided between them. I desire my son Francis' negroes may be kept upon his plantation and he to have the benefit of their labor for his schooling and maintenance, and he to live with his brother Arthur, or his brother Thomas, until he comes to the age of 16 years, and then to have the benefit of said labor and his negroes, but still to be under the guardianship of his aforesaid two brothers, Arthur and Thomas, and to be possessed with his plantation and estate when his two aforesaid brothers and my brother Hancock shall think fit. My will is that my brother Hancock and my son Arthur shall divide my estate between my two youngest sons, Thomas and Francis. Item: I do ordain, constitute and appoint my two sons Arthur and Thomas my full and sole executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all wills by me formerly made. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22nd day February, 1728.

ARTHUR MOSELEY.

(Seal)

Witnesses: Michael Turpin, John Allday, Phoebe Giles.

* * *

Will of William Moseley, 1779, Chesterfield County

William Moseley of Chesterfield county, Va., Will made dated July 10, 1778: To daughter Sara Marshall a negro man named Tom, and a negro boy named Tom. Granddaughter Sara Moseley, a negro named Gloucester; Granddaughter Frances Moseley, a daughter of my son William, a negro girl named Judy; grandson Matthew Moseley a bed and furniture of eight pounds value; grandson Thomas Moseley, a negro named Doll and her increase, except the negro girl I gave to his sister; grandson John Moseley a small bed and furniture; to my son Matthew Moseley four children, the negroes that were divided among them to stand as the division was made; the negroes that my son Matthew had the use of to go

according to the ----- made in his will, to them and to his heirs forever; great grandson Matthew Moseley, son of Blackman Moseley, a negro boy Adam; my daughter-in-law Mary Moseley, widow of my son William Moseley, 75 pounds currency; to my son William Moseley's estate four cows; to my son Matthew Moseley's three sons all my household furniture and kitchen (furniture); residue of my estate to my grandson Blackman Moseley. Executors, Blackman Moseley and William Walthall Jr. (Chesterfield Co. Wills Book 3, p 252. Feb. Court 1779, proved and recorded, Order Book 6, p 202).

* * *

The Will of Matthew Moseley, 1769, Chesterfield County, Va.

Matthew Moseley of Dale Parish, Chesterfield county, Va., dated Nov. 29, 1768: To wife the use of plantation whereon I now live, that lies south side the road from the Hundred to Osborne's Warehouse, during her life. Also household furniture, except desk and clock and each of my children a feather bed and furniture as they shall arrive at the lawful age or marriage age or married. After my wife's decease, said plantation to go to my son Blackman Moseley. Son Blackman Moseley all lands and plantation whereon my father now lives and all land on northside of road from the Hundred purchased of Henry Ligon. Son William Moseley all lands north side of Skinquarter Creek, containing 356 acres, being land I bought of Christopher Haskins, and part of land I bought of Richard Robertson; but my father to have the liberty to work one of his negroes on said land and plantation as long as he lives. Son Joseph Moseley remaining part of land I bought of Richard Robertson on south side Skinquarter Creek together with land I bought of my brother William Moseley, and contains 358 acres, but my father to have liberty to work one of his negroes on said land as long as he lives. Son William a mare, stock of cattle, sheep, hogs at Skinquarter to be equally divided between my sons William and Joseph, except three cows apiece which I give to my daughters Frances and Martha. Daughter Frances a negro named Nan. Daughter Martha a negro named Judy. Wife Martha Moseley, negroes, Short Dick, Dinah, and my wife to

have the use of negro, Long Dick, also Little Jack and Kate, during her life; my wife also to have a horse and colt. Son Blackman Moseley a sorrel mare, stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs, both here and at my father's, to be equally divided between said Blackman and his mother. Residue of estate together with the three negroes loaned to my wife to be equally divided between my several children after my wife's death, and if either of my sons, William and Joseph, died before reaching lawful age the lands of him going to return to his surviving brother who owns the other part of land adjoining, and other part of estate of him dying to be equally divided among all of my children. If any of my children should have died before lawful age or marriage, estate left them thus dying, except land, to be equally divided among all my children that doth arrive at lawful age or marry. Should son Blackman Moseley die before arriving at lawful age, the plantation I now live on to my son Joseph and plantation where my father lives and all the plantation where Henry Ligon lives, in case of death as aforesaid, to go to my son William. Estate not to be appraised. Executors, my wife and John Archer Jr. (Record, Will Book 2, p 139), Probated April Court, 1769; Order Book 4, p 278.

**The South Carolina Branch of the Moseleys
Founded by Joseph Moseley and Mary Robertson**

According to the record in the old Bible of Mrs. Martha Poythress Moseley Jones, daughter of Joseph Moseley, copied by her granddaughter, Mrs. Laura Jones McNabb, Clarkesville, Ga., June 30, 1928, "Joseph Moseley died in South Carolina" in April, 1835, aged 71 years, 3 months and 19 days. He is buried in the old Calhoun burying ground near Pendleton, S. C. His wife is said to have received a pension in 1838, but there is at present no available data as to her death or her burial place. The children of Joseph Moseley and Mary (Ann or Louise) Robertson and their issue are as follows:

Generation 6 from the Emigrant William Moseley

(6) Joseph Moseley Jr. married, some records say Sara, others say Caroline, Lobdell.

(6) Martha Poythress Moseley married Thomas Welch Jones, Sr.

(6) Pamela Moseley married her cousin, William Robertson.

(6) Mary married (1) John Watkins; married (2) Dr. Richardson; married (3) Edmund Harris.

(6) Fanny Burford married John Douglas.

(6) Lucretia Townes married Rufus Meriwether Baker.

(6) Matthew Francis Moseley married Mary Anne Brown.

Generation 7

(6) Joseph Moseley, Jr., born 1790, died 1850, married Sara or Caroline Lobdell and lived for many years in Mississippi, where he was Superintendent of the State Penitentiary. Their children were:

(7) Mary Moseley, a teacher in the Mississippi schools.

(7) Caroline married Col. David Barrows.

(7) Sara married Mr. Ligon.

(7) Fanny Townes married Mr. Blackman.

(7) Lucretia married another Mr. Ligon.

Martha Poythress Moseley (6) married Thomas Welch Jones, Sr., in Abbeville, S. C., Feb. 1813, and died July 21, 1881. They had issue:

Joseph, James Augustus, Martha, Thomas Welch Jr., William, Benjamin and Samuel. Of these:

(7) Joseph Jones married Cornelia Bethune and had Martha, married Kendall; Laura married Edwin McNabb and had Malcolm and Elizabeth.

(7) James Augustus married Mary Louisa Anthony and had two children, died young, also Mary Poythress, James A. Jr., Edwin Dubose, Julia Toombs, William, Belle and Samuel. Of these:

(8) Mary Poythress Jones married J. W. Rankin and had Lula, died young; also: (9) Mary Moseley married (1) Henry Cranston, married (2) M. B. Thomas,

lives at New Brunswick, N. J.; Margaret Louisa married William B. Young of Jacksonville, Fla., and had Frances married Blue, W. B. Young Jr. and Margaret. Augustus married Jarvis Root, Freeport, L. I. Julia Toombs married Frank Foster, lives at Chester, Conn.

(8) James A. Jr. served in the Civil War and went to Texas.

(8) Edwin Dubose married Miss Knowles, Greensboro, Ga.; two children.

(8) Belle married William Lane, Washington, Ga.

(8) Julia Toombs married Rev. Allen Thomas, Hannibal, Mo.

(8) William, living at Austell, Ga.

(8) Samuel, living at Marietta, Ga.

(7) Martha Jones married James E. Waddy of Virginia and had Rosalie, Thomas, William, Virginia Carolina, Martha Susan, Nettie, Margaret; of these—

(8) Charles married Mary Danforth and had James Edward and Willa.

(8) Rosalie married John T. Battle and had Oliver, Waddy and Mary Bell.

(8) William Waddy married Mary Ledbetter and had Louis Waddy.

(8) Virginia Caroline married Seaborn Jones and had Robert and Paul.

(8) Martha Susan and Nettie, died young.

(8) Margaret married James Dodds and had James, Carolina and Mary Lou.

(7) Thomas Welch Jones Jr. married Mrs. Margaret Anne Rankin Graves, and had one child, Ida, married Charles B. Wallace and died in Atlanta, Ga., 54 Grady Place, 1924.

(7) William married Cornelia Symmes (see Symmes Family) of South Carolina and had Mary, Augusta, William and Eugene.

(7) Benjamin married and died.

(7) Samuel Jones married Eugenia Hart and had Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, Daniel; of these—

(8) Benjamin lives Baldwin county, Ga., near Milledgeville; unmarried.

(8) Thomas married Lizzie Bethune and had Mammie, teaching near Milledgeville, Ga., and William, died young.

(8) Samuel died in Civil War.

(8) Daniel married Miss McGavock of Pulaski; dead.

* * *

(6) Pamela Moseley married in 1805 her cousin, William Robertson, and had Dr. Francis Marion Robertson, Charleston, S. C., Col. James Robertson married Mary Parkes, William Alexander Robertson married Miss Simonton, Mary Moseley Robertson married Charles Archibald Boggs, Dr. Joseph Robertson married Elizabeth Snead, and Catherine Calhoun Robertson married Mr. Joyner. Of these—

(7) Mary Moseley Robertson married Charles Archibald Boggs, a portrait painter who fought in the Civil War and died either in a Federal prison or from the effects of prison life after capture. They had, among others not traced, Katherine and Pamela Boggs; of these, Katherine (8) married John D. Butt and had—

(9) Mary Butt married Louis Gholstine, Atlanta, Ga., and had Katherine Gholstine.

(9) Katherine married Luther Rice Warren, Richmond, Va., and had Marion and Katherine.

(9) Francis Butt married Leila Howard and had Marion and Charles.

(9) Lewis Butt married (1) George Cunningham, Richmond, Va., and had George Jr.; married (2) Edward Barrett of The Birmingham Age-Herald; married (3) Robert Meyer, hotel owner; lives Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

(8) Pamela Boggs married Joshua Butt and had—

(9) Edward Butt married Savannah Barrett, sister of one-time owner of The Age-Herald, Edward Barrett.

(9) Archibald Butt, aide to President Roosevelt, lost on the Titanic.

(9) Lew Ford Butt married Clara Doughty, Augusta, Ga.

(6) Mary Robertson Moseley, born in Virginia 1796, was married three times but had no children by any of these marriages. She married first John Watkins; she married second, Dr. Richardson, a widower with several children, one of whom was a daughter, Mary, who married Gabriel Toombs, brother of General Robert Toombs and son of Major Robert and his wife Kitty Huling. Mary Moseley married a third time, Mr. Edmund Harris, also a widower with several children.

(6) Lucretia Townes Moseley, born 1798, married Rufus Meriwether Baker and had Meriwether, Rufus, Pamela and Aurelia Calhoun Baker. All moved to Mississippi.

(6) Fanny Burford Moseley, born in South Carolina, married John Douglas of LaGrange, Ga., and had—

(7) Archibald Boggs Calhoun Douglas, captured and died in a Federal prison in Civil War.

(7) John Francis Douglas, went to Illinois.

(7) Josephine Douglas married Mr. Coulter of Baltimore, Md.

(7) Robert C. Douglas.

(7) Rebecca Douglas married W. B. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., and had—

—(8) Rebecca Lowe married J. Warren English, first, and a German Baron later.

—(8) William Love.

(6) Matthew Francis Moseley, born in S. C. about 1800, married Feb. 23, 1832, Mary Anne Brown, daughter of James Brown of Virginia and his wife Elvira Huling, sister of Kitty Huling Toombs, wife of General Robt. Toombs. Matthew Francis Moseley entered the Baptist ministry and settled in Glennville, Ala., then in the middle of the Cherokee Indian country. Because of the frontier character of the country and the danger from the Indians, Mary Anne Moseley spent much time with her aunt, Mrs. Toombs, in Washington, Ga., and there some of her children were born. Mrs. Toombs had no girls living and she was very fond of her sister's daughters and granddaughters. Matthew Francis Moseley, according to an entry in the Bible of his son, Thomas Jones Moseley, died July 11, 1870; his wife, Mary Anne, died at 61 on Sept. 12, 1872. They had issue: Joseph

Francis, James Huling, Elvira Catherine, Mary Louise, Fanny Burford Moseley. Of these—

(7) Joseph Francis Moseley, born 1833, read law in the office of Ben Hill of Georgia, moved with his uncle Joseph to Mississippi, enlisted in the 11th Mississippi, was on Gen. Bragg's staff and was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro.

(7) James Huling Moseley, born Nov. 15, 1834, married Sallie Coleman of Troy, Ala., and had eight children: Mary Eugenia, Kate, Joe, Matthew Francis, Robert Toombs, Samuel Mays, James Dodson, Anne. This family moved to Arkansas.

(7) Elvira Catherine Moseley, born March 29, 1838, married Samuel Elias Mays, Pendleton, S. C. (See Mays line).

(7) Mary Louise Moseley married Pinckney Parker of Troy, Ala., and had three children: Mamie, Eugene and Milo.

(7) Fanny Burford Moseley, born July 10, 1845, married John Burke and had two children, Lena, a daughter living at West Point, Ga., and a son, Arthur Burke, married Alice Massey and had two children, Marion married Mr. Little, living in Charlotte, N. C., and Arthur Jr., killed in motor accident. Arthur Burke, Sr., died in October, 1929, in Charlotte, N. C., while on a visit.

(7) Thomas Jones Moseley, born Aug. 10, 1852, married Mattie B. Yelverton on Jan. 5, 1882, and had:

(8) Francis Yelverton Moseley, born March 1883, died 1914.

(8) William Glenn Moseley, born Aug. 10, 1885.

(8) John Thomas Moseley, born 1888, died 1925.

(8) Claude Heard Moseley, born 1890.

(8) Mattie Blanch Moseley, born 1893, married Sinqueefield.

(8) Mary May Moseley, born 1895, married Nolin.

(8) Fannie Elizabeth Moseley, born 1897, married Glaze.

(8) Mineola Pansy Moseley, born 1900, married Mixson.

(8) Gappa Talmadge Moseley, born 1902; unmarried.

References for the Foregoing Data on the Virginia-South Carolina Moseley Family

The line of descent from William Moseley, the emigrant to Virginia, through to Joseph Moseley, the emigrant from Virginia to South Carolina, has been passed upon as correct by Mr. W. G. Stannard, State Genealogist for the Virginia Society of Colonial Dames. The research for this data was carried through by Mr. Clayton Torrence, Front Royal, Virginia, who secured the records of wills, and land grants, etc., from Henrico, Chesterfield and Cumberland counties, Va., for the purpose of authenticating the line for Mrs. Margaret Rankin Young, Ortega, Fla., who used the Moseley data on the Harris-Ligon line through which she entered the Colonial Dames. Mr. Stannard and Mr. Torrence and Mrs. Young are the authority for the reliability of the references herein given.

THE HARRIS-LIGON-HANCOCK MOSELEY LINE

Capt. Thomas Harris came to Virginia in 1611 and settled in the present confines of Henrico county. He received grants of land in 1636, 1638, and was second in command of the men from "The Necke and the College" ordered out by the Governor in the Expedition against the Indians in 1627 to destroy their corn. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1623, 1639 and 1647. He married, first, Adria, surname unknown; married second, Joan, surname unknown. The line is as follows:

1. Capt. Thomas Harris, emigrant in 1611; married (1) Adria; married (2) Joan. Had issue—

(2) Thomas Harris, died unmarried. Will Henrico county, June, 1679.

(2) Major William Harris, Henrico, member Burgesses, 1653-8; died 1678; wife Lucy; descendants removed to New Kent county.

(2) Mary Harris married Col. Thomas Ligon.

2—Mary Harris, born 1625, died 1703, married Col. Thomas Ligon, Henrico county, and had—

3—Joan Ligon, died 1726, married Robert Hancock, died 1708, Henrico county, and had—

4—Sara Hancock, married 1688-9 Arthur Moseley, Henrico county; died 1730.

The above pedigree taken from Va. Mag. Hist. Biog. Vol. 4, p 248.

For continuation of Moseley line see Moseley Chapter.

* * *

Excerpt from Will—Mrs. Mary Ligon, 1702-3, Henrico county:

In the name of God, Amen, I, Mary Ligon, of Henrico Co., Va., being weak of body but of perfect memory, praise be to God, do will, make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following: Imprimis, I give and bequeath my soule to God my Creator and Redeemer, my body to be buried at the discretion of my daughter, Joan Hancock, in sure and certain hopes of a joyful resurrection at ye last day etc.

. . . I give and bequeath to my son, Hugh Ligon, and to my daughter, Joan Hancock, all sheep to be equally divided between them, etc. My son-in-law, Robert Hancock, and my daughter, Joan Hancock, my executors.

Witness my hand and seal this 18th day of March, A. D. 1702-3.

—Mary Ligon.

Signed and sealed in the presence of Abraham Womack, his mark, and John Hatcher, his mark, and John Brown.

Henrico Co. Rec. 1697-1704, p 365-7. Prob. in Court Feb. 1, 1703-4, Test. James Cock, Clk Ct.

* * *

The Will of Mrs. Sara Piggott of Lynn Haven Parish, Lower Norfolk Co., Va., dated April 1, 1689, proved May 15, 1689. Excerpts:

“Unto my granddaughter, Susannah Moseley, a fether bed, with all the furniture thereunto belonging, foure pewter dishes, two ewes, one chest, one negro woman, one large table cloth and half a doz. of ozenbrigs napkins, a heifer, a paire of good sheets, four breeding sows, and a horse called Sparks; unto my granddaughter Mary and Susannah Moseley all my wearing clothes; unto my grandson George Hancock, son of William Hancock, one ewe when he comes of age, . . . etc., unto my grandson Edward Moseley one ewe and one doe, . . . etc., etc.

From McIntosh, Wills of Lower Norfolk Co., 1637-1710, p 126-7.

* * *

From the above will we make these deductions: Sara, surname unknown, married (1st) one Hancock; married (2nd) Mr. Piggott; the two husbands have not been discovered, though a detailed search in Lower Norfolk Co. Records might disclose them. The wife of Arthur Moseley is placed first among these children because Mrs. Sara Piggott named her Moseley grandchildren first in her will.

The will of William Hancock, Lower Norfolk Co., dated April 14, 1687, named “loving mother, Sara Pig-

gott," kinsman William Moseley, loving friend, Arthur Moseley; McIntosh, Lower Norfolk Co. Wills, ditto.

Robert Hancock, son of Mrs. Sara Hancock Piggott, went from Lower Norfolk Co. to Henrico Co. in the year 1808:

(1) Robert Hancock married Joan Ligon, daughter of _____ Ligon and Nary Harris and had—

(2) Sara Hancock married 1688-9 Arthur Moseley, 1655-1730, Henrico Co.

(2) Mary Hancock married John Hatcher.

(2) Robert Hancock.

(2) Phoebe Hancock married Thomas Bailey.

(2) Elizabeth Hancock married _____ Farrar.

* * *

Excerpt—The will of Mrs. Joan Ligon Hancock, 1726, Henrico Co.:

Joan Hancock of the Parish and County of Henrico, will dated Feb. 22, 1726, Prob. Nov. 7, 1726, witnesses Mary Elam, Mary Dudley, Arthur Moseley, Jr. My debts and funeral charges to be paid; to daughters Sara Moseley, Mary Hatcher, and Joan Hancock, 1 shilling, sterling, each; son Robert Hancock 1 shilling, etc., etc., etc.

LIGON-HARRIS

Thomas Ligon was born about 1620 in England and settled in the Colony of Virginia. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1655 and 1656. He died before 1684 in Henrico county, Va.

Capt. Thomas Harris was born in Wales about 1590 and came to Jamestown, Va., in the ship, "The Prosperous," about 1611. He was second in command of the men "from the Necke of Land to the College" ordered out by the Government in the Expedition against the Indians in 1627 to destroy their corn. He was a member of the House of Burgesses 1623, 1629, 1647. He was a founder of Manikintown, Henrico, near Powhatan county, and received grants of land from the Crown. He married Adria Osborne, daughter of Thomas Osborne who came over to Virginia with Harris.

—Data from the American Encyclopedia of Genealogy.

Thomas Harris married second, Joan, surname unknown, and had issue:

(2) Mary, born 1625, died 1703-4, married Colonel Thomas Ligon of Henrico, an officer in the militia and member House of Burgesses 1655-'56. They had issue—

(3) Joan Ligon, born 1653, died 1726, Henrico Co.; married Robert Hancock, died 1708, of Henrico, and they had issue:

(4) Sara Hancock, married 1688-9 Arthur Moseley, born 1655, died 1730, of Henrico county.

—Data from Harris Genealogy in Va. Hist. and Biog. Mag. Vol. 4, p 248, also some, Vol. 36, pp 252, 253.

For Continuation of the line see Moseley Family, taking up the line with William Moseley, died 1779, Chesterfield county, wife Frances.

THE ROBERTSONS

Authority for this Robertson data, Mrs. Margaret Rankin Young, Ortega, Fla.; Mrs. W. G. Stannard, Genealogist for Virginia Colonial Dames, and Clayton Torrence, Front Royal, Va., who made the researches in this connection.

The founder of this Robertson branch in America was the Rev. George Robertson of the Established Church of England, previously a chaplain in the Royal Navy, who was licensed by Compton, Bishop of London, as a missionary to Virginia. He became Minister to Bristol Parish, Charles Citie, and Henrico in 1693 and continued in that charge until his death in 1739 See Chamberlayne Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish.

(1) Rev. George Robertson married, surname of his wife unknown, and had a son (2) George Robertson of Chesterfield, who married Martha Field, daughter of John and Sara Randolph Archer. George Robertson married a second time Mary Eppes, prior to 1711; she was daughter of Peter Eppes, who so far has not been traced. Rev. George Robertson and Mary Eppes had issue:

(2) John Robertson married Anne (Royall?).

(2) James Robertson.

(2) Elizabeth Robertson.

—This data from Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., Vol. 32, p 54-55.

(2) John Robertson, son of Rev. George Robertson and Mary Eppes, lived in Chesterfield county, Va. John was perhaps married twice, for family tradition says that he married Anne Royall; his will gives his wife's name as Sara. His will gives his children as follows:

(3) John, Francis, Martha, William, George, Mary, Elizabeth, Anne.

Will of John Robertson dated Oct. 19, 1765, prob. Chest. Co. Will Book, p 444.

(3) Francis Robertson, son of John Robertson and grandson of Rev. George Robertson, known in family records as "James Francis" Robertson, was born in Chesterfield county about 1746. He settled in Lunenburg county, but he married in Amelia county, March 20, 1769, Lucretia Townes, daughter of William Townes and his wife Anne.

—Record found in Amelia Co. Marriage Bonds printed in William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 14, p 281.

James Francis Robertson was Adjutant of the 12th Va. Regt. of Cont. Line during the Revolution, and gave his life to the cause, being killed on the Expedition to Fort Pitt in 1778.

—References, D.A.R. Ancestor's Index, and Heitman in his Historical Register.

James Francis Robertson inherited from his father, John Robertson, 700 acres of land in Chesterfield county, 665 acres of which had been purchased from Col. William Byrd by Rev. George Robertson, his grandfather, and which property lay on the Appomattox River. Chesterfield Co. Deed Book 6, p 187. In the references to this deed lie the proof that Rev. George Robertson was the grandfather of James Francis Robertson, and record of this is found in Henrico Co. Records, Vol. 1725, p 514, under date Feb. 2, 1735.

From family records the children of James Francis Robertson and Lucretia Townes were: John, William, Mary (Louise or Anne), James and Anne. Lucretia Townes Robertson, after the death of James Francis Robertson, married a second time in June, 1780, Tscharnner de Graffenreid, grandson of old Baron de Graffenreid of the colony of New Bern, N. C. (Reference, Lunenburg Co. Records). Some records say that Lucretia Townes Robertson de Graffenreid married, a third time, a Moseley and moved to Alabama, but this has not yet been established; it may be that she was confused with her daughter Mary who married Joseph Moseley, and whose descendants moved to Alabama.

Of the children of James Francis Robertson and wife, Lucretia Townes, the following are traced:

Generation 4, from the emigrant

(4) John Robertson married Anne Walthall of Virginia and had—

(5) James Walthall Robertson became an eloquent Baptist preacher, moved from Virginia to South Carolina, thence to Kentucky.

(5) John Walthall Robertson married Catherine Traylor.

(5) William Robertson was Captain in American forces, 1786; removed from Chesterfield county, Va., to Abbeville, S. C., with Joseph Moseley about 1800 and married his cousin, Pamela, daughter of Joseph Moseley, in 1805.

—p 443, Colonial Families of U. S.,
Newark (N. J.) Library.

William Robertson and his cousin Pamela Moseley had issue:

(6) Lucretia Catherine Robertson married Richard Joyner of Marietta, Ga., and had—

(7) Pamela married Clinton Brown and had Hugh Brown.

(7) Hazlet.

(7) Elizabeth married William Mitchell, Houston, Texas.

(7) Mary married Mr. Oliver, Atlanta, Ga.

(7) Jane married Mr. Neal, Burnham, Texas.

(7) James Walthall married Cleo Setz, Marietta, Ga.; he was Mayor of Atlanta.

(7) Alexander, not traced.

(6) Lewis Ford Robertson married Sara Twells of Philadelphia. Was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Palmetto Regiment in Mexican War, and took command when Col. Butler was killed at Cherubusco. At the capture of Chapultepec he raised on the heights of the city the first American Flag over the City of Mexico, for which Congress presented him a medal and South Carolina presented him a sword. He had issue:

(7) Edward Robertson married Sara Ladson and had two children; he married (2nd), Natalie Johnson and had Elizabeth married William Parker, and Wil-

liam, a distinguished chemist, died unmarried at Saluda, N. C.

(6) James Walthall Robertson married Anne Parks; was educated at West Point, was a Colonel in Confederate Army, settled at Marietta, Ga., where he established a military school; was Adjutant-General of Georgia 1901. He had one child, not traced.

(6) Francis Marion Robertson became a prominent physician of Charleston, S. C.; married Henriatta Righten and had issue:

(7) William married Lilly Clark; was a surgeon in Confederate Army with Stonewall Jackson.

(7) Joseph Robertson married Miss Taylor; was a Major in Confederate Army.

(7) Henry Robertson married Mary Mickell; was also an officer in Confederate Army.

(7) James Robertson married Catherine Miller of Augusta, Ga.; was also officer in Confederate Army.

(7) Marion Robertson married Henry Silliman of Charleston, S. C.

(7) Duncan Robertson married Caroline Mickell; also an officer in Confederate Army.

(6) Mary Anne married Archibald Boggs, whose mother was Miss Pickens, daughter of General Pickens of the Confederate Army. They had issue:

(7) William Boggs, Brigadier-General Confederate Army, married Sophia Symington. He was educated at West Point, class 1853.

(7) Robert Boggs, an officer in Confederate Army, married Miss Innararity of Mobile, Ala.

(7) Archibald Boggs, Captain in Confederate Army, married Martha Turpin of Richmond, Va.

(7) Pamela Boggs married Joshua W. Butt and had—

(8) Archibald Butt, aide to President Roosevelt; lost on the Titanic returning from London and a visit to his brother, Edward Butt.

(8) Edward Butt married Savannah Barrett, sister of Edward Barrett, one-time owner of The Birmingham Age-Herald.

(8) Lewis Ford Butt married Clara Doughty.

(7) Katherine Joyner Boggs married John Decatur Butt and had—

(8) Mary Butt married Louis Gholstine, Atlanta, Ga., and had Katherine Gholstine.

(8) Katherine Butt married Luther Rice Warren of Richmond and had Marion and Katherine.

(8) Francis Marion Butt married Leila Howard and died in 1903; had issue, Marion and Charles.

(8) Lewis Butt married (1) George Cunningham, Richmond, Va., and had George Jr.; married (2) Edward Barrett of The Birmingham Age-Herald; married (3) Robert Meyer, hotel owner, of Jacksonville, Fla.

(7) Francis Marion Boggs.

(6) William Robertson, a soldier in the Seminole Indian War of 1856, was born 1817, died 1858; married Mary Louise Walton, descendant of Gov. George Walton of Georgia, and had:

(7) Robert married Maria Winter of Augusta, Ga.

(7) Eveline married Wm. Baker, Marietta, Ga.

(7) Pamela, unmarried.

(6) John Robertson married (1) Elizabeth Hay of Washington, Ga., and married (2) Elizabeth Bowen and he had issue:

(7) William Robertson, Lieutenant in Confederate Army.

(7) Anne, died unmarried.

(7) Catherine married Mr. Favor of Washington, Ga.

(7) Mary died single.

(6) Thomas, (6) Martha, (6) Elizabeth, untraced.

(Completing list of descendants of John Robertson and his wife Anne Walthall. (4).)

(4) William Robertson, brother of John, not satisfactorily traced.

(4) James Robertson, not traced.

(4) Anne Robertson, not traced; in some records Mary Robertson is given as Mary Anne, in which case Anne is established; in other records Mary is given as Mary Louise, in which case Anne is still another daughter.

(4) Mary (Anne or Louise?) born in Virginia 1769 or 1770; married Joseph Moseley (1764-1835), son of Matthew Moseley (born 1735, died 1779), and Martha Poythress of Chesterfield county, Va. Mary Robertson and Joseph Moseley had issue:

(5) Joseph, Pamela, Mary, Martha Poythress, Lucretia Townes, Matthew Francis, and Fannie Burford Moseley.

(For continuation of this record see Moseley Line).

Lucretia Townes Robertson, widow of James Francis Robertson, married a second time Tscharner de Graffenreid and had two daughters, Catherine and Nancy de Graffenreid, who married William and Patrick Calhoun, brothers of John C. Calhoun, the statesmen. For families of these half-sisters of Mary Robertson Moseley, see Calhoun Family.

* * *

Will of John Robertson,

Son of Rev. George Robertson, the Emigrant

(Chesterfield Co. Book 1, p 444)

John Robertson of Chesterfield county; will dated Oct. 19, 1765; son John Robertson, 5 shillings; son Francis Robertson, tract of land whereon testator lives, beginning where line crosses John Morris' spring branch, thence down that branch to the river, containing by estimation 700 acres, and remainder and over plus of the tract to be sold, provided debts cannot be discharged without; and if my debts are or can, then remainder to my daughter Martha Robertson, during her life, then to my son Francis Robertson. Son William Robertson, 600 acres at the upper end of my tract in Amelia county, 599 acres of which being in a separate part. Son George Robertson, 600 acres in Amelia county adjoining 400 acres I hold on the mouth of Flat Creek on which John Bullington formerly lived, if remaining acres could be laid off at south of Flat Creek; said 400 acres to be laid off in two lots of 200 acres each, and one lot I give to my grandson, John Robertson, son of John, and the other I lend to my daughter, Mary Walke, during life, then to my grandson, John Walke, but if my said grandsons, John Robertson and John Walke, or their fathers, attempt

to lease or sell the said property in said land, then my executors to take possession thereof in behalf of my sons, William and George Robertson, and to be equally divided between them and their heirs forever. Daughter Mary Walke my negroes Gloucester and Sara and her child and increase, and after her decease to my grandson, John Walke. Son Francis Robertson, negroes Peter, Frank and Margaret. Son William Robertson, negroes Oliver, Edy and Isham. Son George Robertson negroes Abram, Duncan and Sara. Daughter Elizabeth Robertson, negroes Miles, Young Sam, Old Abram and Betty. Daughter Ann Robertson, negroes Caesar, Ralph, Jenny Clitty, Young Hannah. Daughter Martha Robertson, negroes Jenny, Harry, Lucy, Fanny and Sue. Wife Sara Robertson, if it is her choice in lieu of dower, six negroes and her heirs forever, and to be her choice out of nine negroes, Aggy, Rachel, Pat, Doll, Hannah, Amey, Young Will and Great Will, and other three are to be loaned to wife during her widowhood, and after her death or marriage to be equally divided between my three sons, William, Francis and George Robertson. Household furniture to be kept together until my son Francis shall come of age of 21 years and then to be equally divided between my wife Sara and my children, Francis, William, George, Elizabeth, Anne and Martha. To my three sons, Francis, William and George Robertson, all my stock of cattle, horses, sheep to be equally divided among them. There shall be raised out of the stock of horses four blooded horses for each of my daughters. The old negro wench Grace to be continued in the family as a cook. Executors, friends, John Bott, John Martin and my son, Francis Robertson, when he is 21 years old. Son William Robertson, two lots in the town of Pocahontas, in Chesterfield county. Witnesses, Claiborne Anderson, Thomas Johnson, John Morris, James Blaikly, John Jones. Chesterfield Co. Will Book 1, p 444.

The wills of James Francis Robertson and Lucretia Townes, his wife, are on file in Charlotte county, Va.

THE TOWNES FAMILY

(Acknowledgment is given to Miss Claudia K. Townes, Mrs. W. T. Rison and Mr. Henry K. Townes, all of Greenville, South Carolina, for Townes information).

* * *

The first of the Townes family to come to America was James Townes, who came from England with his wife and settled in Henrico county, Va. In the record handed down in the family the names of the following brothers are given, but it is not made clear in the narrative whether these are sons of the emigrant or his brothers; it is assumed in the light of probability that they were his sons; they were John, Thomas, Henry, William and Samuel. John and Samuel came over with James. William was the youngest and he settled in Amelia county on the Appomatox river. He died either in 1774 or in 1777, aged 63 years.

William Townes had six sons, William, Henry, John, Thomas, Joseph and Halcott, and four sisters, Molly, Nancy, Lucretia and Elizabeth. Molly married William Pride; Nancy married Charles Jones; Lucretia married Frank Robertson, and Elizabeth married Blackman Ligon.

William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 16, p 209, prints marriage bonds from Amelia Co.: "Sept. 23, 1762, Jones, Charles—and Ann Townes; surety, Robert Jones."

On page 279: "Aug. 31, 1764, Pride, William—and Mary Townes; surety, John Booker."

In Vol. 14, p 281: "March 20, 1769, Robertson, Francis—and Lucretia Townes; surety, William Townes."

In Vol. 20, p 204, Halifax Co., is: "Dec. 15, 1785, Shields, Booker—and Anne Pride, letter of William Pride."

In Tyler's Quarterly, Vol. 4, p 59, William Townes and Sally, daughter of Stephen Wade.

Lineage of the Townes

(1) James Townes and his wife, name not known, came from England to Virginia, date not known, settled

in Henrico; his sons were supposed to have been: (2) John, Thomas, Henry, William and Samuel.

(2) William, the youngest of these brothers, was born about 1711, died June, 1774, aged 63. His wife was Anne—whether Woods or Childers has not been established. They had six sons and four daughters; William, the eldest, Thomas, Henry, John, Joseph and Halcott; Mary, Ann, Lucretia and Elizabeth. Of these, the following are traced:

Generation 3 from the Emigrant, James Townes

(3) William Townes born 1740, died May 14, 1825, in Cumberland county, Va.; married Obedience Allen, daughter of Samuel Allen, and his wife Martha, of Cumberland county, prior to Jan. 4, 1711, when Samuel Allen made his will. Their children were Samuel, Mary, Martha a daughter who married Thomas Lorton, and William Allen Townes; William Townes came to Greenville, S. C., about 1790.

(4) Samuel Townes came to Greenville, South Carolina, at the age of 17 or 18; born May 11, 1773, died April 11, 1826; married April 21, 1799, Rachel Stokes born April 20, 1779, died Aug. 3, 1850, daughter Jeremiah and Elizabeth Hughes Stokes. They had issue: William Washington died infancy; Eliza Paul, Henry H., Samuel Allen, George Franklin, John Allen, and William Augustus Townes. The latter, William Augustus, was known as Gus Townes, and drove a well-known pair of blooded horses which he called London and Paris; he was mayor of Greenville about 1864 to 1868.

(5) George Franklin Townes was born June 9, 1809, died April 11, 1891; married (1) Elizabeth Ann Sloan and had Samuel Allen, Alexander Sloan, Ella, Elizabeth Ann, George Franklin; he married (2) Henrietta Ann Johnson, daughter Rev. W. B. Johnson and Henrietta Hornby, and had Mary Henrietta, William Johnson, Claudia Kelsall, and twins, Joanna Lois and Katherine Floride; he married (3) Mary Isabella Keith, and had Aurelia Rachel (married Rison), Eliza Keith, and Henry Keith Townes (of the firm of Townes and Wells, Greenville).

(3) Lucretia Townes, sister of William (1740-1825), was born in Virginia, Amelia county. She married in Amelia county James Francis Robertson, March 20, 1769, and had John, Mary (Louise or Anne?), William, James and possibly Anne; she married (2) Tscharner de Graffenreid, June, 1780, and had among others Nancy Needham de Graffenreid and Catherine Jenner de Graffenreid who married Patrick and William Calhoun, brothers of John C. Calhoun, the statesman.

For children of James Francis Robertson and Lucretia Townes, see the Robertson Family; for children of Tscharner de Graffenreid and Lucretia Townes, see Calhoun Family.

THE TOOMBS

The Toombs were Royalists in England and lived in the vicinity of Stratford-on-Avon. It is said that Charles I took refuge after the battle of Worchester on the Toombs estate at Boscabel. The emigrant of the name was William Toombs who came to America with his son Gabriel about 1650. Gabriel Toombs had a son, Gabriel, who was in the Braddock's Expedition in 1755. His wife was Ann, and he had two sons, Robert and Gabriel, and he died in 1795. Gabriel died in 1801. Robert was in the Revolution, became a Major, and was sent to Georgia in 1783. The line is as follows: William Toombs (1) the emigrant, came to America about 1650; his son was

Gabriel Toombs (2) whose son was—

Gabriel Toombs (3), wife Ann, six children, among whom were Robert and Gabriel (4) who died in 1801, and Robert (4) who served as a Major in the Revolution, and came to Georgia in 1783.

Robert Toombs (4), Major in Revolution, settled about five miles from Washington, Georgia, in 1783; married (1st) Miss Sanders, who died without children; married (2nd) Miss Catelett of Virginia and had Laurence Catlett Toombs (5); married (3rd) Catherine (Kitty) Huling, daughter of James Huling 2nd. By this marriage he had (5) Sara, James, Augustus, Robert and Gabriel. Robert Toombs (5) married Julia Dubose and had two daughters, one who married Dudley Dubose and one who married W. F. Alexander.

* * *

Gabriel (5) Toombs, son of Robert Toombs and Kitty Huling, married Mary Richardson, daughter of Dr. Richardson, and had:

William Henry Toombs.

Sara Toombs married Mr. Thompson of Alabama and had Charles and Jodie Thompson.

Louisa Toombs married Mr. Thompson.

Mrs. Kitty Toombs, wife of Major Robert Toombs, was the sister of Elvira Huling Brown. Elvira Brown was the mother of Mary Anne Brown, and dying early,

her daughter Mary Anne spent much of her time with her aunt, Mrs. Toombs, in Washington, Georgia. Mary Anne Brown married Mathew Francis Moseley, a Baptist minister, who removed to Glenville, Ala., which was still a frontier country and the home of the Creek Indians who had not been removed from the country. Mary Anne Brown and Mathew Francis Moseley were the parents of Catherine Elvira Moseley, who was born in the home of Mrs. Toombs in Washington, Ga., and was named for her two Huling relatives, her great-aunt, Mrs. Toombs, and her grandmother, Elvira Brown. Catherine Elvira Moseley, like her mother, spent much of her girlhood with Mrs. Toombs, who had no girls of her own, and she made her home at Mrs. Toombs' home while she attended school in Washington, because schools had not yet been established in the frontier country of Alabama.

* * *

A Brief Sketch of Gen. Robert Toombs of Georgia

(Facts taken from The Atlanta Constitution, date of Dec. 22, 1885, after his death on Dec. 15, 1885).

Robert Toombs was born in Wilkes county, Ga., July 2, 1810, the son of Miss Catherine Huling and Major Robert Toombs of the Revolution, a native of Culpepper county, Va., on the Rapidan. Robert Toombs lost his father before he was five years old and was educated by a Scotch tutor until he was fifteen, when he was sent to the State University at Athens. He was a handsome, robust boy, of high spirits and temper, and as his purse was always well-filled, as is usual with a son of wealthy parents, he was unused to the discipline of need or control. He was accustomed to do very much as he pleased, though not often did his pleasure follow low or vulgar pursuits. The story of his leaving the University before his graduation in his Senior year is told as follows: One night he happened to join some fellow-students in a game of cards, which was forbidden by college rules; suddenly and unexpectedly a member of the faculty appeared upon the scene, and the youthful revellers fled, all escaping recognition but young Toombs, who stood his ground, remarking with ready wit, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." In the morning early, antici-

pating a summons from the faculty, he applied to his guardian for permission to resign, and requested from Dr. Waddell a letter of honorable discharge, which was granted, the Proctor's report on the previous night not having been received at the time. Upon receiving the report of his escapade and discovery, Dr. Waddell determined to discipline young Toombs anyway for his underhanded resignation before reprimand; he met the young rebel on the walks of the campus before he had opportunity to summon him, and nailed him for an interview. "Robert Toombs," said he, sternly, "you took advantage of me this morning! I did not know you had been caught at the card table!" Divining the good Doctor's intentions, young Toombs drew himself up dramatically and said with hauteur, "Sir, you are no longer addressing a student of this college but a freeborn citizen of the United States!" It was a true prophecy of his constant attitude throughout his life! The sequel is told that later in life the college offered him his diploma; he refused it, saying that "since he couldn't get the diploma when it would have honored him, he did not care for it when he would honor it!"

Toombs graduated at eighteen from Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and from there went to the University of Virginia and took law. He married Miss Julia Dubose, and had Catlett, who died in infancy; Louise who married W. F. Alexander, and Sallie who married Dudley Dubose. Toombs practiced law so successfully that at 33 he had made \$150,000 and was averaging for many years after that \$20,000 a year. In 1836 he served in the Creek Indian War. In 1837 he went to the Legislature, and in 1845 he began his career in Congress. In 1853 he went to the Senate, and shone resplendently in Washington affairs until he resigned his seat in the Senate when the Cause of Secession claimed him. He was the Master Mind of the Delegates to the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, and accepted the position of Secretary of State. Preferring active service in the field, he resigned and entered the Confederate Army as Brigadier-General, was at Antietam, the second battle of Manassas, and at Sharpsburg. He became commander of the Georgia Militia, and made it very unpleasant for Sherman and his army on the latter's march to the sea.

After the close of hostilities an attempt was made to arrest Toombs, but he escaped arrest and made his way by difficult and devious routes finally to New Orleans, to Havana, thence to Europe, where he remained until he could return to Georgia without molestation from Federal authorities. Owing to his efforts during the latter days of reconstruction, Republican rule was soon overthrown and his clients rallied around him and he took up his old law practice. He refused to apply for a Federal pardon, proudly styling himself "An Unreconstructed Rebel." He was prominent in the affairs of his state in a private capacity up until his death, the great work of his life being the establishment of the present Railroad Commission. He died on the evening of December 15, at his home in Washington, Georgia, surrounded by his brother, Gabriel Toombs, and others of his family. The books on the events of his life, and his famous eloquent speeches, have been numerous, and his name is written on the pages of Georgia's history in letters of undying lustre.

THE CATLETTS

The Catletts were from Sittingbourne, County Kent, England, where they had located as early as 1464. At that time the name was spelled Catelet. The first on record is John Cattlett, whose son, John Cattlett, was born about 1622. He married in England and had two sons, Nicholas and Thomas, and emigrated with them to Virginia about 1650.

1—Col. John Catlett, the emigrant, married in England and had—

(2) Thomas and Nicholas; he married second in Virginia, Elizabeth Slaughter, a widow, and had:

(2) John, born 1658, died 1724; married Elizabeth Gaines.

Elizabeth, born 1663, married Francis Taliaferro

Sara married Robert Taliaferro.

William married Elizabeth Thompson.

Margaret.

(2) John Catlett, 1658-1724, married Elizabeth Gaines and had—

(3) Laurence married Alice Thornton, daughter of Francis Thornton; Elizabeth married Roland Thornton and had Alice, who married John Fitzhugh, son of Henry Fitzhugh of Belvoir.

John Catlett married Miss Taliaferro and had John (4), who married (1st) Alice Gibson, (2nd) Miss Grayson, and had Mary (5), who married Johnathan Gibson, and Judith (5), who married John Bowie and their daughter married James Pendleton.

Major Thomas Catlett married Martha and had (4) Martha Catlett who married William Hampton and had (5) Edward, George, Thomas, John, Susannah, Frances, Sara, and William Hampton.

Mary Catlett married John Taliaferro.

Rebecca married Francis Conway and two of their children were:

Catlett Conway (4).

Elinor Rose Conway (4) married James Madison Sr. and was the mother of (5) President Madison.

Margaret Catlett married John Gibson.

John Catlett (3) married Miss Taliaferro and had—

John Catlett (4) married Alice Gibson and had—

Laurence Catlett (5) married Mary Taliaferro and had—

(6) Mary married Dr. Yates.

Kemp married Miss Pierce.

Thomas served in Revolution.

Sara married Major Robert Toombs of Virginia and Georgia, was his second wife, and had Laurence, half-brother of Gen. Robert Toombs, famous Confederate.

Miss Catlett is thought to have been the wife of James Huling (1).

* * *

Mary Catlett, who married Johnathan Gibson, had Catlett Gibson who married Martha Ball, granddaughter of Charles Washington.

* * *

A memorandum:

“On May 2, 1806, at Alexandria, Va., Charles Jefferson Catlett married Miss Ann Fairfax, daughter of Bryan, Lord Fairfax, son of Lord George William Fairfax, whose sister married Laurence Washington.”

THE HULINGS

The Hulings were of Huguenottish extraction. The ancestors of the Georgia family fled from religious persecution in French Flanders and settled in Taunton, England, where they prospered and acquired estates. They resisted taxation for the purposes of founding and colonizing Pennsylvania by William Penn and were arrested. One of three Huling brothers was killed, and the other two were sentenced to servitude in the West Indies. In the course of time these two brothers either served their time or, finding friends, made their escape and reached the colonies. It is not known certainly through what colony they came, but it is probable that they landed in Charleston. One of their descendants settled in Wilkes county, Georgia, and became a prosperous planter, James Huling. James Huling married Miss Catlett, supposed to have been a sister of the wife of Major Toombs.

James Huling (1) married Miss Catlett and had—

(2) James Huling married Miss Pope and had Martha and Henry.

Catherine (Kitty) married Robert Toombs and had Gabriel and Robert. Gabriel (3) married Mary Richardson, daughter Dr. Richardson whose second wife was Miss Moseley. Robert (3) married Julia Dubose and had two daughters; this Robert was the famous Confederate from Georgia.

(2) Sara Huling married Mr. Branham and had William Henry and Sara.

Harriet Huling married Mr. Wright.

Elvira Huling married James Brown of Virginia.

James Huling (1) married a second time after the death of Miss Catlett and had:

(2) Arianna Huling married Judge Linton Stephens, brother of Alexander H. Stephens.

Andrew Huling married Martha Smith.

Mark and -----; Mark had Mary, George and Arianna.

Samuel married sisters; Samuel had Martha, Harriet, and John.

Elvira Huling (2) married James Brown of Virginia and had:

(3) Sara married Rev. Samuel Anthony of South Carolina.

Mary Anne married Rev. Mathew Francis Moseley. James Brown died young.

Eliza Brown married Mr. Edwards and had Sallie.

Harriet Brown married Thomas Prather.

Mary Anne Brown (3) married Rev. Mathew Francis Moseley and had:

(4) Joseph Moseley killed at Murfreesboro.

James Huling Moseley married Sallie Coleman.

Mary Louise married Pinckney Parker.

Fanny Burford married John Burke.

Thomas Jones Moseley married Miss Silverton.

Catherine Elvira Moseley (4) married Samuel E. Mays.

(For this line see Mays Family).

WALTON FAMILY

Rev. William Claiborne Walton is the first definitely known of his line in Virginia. He was born in Hanover county, Va., parents not known, Nov. 4, 1793, was at Hampden-Sydney College from 1812 to 1815 when he got his degree, was a tutor while in college, and began to preach, licensed by the Winchester Presbytery, during his senior year in fall of 1814. He married Miss Lucinda Muse, daughter of Battaille Muse of Westmoreland and Fauquier counties, and he died in 1834. His father is known to have married a widow with seven children, and he was the only son of his father, who died at the age of 38 years. He held pastorates at Smithfield, Va.; Winchester, Berryville, Baltimore, Charlestown, and in Alexandria, Va., from where he removed to Hartford, Conn., in May, 1832. He is spoken of as holding fervent revivals in Washington, an account of which appears in *The New York Observer*, November, 1828, saying, "Congress is a kind of great political gulf that almost swallows up everything good, spiritual and holy!" The saloon-keepers of the town complained of his services, saying they broke up the trade. His last charge was the Free Memorial Presbyterian Church, Hartford, where he died Feb. 18, 1834. His children were Margaret Anne, William Claiborne Jr., Lucinda Muse, Eliza, Henry Martyn, Jeremiah Evarts, Edward Payson, Robert Hall—three of these, Edward Payson, Jeremiah Evarts and Robert Hall, being ministers like their father. For descendants of these children see Muse Family.

2. Robert Hall Walton, born in Hartford, Conn., Mar. 21, 1833, died April 2, 1876. Graduated as a minister of the Presbyterian Church, but college not ascertained. He enlisted Oct. 12, 1861, in Phillips' Georgia Legion. He moved his family from Virginia to Georgia in 1863, and settled in Kingston, Georgia, where he died from the effects of pneumonia in 1876. He married Anne Thomas Lewis, Mar. 21, 1860, ceremony performed by her uncle, Rev. Patterson Fletcher. (For descendants see Lewis Family).

FLETCHERS — (Lewis-Walton Connection)

Richard Pollard Fletcher was the father of Delia Mildred Fletcher, who married Thomas Lewis, son of Charles Lewis and Anne Hance, and the only child of Delia Fletcher and Thomas Lewis was Anne Thomas Lewis who married Robert Hall Walton of Harrisonburg. (See Lewis Family).

The Fletchers were originally French, Flechier being the French form. A Flechier went with the Duke of Savoy to England and settled there, his name becoming Anglicized to Fletcher. The Fletchers became prominent as clergymen and literary men; one John Fletcher was a chaplain of Queen Elizabeth; one Richard Fletcher was chaplain with Sir Francis Drake on his memorable voyage.

Three brothers are supposed to have come from England to America as colonists, one remaining in New England and two moving on to the south. One of these brothers finally pushed on to Kentucky and settled there. The Fletcher name was early in Virginia; in 1634 one Hannibal Fletcher sent for his wife, Elizabeth Fletcher, who landed in 1635, he having preceded her the year before. Sir George Fletcher had some kind of official position in London in connection with the colony in 1679, for he wrote to the heads of the colony advising maintaining a drill-master for the colonists as a means of protection from the Indians.

Richard Pollard Fletcher is thought to have been born in Culpepper county, Va. His connection with the Kentucky Fletcher settler was close, for his grandson remembered a cousin, Grace Fletcher, who visited them in Harrisonburg on her way to see Mrs. Daniel Webster, who was also a cousin. Daniel Webster named a son Fletcher Webster. Richard Pollard's parentage has not been ascertained; his mother is thought to have been a Pollard, and his grandmother a Patterson, for she was a cousin of Betty Patterson of Baltimore who married Jerome Bonaparte; from this source came the name of his son, Patterson Fletcher. Richard Pollard Fletcher had several brothers, Thomas Compton and Patterson Fletcher, neither having been traced. They moved to Harrisonburg in early youth.

(1) Richard Pollard Fletcher married March 31, 1813, Nancy Reagan, daughter of Daniel Reagan and his wife Phoebe Harrison, both of Harrisonburg, Va. They had issue as follows:

(2) Delia Mildred Fletcher, born 1815, died 1860; married Thos. Lewis.

(2) Patterson Fletcher married 1841 Lucinda Muse Walton; he died 1891, and they had issue:

(3) Lucinda Fletcher, died in infancy.

(3) William Walton Fletcher died 1895, unmarried.

(3) Nannie Fletcher married John W. Basore; no issue, but reared two step-children, Sidney Basore of Birmingham, Ala., and Dr. William Basore, Princeton University.

(3) Minnie Fletcher married Rev. William Mackey, Whatcome, Wash.

(3) Ida Fletcher married John N. Opie of Staunton, Va., and had

(4) Lucy Opie married Blair Hoge.

(4) Major Hierome Lindsey Opie married Mary Ranson.

(4) Evarts Walton Opie.

(4) Frances Opie married Brown.

(4) Isabelle.

(3) Lucy Fletcher married Mortimer Smith, and had one son, Ethelburt Smith, Regional Vice-President Pennsylvania R. R. at Pittsburgh.

(2) Abner K. Fletcher married Virginia Paul; Mrs. Fletcher lives in Harrisonburg, Va., 1929, aged 83; among other children has two sons, Sam Fletcher and Ab Jr. of the Fletcher Bros. Drug Co., Harrisonburg.

(2) Vida Fletcher married Frank Martz.

(2) Thomas Compton Fletcher.

(2) Margaret Fletcher died unmarried.

(2) Sara Fletcher died unmarried.

(2) Susan Fletcher engaged at one time to Henry Walton, brother to Robert Walton.

(2) John Rice Fletcher killed at McDowell, Civil War.

(2) Richard Fletcher Jr. married Annie Mayhew and their daughter, Margaret Fletcher, was born at Lynnwood the day before the battle of Port Republic was fought across the front lawn of Lynnwood.

(2) Delia Fletcher, born 1815, died 1860, married Jan. 1839 Thomas Lewis, 1798-1840, son of Charles Lewis and Anne Hance. They had one child, Anne Thomas, born 1839, married 1860 Robert Walton.

(3) Anne Thomas Lewis, born 1839, died 1920, married 1860 Robert Hall Walton, minister of the Presbyterian Church, born 1833, died 1876, and they had Margaret Cameron, Mildred Muse, Fletcher, William Claiborne, Robert Hall, Maud Eliza and Francke Mueller. (For descendants of these see Lewis Family).

MUSE FAMILY

(Walton-Lewis Line)

1. Col. George Muse, the first of this line in Virginia, was born in England in 1720, and was a colonel in the English army. He left the English army about the same time as did Lawrence Washington and settled in Virginia. He achieved distinction as adjutant in the Spanish Wars and wrote a book on army tactics or the evolution and movement of troops. He was Washington's instructor in military tactics in his youth. In 1754 he was engaged in an expedition against the French and Indians; he also rendered service in the Revolution for which he received a large grant of land in Kentucky, where he died in 1790. In an article on "Washington As a Map Maker," in the D.A.R. Mag., Mar. 1921, appears: "Plat No. 3 on the Great Kanawha river, patented in the names of Washington and George Muse, and later transferred to Washington." In the Muse and Walton families are several letters written by Washington to George and his son, Battaille Muse, during transactions of their various affairs, one being from Washington to Battaille Muse apologizing over a difference of three cents in the accounts. Col. George Muse, born 1720, died 1790, married in 1749 Elizabeth Battaille, who died Feb. 27, 1786, and their son was—

(2) Battaille Muse, born April 30, 1751, died March 1803, married in Virginia May 12, 1785, Margaret Tate, familiarly known as Peggy Tate, born Mar. 4, 1765, died June 20, 1830. Battaille Muse was attorney for Washington in the management of the estate at Mount Vernon. He lived in Westmoreland and Fauquier counties during the Revolution; he was a man of delicate physique and broke down under the first year of the hardships of the Revolution and was honorably discharged. Battaille Muse and "Peggy" Tate had issue:

(3) George Augustine Muse, born 1786, died unmarried.

(3) Battaille Muse died unmarried.

(3) Magnus Tate died unmarried.

(3) Mary or "Polly" Muse, born 1789, married Dr. John Lewis of Loudon county, Va., and had

(4) James B. Lewis married Anne Hume.

(4) Fisher Ames Lewis married Elizabeth Lane.

(4) Charles Lewis married Estelle Greene.

(4) John H. Lewis married Miss Kennedey.

(4) Mary Jane Lewis.

(4) Dr. Magnus M. Lewis married Evelyn Brent.

(4) William Hierome Thomas Lewis married Belle Green; married (2) Catherine Neille.

(4) Robert Vincent Lewis married Belle Boyd of Kentucky.

(4) Joseph Newton Lewis.

(3) Elizabeth B. Muse, born 1790, married Joseph N. Smith of Staunton and had

(4) Elizabeth married Robert Brooke and had Margaret, Virginia and Elizabeth.

(3) Margaret Muse, born 1792, married 1811 Heirome Lindsey Opie of Staunton and had (4) Hierome L. married Annie Locke and had—

(5) Thomas married Sallie Harmon.

(5) May married Dr. Meade.

(5) John N. Opie married Isabel Harmon and had Margaret, Isabel, Nannie and Mary; married (2) Ida Fletcher and had (6) Lucy Walton married Blair Hoge, no issue. (6) Heirome L. married Mary Ranson and had Mary, Hierome and Thomas. (6) Helen married Clarence Cook and had Helen and Francis. (6) Thomas married Mary Pickens. (6) Ethel married her brother-in-law, Clarence Cook, and had Lillian Opie. (6) Ida married Austin Hodges and had Martha, Lucie and Harriet. (6) Frances married (1) Riffell; married (2) Brown. (6) Evarts Walton.

(5) Juliet married (1) Capt. Gordon; married (2) Chief Justice Hopkins.

(5) Margaret married Sen. Geo. Reed Riddle.

(5) Mary married William Norris.

(5) Virginia married Robert Hume Butcher.

(3) Lucinda Muse (sister to Margaret), married William Claiborne Walton; she was born Aug. 17, 1797, died 1859; married April 8, 1817, Rev. William Claiborne Walton, born Nov. 4, 1793, died Feb. 18, 1834. They had issue:

(4) Margaret Anne Walton, 1818-1825.

(4) William Claiborn Jr., born Winchester, Va., 1820; died 1837.

(4) Lucinda Muse Walton born May 3, 1822; married 1847 to Rev. Patterson Fletcher who died 1891, and had Lucinda, died in infancy and—

(5) William Walton Fletcher died 1895 unmarried.

(5) Nannie Fletcher married John Basore.

(5) Minnie Fletcher married Rev. Mackey, Whatcom, Wash.

(5) Ida Fletcher married John N. Opie (see Margaret Muse No. 3).

(5) Lucy married Mortimer Smith and had a son, Ethelburt Walton Smith, Regional Vice-President of the Pennsylvania R.R.

(4) Eliza Walton, born 1824, died 1877; married Rev. Rufus Clarke and had—

(5) Rev. Rufus Clarke married Lucy Dennison, a daughter of Ohio's War Governor and had—

(6) Helen born 1875.

(6) Elizabeth born 1878, married Harry Leonard and had Raymond.

(6) William Dennison born 1885.

(6) Jane born 1889.

(6) Rufus Walton married Miss Holt.

(5) Rev. William Walton Clarke married Elizabeth Wyckoff, and had Elizabeth, Marion and Alice.

(5) Edward Warren Clarke married Louise McCulloch and had Edith, Edward Warren, Robert Stanton, Henry McCulloch, Ernest, Lucius and Margery Willston Clarke.

(5) Rev. Fletcher Clarke married Elizabeth Nyce and had Lillian Matson.

(5) Frank Lucien Clarke lives in Philadelphia; unmarried.

(5) Eliza Walton Clarke married Theodore Eaton and had Theodore, Margaret and Berrien Eaton.

(4) Henry Martyn Walton, 1827-1877, married Magdalene Neille and had one child, (5) Lilly married Ruthven Morrow of West Virginia.

(4) Edward Payson Walton, 1829-1890, married Janet Skinker, Richmond, Va., and had (5) Rev. William Walton, Atlanta, Ga., married his cousin, Helen Walton.

(5) Edward Walton.

(5) May Walton married Tyler Gatewood, Kent, Va.; lives 1705 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.

(4) J. Evarts Walton, 1831-1926, married Helen Mar Randall Mass, and had

(5) Helen married her cousin, Rev. William Walton.

(5) Lucy married Mr. Hyde of Marshall, Mich.

(5) Jerrold, inventor of the Royall Easy Chair; factories at Sturgis, Michigan.

(5) Florence married Charles Gorham, Marshall, Mich.

(4) Robert Hall Walton, born 1833, died 1876; married 1860 Anne Thomas Lewis.

(4) Robert Hall Walton of the Presbyterian Church of Winchester Presbytery, born 1833, died 1876, served in Civil War in the Georgia troops under Clement Evans, married, 1860, Anne Thomas Lewis of Lynnwood, Va.; issue: Margaret Anne, Mildred Muse, John Fletcher, William Claiborne, Maud E., Robert Hall Jr. and Frank Mueller. (For descendants see Lewis Family).

* * *

An interesting document on the Muse family:

"Be it known that in July last (1903) I visited Jefferson county, Virginia, the ancestral home of my family. In looking over a box full of papers dated during the

Colonial and Revolutionary era, I reviewed certain correspondence between the family and various characters then prominent in the history of the colonies. Among certain autograph correspondence between Washington, the Fairfaxes, etc., and our family, I came across a document signed by Brig.-Gen. George Weedon, discharging my great-grandfather, who bears the same relation to Mrs. Florence Gorham that he bears to me. General Weedon may have been a regular commissioned officer of the Colonial Forces or a mere officer of volunteers—I don't know. I noticed he signed the document, G. Weedon, B.G. It appears that our ancestor was a man of very delicate health and broke down physically during the first year of Revolutionary hardship. Below find the document, duly attested.

(Signed), Rev. W. M. Walton,
Prot. Epis. Archdeacon of the Diocese of Indianapolis.

* * *

**Copy of Honorable Discharge of Battaille Muse
From the Revolutionary Service—**

Campy of Clostertown, Oct. 12, 1777.

This may certify that Mr. Battaille Muse from Fauquier Co. is hereby discharged the service of this hour, he being unable to perform the duties of a soldier.

Given under my hand. G. Weedon, B.G.

State of Indiana, County of Marion:

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the said county and state, personally appeared the Rev. W. M. Walton, who being duly sworn and subscribed and said that the foregoing is a true and correct copy to the best of his knowledge and belief. Witness my hand and notarial seal, this tenth day of February, 1904.

Emma Anderson, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 15, 1907.

The original of this document, notarially attested, is in the hands of Mrs. May Walton Kent, 1705 Lanier Apts, Washington, D. C.

Extract from Rev. Walton's Diary:

Sitting on the porch of the old family mansion, called "The Moorings," in Jefferson county, Va., in Aug-

ust, 1903, I have before me an old book, the property of my great grandfather, Battaille Muse, in which he has inscribed sundry family history and details which I copy below:

He is the son of Col. George Muse, Commander in the British army and first owner of our Jefferson county estate. The book bears the date of the latter part of the 18th century and is full of personal memoranda. This house itself was built by Battaille Muse 150 years ago. Before me as far as a telescope will carry the vision I see his landed estate with four or five houses on the horizon, all of which were built by his children on the subdivisions of his estate.

Col. George Muse, father of Battaille Muse, was born in 1720, died 1790, in Kentucky. He resigned his commission in the British army and came to this country about the time that Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington, emigrated from England. He was the author of the first military discipline in America, Adjutant-General of Virginia, and Colonel of the regiment in which Washington served as a Lieutenant. Near me is a box of correspondence between members of the family and Washington and some others of the era. His daughter Lucinda Muse is the grandmother of the Rev. William Walton, writer of this diary, and of his wife, Helen E. Walton. She was (Lucinda) born in "The Moorings," where this copy is made, on Aug. 25, 1797. She married William Claiborne Walton in 1816, and died 1852 (Family Bible says 1859). This house in which she was born is very massively built and time has apparently made no impression upon it. The family town-house at Charleston, West Virginia, is still standing as good as it was 100 years ago. In the parlor of this house she was married. The building is now owned by a wealthy lady who has recently moved into this community. Battaille Muse was named for his mother, Elizabeth Battaille. Col. George Muse was brother-in-law of Robertson, speaker of the House of Burgesses. Polly Muse married Dr. John Lewis of Loudon county, a kinsman of Betty Lewis who married Prince Murat. From the union of Lucinda Muse and William Claiborne Walton was born Robert Hall Walton, father of Maud Walton who married James Francis Mays.

(Signed) William Muse Walton.

THORNTON - SAVAGE - STAFFORD FAMILIES**(Lewis-Walton Line)**

This branch of the Thornton family in Virginia descends from the Thornton family of "Thornton-on-the-Hills," the family seat in Yorkshire, England, and William Thornton, the emigrant to America about 1640, named his new home in Virginia, "The Hills," after his old English home in Yorkshire. The arms of William Thornton of Virginia, on one of his book-plates, is the arms of the Yorkshire Thorntons, a chevron, between three hawthorne trees. The Thornton family of Yorkshire can be traced in unbroken line through many famous names, as the Baliols, the Fitzalans, and the Earls of Chester, back to Alfred the Great of England, and to his grand-parents, Egbert of England 775-836, and his wife Redburga, daughter of Bertric, King of Kent.

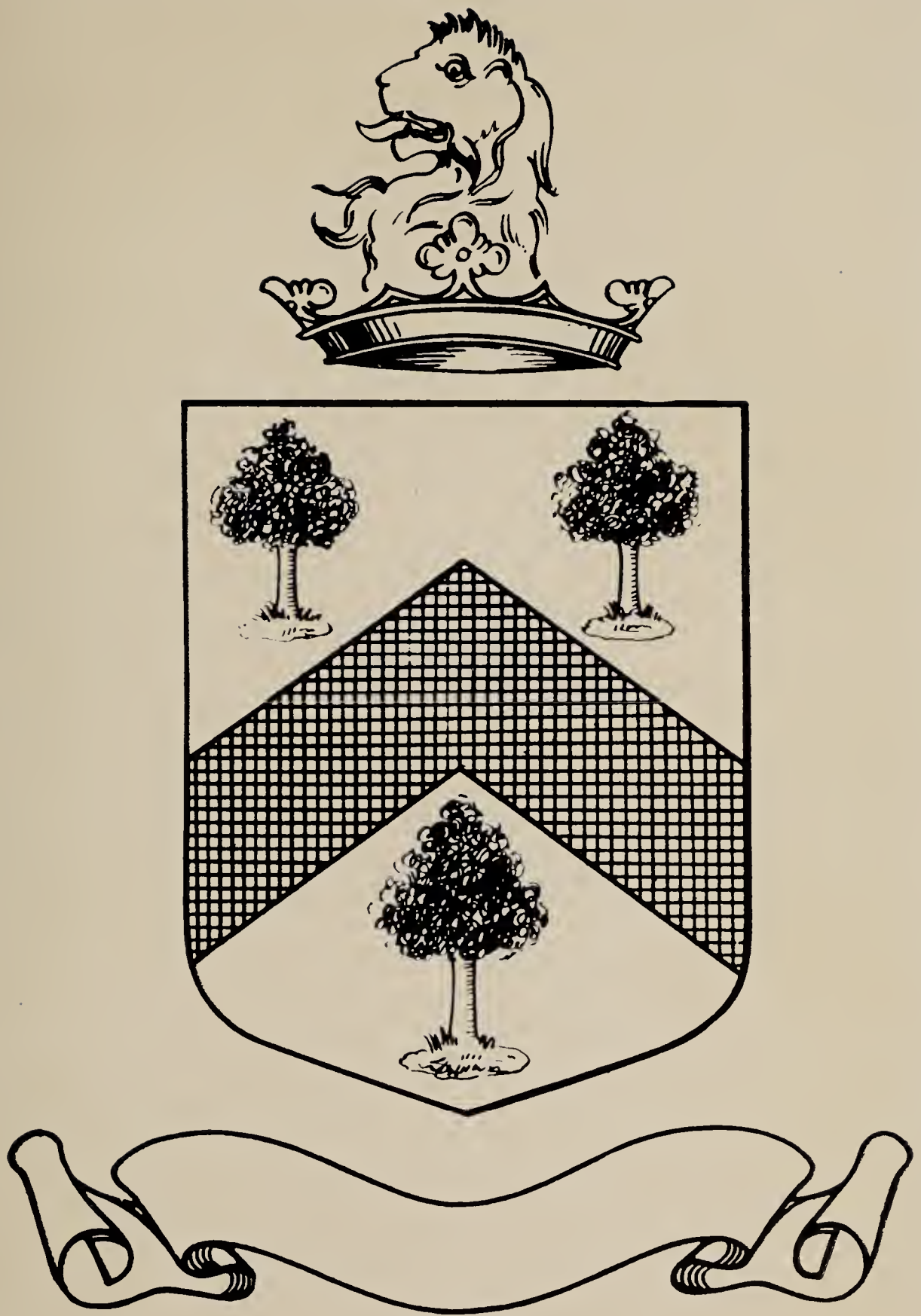
—Ref. Thornton Genealogical Chart, published in The Invincible Magazine, Oct. 1913, St. Louis, Mo.

(1) William Thornton, the emigrant to America, came from Yorkshire, England, about 1640, and settled in York county, Va. On May 11, 1646, he recorded a paper in York county and in 1666 he was given a grant of land of 164 acres. He was vestryman in Petsworth Parish in 1667. He finally settled in Stafford county, Va.

—Ref. Vols, IV, V and VI, William and Mary Quart., articles on the Thornton Family by W. G. Stannard.

The name of William Thornton's wife is not available, but he had three children, among them:

(2) Col. Francis Thornton, born 1651, who married Alice Savage, daughter of Captain Anthony Savage of Savage's Neck, Gloucester county, Va. Data of all of the children of Francis Thornton and Alice Savage is not available but among them were—



Thornton

THORNTON:—

of Yorkshire, England, and William Thornton, emigrant to America about 1640.

Plain area, silver: checked area, sable; crown and lion, gold and silver.

(3) Margaret Thornton who married William Strother.

(3) Col. Francis Thornton of Thornton's Neck, Caroline county.

(3) Col. Francis Thornton of Caroline county married Mary Taliaferro and had issue:

(4) Mildred Thornton, born 1721, married (1) Nicholas Meriwether; married (2) Dr. Thomas Walker, ancestor of Mrs. Rees Bowen, Bluefield, W. Va.

(4) Francis Thornton 3rd married 1736 Frances Gregory, daughter of Roger Gregory.

(4) Col. John Thornton married 1740, Mildred Gregory, daughter Roger Gregory.

(4) Reuben Thornton married Elizabeth Gregory, daughter Roger Gregory.

(3) Margaret Thornton married her cousin, William Strother, 1653-1726, son of William Strother, 1630-1702, and his wife Dorothy Savage, daughter of Capt. Anthony Savage of Savage's Neck, Gloucester county, Va. For their descendants see the Strother Family.

STAFFORD AND SAVAGE FAMILY**(Thornton Line)**

Alice and Dorothy Savage were sisters, daughters of Captain Anthony Savage of Savage's Neck, Gloucester county. Alice married Francis Thornton and Dorothy married William Strother, 1630-1702. It is not known exactly what date Captain Anthony Savage came to America, but he is supposed to have been the youngest son of John Savage, and his wife Alice Stafford; and Alice Stafford was the daughter of Humphrey Stafford of Eycham, Derbyshire, England. Alice Savage is thought to have been thus named for her grandmother, Alice Stafford. Humphrey Stafford was the son of Henry, Duke of Buckingham, brother of Edward Stafford who held high position under Henry VIII and was beheaded because he boasted that he was nearer the throne than Henry's children. Humphrey's mother, the wife of Henry, of Buckingham, was Catherine Woodville, whose sister Elizabeth was the Queen of Edward 4th, and mother of the two princes murdered in the Tower of London, and these sisters had brothers, Henry, Humphrey and Anthony, the Earl Rivers. Since John and Alice Stafford named their sons Henry, Humphrey and Anthony the evidence is strong for the above relation, which, however, has not been absolutely proven.

Descendants of Alice and Dorothy Savage are given in Strother-Thornton Family data.

REAGAN

(Lewis-Walton-Fletcher Line)

(1) The first of this line definitely known is Major Richard Reagan of Harrisonburg, Va. The emigrant of the name has not been established. Richard Reagan is mentioned as in Rockingham county as early as 1765. He served in the Revolution, being on record in McAllister as a Second-Lieutenant, 1778, First-Lieutenant 1779, and a Captain in 1780. In other records he is said to have served three years as a Captain and four years as a Major. He was present at the burning of Washington in the War of 1812, and on that occasion he swam the Potomac from Washington to Alexandria. It was very probable that he rose to rank of Major during the War of 1812. He married, according to records in the Pension Office, Cecelia—and family records give her name as Cecelia Creppy. He had issue, Daniel, born 1772, Mary married Benjamin Van Pelt, and a younger son whose name is not on record. Cecelia Creppy Reagan applied for a pension March 29, 1837, at the age of 88 years, but was not able to secure it because she did not prove her husband served six months as required by the pension laws. It is possible that Mrs. Reagan may not have had anyone to push the matter for her, and at that age was unable to put it through herself. His service for sufficient period is on record in the lists of Revolutionary soldiers.

(2) Daniel Reagan, son of Richard Reagan and Cecelia Creppy, born 1772, married (1) Phoebe Harrison, daughter of John Harrison; married March 1, 1792, and they had a daughter Anne or Nancy. He married (2) Malinda Harrison, daughter of Ezekiel Harrison, married 1802; Malinda was a cousin of Phoebe.

(3) Anne Reagan, familiarly known as Nancy, married March 31, 1813, Richard Pollard Fletcher of Culpepper county, Va., and they had issue: Delia, Mildred, Patterson, Abner K., Vida, Thomas Compton, Margaret, Sara, Susan, John Rice, and Richard Jr. (For descendants see Fletcher Family).

HARRISONS**(Walton-Lewis-Fletcher-Reagan Line)**

(1) This branch of the Harrison family descends from Thomas Harrison, founder of Harrisonburg, Va. Thomas Harrison has not yet been definitely connected to any of the well-known Harrison families. Boogher's Gleanings give his wife as Jane Delahaye. His parents are not known. He settled at Harrisonburg on grants of land obtained from Gov. Gooch in 1744. He obtained 649 acres by a grant in 1773 and founded the town by giving the present site of the Court House to establish it. His son was—

(2) Thomas Harrison, wife Sara, surname unknown, and they had issue, Sara, Jeremiah, John, Thomas, Ezekiel, Malinda, Davis, Reuben, Robert and Abigail. John had a daughter Phoebe, and Ezekiel had a daughter Malinda, and they were the first and second wives of Daniel Reagan, son of Capt. Richard Reagan of Harrisonburg.

(3) John Harrison, no dates, name of wife not given; his daughter was

(4) Phoebe Harrison, birth date not given; she married March 1, 1792, Daniel Reagan, and was his first wife. Their daughter was—

(5) Anne or Nancy Reagan, married March 31, 1813, Richard Pollard Fletcher. For their descendants see the Fletcher Family.

HANCE FAMILY

(Lewis Line)

Samuel Hance is the first of his line of whom there is any data available. It is recorded that "Samuel Hance took the oath of allegiance to the State of Maryland, March 17, 1778, before William Alnutt, Justice of Calvert county, Md." (Ref. Md. Hist. Soc., Baltimore). He was a member of the committee appointed to represent Calvert county, Md., as a Committee of Observation to carry into execution the resolutions of Continental Congress, 1775. (Journal of Calvert Co. in possession of Mrs. Peterson, 2119 N. Charles St., Baltimore).

Samuel Hance was born 1730, parentage not recorded, and died 1798 in neighborhood of Lynnwood, near Port Republic, Va. His children by his legal wife, Anne Deaver, married 1770 or 1773, were:

—John Hance married Sara Hall.

—Margaret Hance married Benjamin Everett.

—D.A.R. Nos. 6661 and 19097.

—Benjamin married Sara Dare, April 2, 1780.

—Samuel married Sara Alnutt, Dec. 1, 1778.

—Nancy married Rezin Poole, April 26, 1804.

—Ref. Mrs. Hodges, Land Office, Annapolis, Md.

Anne Hance married Charles Lewis, son of Hon. Thomas Lewis, Burgess.

—Ref. Lewis Records and D.A.R. Rec. No. 183521.

Mrs. John L. Grove, Newton, Kansas, is a descendant of Margaret Hance and Benjamin Everett.

Mrs. Anne Mays Miller, Youngstown, Ohio, is a descendant of Anne Hance and Charles Lewis. (See Lewis Family).

There is no available data on the Deaver Family.

T A T E

(Walton-Lewis Line)

(1) Magnus Tate, the first of this branch in America, emigrated from the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, and landed at Philadelphia, May 20, 1696. He settled in Frederick county, Va., later removing to what is now Jefferson county, W. Va. He died in Sept. 1747. His wife was Honor, surname not known, and she qualified May 2, 1749, as administrator of his estate. She died shortly after and her son, Magnus Tate Jr., an only child, administered her estate Aug. 16, 1750.

(2) Magnus Tate Jr. was born April 5, 1732, the only child, and died at "Belvedere," his home, near Charlestown, W. Va., March 1808. He married in Frederick county, Va., Sept. 23, 1759, Mary McCormack Reilly, daughter of Dr. John McCormack; Mary McCormack was born in 1736 and died 1810. Her father, Dr. John McCormack, came from Ireland to Virginia between 1730 and 1740 and bought from Jott Hite 395 acres of land in Orange county, now Jefferson county, W. Va. He was a graduate in medicine of Dublin University, was a fine physician and had a fine medical library in Virginia. He died 1768. His will mentions his wife Anne, his sons, James, John, Francis, William, George and Andrew, and his daughter Mary Tate and his daughter Jean Byren, wife of James Byren; his wife Anne and his son James, executors. Mary McCormack married, first, Fergus Reilly, who died in May, 1757, leaving a son by her, John Reilly, and she married Magnus Tate in 1759. They had issue, Mary, Anne, Margaret and William Tate. They are traced as follows:

(3) Mary Tate, born Feb. 2, 1761, died Aug. 13, 1822, married Joseph Daugherty and had three children. (See McElhaney's "Some Families of Virginia.")

(3) Anne or Nancy Tate, born Feb. 15, 1763, died July 11, 1825, married Francis Stribling. (See McElhaney's "Some Families of Virginia.")

(3) Margaret or Peggy Tate, born 1765, died June 20, 1830, married 1785 Battaille Muse, 1751-1803. (See Muse Family).

(3) William Tate is the ancestor of Dr. Magnus Tate, prominent physician, 231 Woolper Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A lovely portrait of Peggy Tate, painted by the English painter Sully, is now in possession of her descendant, Ethelburt Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINCE FAMILY

This branch of the Prince Family is descended, according to the tradition of the family, from Edmund Prince, Gentleman, a citizen of Virginia. He was a man of means and had articles of luxury in his house. It is thought that John Prince, the founder of the South Carolina branch of the family, may have been the son or grandson of this Edmund Prince, but his family and parentage have not as yet been established. In the hopes that they may be of future use in identifying John Prince with his family in Virginia a few Prince records in Virginia are given here before proceeding with the South Carolina descendants of this family.

Some early emigrants of the Prince name to Virginia:

—Edward Prince brought to Virginia by William Berryman, Accomac Co., 1635.

—Edmund Prince brought to Virginia by William Berryman, Northampton Co., 1643.

—Edward Prince brought to Virginia by John Ashcomb, Upper Norfolk Co., 1646.

—Thomas Prince brought to Virginia by George Minyfee, Esq., Charles City Co., 1639.

—James Prince brought to Virginia by George Minyfee, merchant, 1638.

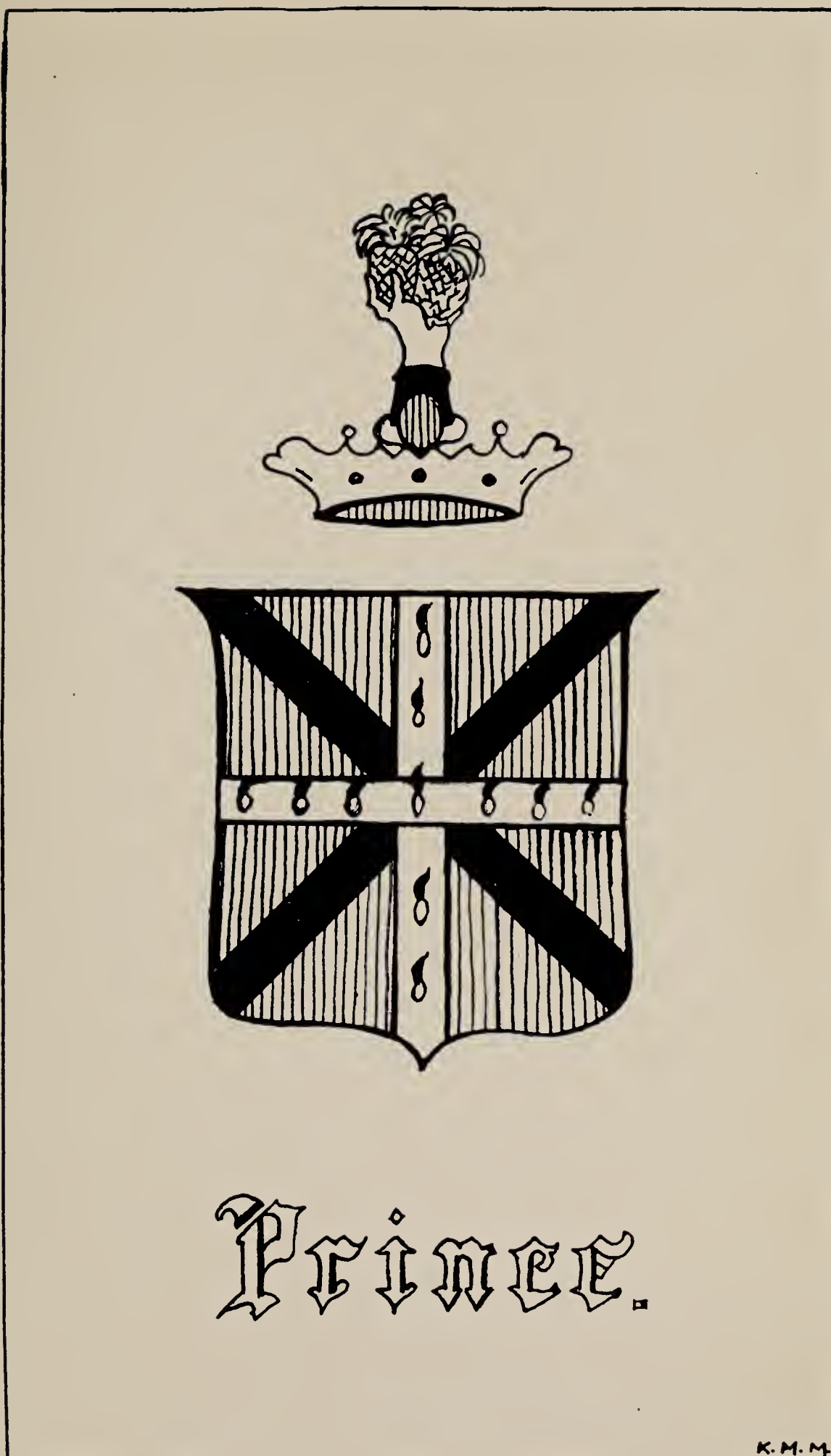
—Edward Prince brought over by Herbert Griffith, Charles City Co., 1639.

—Edward Prince brought over by Seth Briggs, Charles City Co., 1639.

—Early Virginia Emigrants, George Cabell Greer, Clerk of Virginia Land Office.

In Munsell's General Index it is stated that there is a book of 11 pages entitled the Prince Family of Williamsburg.

Mary Prince was married to Baylis Earle, April 16, 1757, her residence Frederick county, sister of Captain



PRINCE:—

of the Prince family of Virginia—of English descent.

Crest bearing foreground, bars of silver with ermine tails, and background bars of black, both resting on field of red. Crown above, with uplifted arm supporting three pineapples.

Frank Prince, and Lt. Thomas Prince of the 5th Cont. Troops.—Munsell's Ancestry.

—Edward Prince was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1645.

Lt. Thomas Prince was either wounded or killed at Stono, S. C.

—Land Grant Index, Virginia Land Office:

Edward Prince, 500 acres, Book 1, 689, 1623-43.

John Prince, 353 acres, Book 36, p 929, 1764-7.

John Prince, 1765, certain lands described as those of John Prince, County of Brunswick, adjoining Goodrich and Petway and Moore's Swamp.—Wm. Eaton, 1765.

—Edward Prince in Charles City county, lands adjoining Edward Tatum, 1638.

—John Prince, clergyman, 1719, absent from convention held at Williamsburg, April, 1719.

* * *

As we have said, the founder of the Prince family in South Carolina was John Prince, a contemporary of Samuel Earle 3rd and a neighbor of his in Virginia. John Prince accompanied his sons-in-law, Baylis and John Earle, of Frederick county, Va., to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War. They settled on Fair Forest Creek, Spartanburg county, and there erected, as was customary in those days for protection against the Indians, a stockade fort known thereafter as Fort Prince. It was occupied by British and Tories during the Revolution, but they were finally driven out by the Americans led by Col. Edward Hampton. John Prince's sons were all bitter Whigs, and took part in the struggle of the Revolution, most of them holding commissions in the American Army or the Militia.

In recent years there was much interest shown in the celebration of the battle of Fort Prince, and a fund was subscribed to erect a monument on the site of the fort about two miles from Fair Forest, in honor of the Americans who drove the British out and retook the fort, led by Col. Hampton. The inscription on the monument is as follows: "The site of Fort Prince, built by the early settlers as a place of refuge during the Indian Wars,

1756-'61, occupied by the British from Nov. 20, 1776, to March 17, 1777. The British under the command of Col. Innes were driven from the Fort by the Americans under the command of Col. Edward Hampton, July 16, 1780.—*Amor Patriae, D.A.R.*”

John Prince was of English descent, a large man physically, of a reddish complexion, and of a very impressive personality. The Earle and Prince settlements furnished seven officers to the Revolutionary Army, namely, John Baylis and Baylis Earle, Frank and Thomas Prince, Thomas and Field Farrow, and Edward Hampton. John, himself, was a recognized patriot and was a member of South Carolina Provincial Congress, 1775-6.

John Prince was born in Virginia in 1710, and died in South Carolina, Feb. 16, 1782. He married Sara Berry, and had a large family, traced as follows:

—Frank Prince, born Dec. 13, 1739, a Captain in 5th Cont. Regt. in the Revolution, mentioned in Gibbs' History with Lt. Farrow as part of the garrison of Fort Prince George before the Revolution. No data on descendants.

—John Prince, born Feb. 20, 1740; no further data.

—Sara Prince, born Mar. 30, 1743; no further data.

—Mary Prince, born Dec. 19, 1744; married Baylis Earle; for their descendants see Earle Family.

—Thomasine Prince, born Oct. 1, 1746; married John Earle, brother of Baylis; for their descendants see Earle Family.

—Henry Prince, born Feb. 6, 1749; no further data.

—William Prince, born May 19, 1752; married Lydia Maverick Earle; no further data. He served in the Revolution. Lafayette Prince, a descendant of this couple, lived in the old John Earle home in 1921, in Polk county, N. C., called Earle's Fort.

—Margaret Prince, born March 4, 1756; married Col. Thomas Farrow and was the mother of Capt. Field Farrow of the South Carolina Continentals. Col. Farrow was a member of the Order of Cincinnati.

—Catherine Prince, born March 2, 1754; no data.

—Thomas Prince, born March, 1758; Lt. Bowie's Company, Continental Army, and killed in action at the battle of Stono, S. C.

—Robert Prince; no data, except birth, June 14, 1759, died June 1, 1822.

—Martha Prince, born Oct. 23, 1761; married Thomas Benson, son of Enoch Benson and Miss Berry, and they had issue:

—Enoch married Esther Blasingame.

—John married Kitty Sloan.

—Mary Prince married Mr. Eickliffe.

—Harriet married Mr. Wynne.

—Emily married Sidney Linton.

—Evaline married Mr. Roberts.

—Adeline married Addison Holcomb.

—George; no data.

An interesting account of old Fort Prince is to be found in "Landrum's Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina."

Mr. Samuel L. Prince of Watkins & Prince, Anderson, South Carolina, gives his line of descent from the Virginia Princes as follows:

—Hugh Prince, born in Prince Edward county, Va., 1795, died 1870, had a son—

—Washington L. Prince, born 1833, died 1903; had a son—

—George E. Prince, born 1856, died 1923; had a son—

—Samuel L. Prince, born 1886; living Anderson, S. C., 1929.

SORRELLS

Anne Sorrell, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Sorrell of Westmoreland county, Virginia, was the second wife of Samuel Earle 3rd of Virginia, 1692-1771, married 1726.

The Sorrells came to America from England; the original and only family of Sorrells of England came over with William the Conqueror. The name is borne on the roll of Battle Abbey, and their arms were the same as the Sorel family in France.

The Sorrell family was resident in James Citie county in the latter half of the seventeenth century and later removed to Westmoreland county, though still retaining lands in James Citie. A "Mr. Sorrell" owned 500 acres of land in James Citie county in 1663. In 1704, Mary Sorrell owned 500 acres in James Citie county, and a Thomas Sorrell owned 300 acres.

The line of descent from the English family has not been definitely established, and dates are almost entirely lacking, but the probable line of descent is as follows—the earliest traces of the line in England is thought to have been:

—William Sorrell of High Eston, County Essex, wife not given, nor date, but he had sons, Thomas and Robert Sorrell.

—Thomas Sorrell of Essex, wife not given, had a son—

—John Sorrell of Waltham Magna, County Essex, sometimes called Much Waltham, married Alice Tending, and had—

—Robert Sorrell of "Much Waltham," County Essex, married Margery Frank, daughter of John Frank of Tarling, County Essex, and had John and Robert.

—Robert Sorrell of Writtell, County Essex, married Mary Everard, daughter of Thomas Everard of Waltham Magna, Essex, and had—

—Robert Sorrell, the emigrant, thought to have come over between 1647 and 1652; it is thought his son was—

—John Sorrell of James Citie, who was the father of—

—Thomas Sorrell of Westmoreland county, who married Elizabeth O'Cany, daughter of Daniel O'Cany, a friend and neighbor of Richard Lee, and one of the latter's executors. Thomas Sorrell was also a neighbor of the Lees, and with them held the principal offices of the county, being Clerk of the County of Westmoreland for many years, from as early as his first appearance in the county. Thomas Sorrell's will was proved Feb. 22, 1726, in Westmoreland county. This document indicates that he lived in an elegant manner for that period in a fine manor house, with a large library of books on law and other subjects, had much fine furniture, silks and jewelry. He had a considerable estate. Following is an abstract from the will of Thomas Sorrell:

“To son James all the land I live on; all my lands at the head of Nominy where I formerly lived to my son John; and also to him the lands devised me by my father-in-law, Daniel O'Cany; to my son James the land in James Citie county which my honored father, John Sorrell, devised to me, and also one-third of my mill; two-thirds of my mill to my son John. To my nephew Thomas Sorrell the land where John Holloway now lives, on condition that my nephew quit-claims title to the land adjoining my dwelling seat which he has promised. I have purchased the land in James Citie county devised by my father to my brother John Sorrell, deceased. To my loving consort, all her wearing apparel, rings, etc., horse, saddle and furniture; the use of three slaves, and all my other estates during my children's minority, she clothing, maintaining and educating them. All rest of estate equally between wife and children. To son John two negroes and to son James after his mother's death those given to her. To my aforesaid nephew and his sisters, Elizabeth and Frances, a mourning ring apiece, and a prayer book, to each. Bequests to daughters, Ann and Winifred.”

Codicil Aug. 8, 1725, son James to pay to his brother John 500 pounds of tobacco, proved Feb. 22, 1726. The motto on his signet was "Memento mort."

Thomas Sorrell and his wife, Elizabeth O'Cany, had issue: James, John, Thomas, Anne and Winifred. Anne Sorrell is the only one of these traced and she married Samuel Earle 3rd (1692-1771) in 1726. Anne Sorrell died in 1748, and is buried on the old estate, now owned by Al van Zee, situate about four and one-half miles from Front Royal, near Cedarville, in Warren county, Va., on the Shenandoah. Anne Sorrell and Samuel Earle 3rd had issue: Samuel 4th, Judge Baylis Earle, Col. John Earle, Rachel and Hannah Earle. For their descendants see the Earle Family.

MAXWELLS AND ANDERSONS

The Rev. James Anderson, supposed to be the emigrant to America, settled near Staunton, in Augusta county, Va., about 1738. His wife's name is not known but he had four sons: Gen. Robert Anderson, Capt. James Anderson, Capt. Andrew Anderson, and Capt. William Anderson. Andrew remained in Virginia, was a Captain in the Revolution and a member of the Virginia House; William was also a Captain in the Revolution and migrated from Virginia to Kentucky; James married Agnes Craig in Virginia, and settled in Pendleton District, S. C., as also did his brother, Robert. Gen. Robert Maxwell came from Ireland to America and was a prominent officer in the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Anderson (some records give the name Mary), and after his marriage he settled on the Saluda River in the Pendleton District. In 1797 he was shot from ambush near his home and killed.

Rev. James Anderson (1), the emigrant, settled near Staunton, Va., about 1738. His two sons, James and Robert, emigrated to Pendleton District, S. C.

James (2) married Dec. 10, 1771, Agnes Craig of Augusta county, Va., and about 1788 or '89 removed to South Carolina. He was a Captain in the Revolution. They had eleven children, but only one remained in South Carolina; Dr. William Anderson (3) married Mary Hunter and settled at Orrville, near Pendleton. They had issue: (4) R. H. Anderson married Miss McConn, W. Anderson, and these daughters: Mrs. S. C. McLees, Mrs. R. H. Reid, Mrs. Tarrant, Mrs. Eliza Orr, Mrs. Al. L. Burkhead, Miss Augusta Anderson, and Miss Belle Anderson. R. H. Anderson and Josephine McConn had issue: (5) Ida married J. D. Smith; Hampton married Olive Brown; Julius married Mary Norris; Minnie married Dr. M. A. Thompson, and William, unmarried.

Robert Anderson (2), son of Rev. James Anderson, married, Nov. 6, 1765, Ann Thompson of Virginia and shortly afterward removed to South Carolina. He became prominent in the Revolution, rising to rank of Brigadier-General. He also was one of the first judges of

the Pendleton District, who held court in 1790. Robert Anderson (2) and his wife Ann Thompson had issue: (3) Anne, Lydia, Elizabeth and Jane, and Robert Anderson, Jr.

(3) Anne married William Hunter and had Dr. John Hunter who married Kitty Calhoun.

(3) Lydia (or Elizabeth?) married Samuel Maverick and had (4) Samuel, Mary and Lydia.

(4) Samuel Maverick married Mary Adams and had Samuel, Lewis, Agatha and Mary.

(4) Mary Elizabeth married (1) Joseph T. Weyman and had Lydia, Augustus and Joseph B. Weyman. She married (2) Joseph Thompson and had Josephine and Samuel Thompson.

(5) Lydia Weyman married William Van Wyck of New York and had (6) Zeruah married Charles Bank of New York, (6) Samuel married Margaret Broyles, (6) William married Mary Battle, and (2) Hallie Early, Augustus, Justice Supreme Court of New York, (6) Robert Anderson Van Wyck, first Mayor of Greater New York, Lydia Van Wyck married Gen. R. F. Holt, Governor of North Carolina.

(5) Joseph Bossier Weyman married Emily Maxwell, and had:

(6) Samuel married Miss Le Fontaine, lives in Atlanta, Ga.

Josephine married (1) Bryan Houston, lives in Charlottesville, Va., married (2) Mr. Maurey.

(3) Elizabeth (some records give Mary) married (1) Capt. Robert Maxwell and had (4) Captain John Maxwell married Elizabeth Hampton Earle and had—

(5) Dr. Robert Maxwell married Lucy Sloan and had Eloise, Sloan, John, Harriet, James, Jeff Davis.

Samuel Maxwell married Julia Keels and had Susan, Frank and Keels.

Harriet married M. Baylis Earle and had Theron and Hannah.

Eliza married Dr. Thos. L. Lewis and had (6) Elizabeth, Mary, Mattie, Julia (married Overton Henry), Emily, James (married Miss Birnie), Thomas, Edward (married Miss Pope), and Benjamin Lewis.

(Continuing issue John Maxwell
and Elizabeth H. Earle:)

(5) Baylis, died unmarried.

John Hampton married Mary Alexander.

Emily T. married Joseph Bossier Weyman and had Samuel married Miss Le Fontaine, and Josephine married (1) Bryan Houston, (2) Mr. Maurey.

Martha married John Keels.

Ann Maria married Major Ben. Sloan and had Anne married Bradshaw Beverley of Virginia and had one son, Benjamin Sloan Beverley.

Miriam died unmarried.

(Continuing issue Elizabeth Anderson
and Robert Maxwell:)

(4) Robert Anderson Maxwell married Mary Prince Earle and had:

(5) Robert, died unmarried.

Ann, married John D. Wright, died in Civil War.

Harriet died unmarried.

Maria married T. J. Warren and had Robert, Elizabeth, and Mary Earle married W. P. Pickens, son Col. T. J. Pickens.

Elizabeth married Prof. J. R. Blake.

Priestly died unmarried.

Thomas Edward killed at Manassas.

Elizabeth Anderson Maxwell married (2) Mr. Caruth and had one daughter, Louise, who married Gen. James Gilliam.

(3) Jane Anderson, daughter Robert and wife Ann Thompson, married a Mr. Shaw, an Englishman.

(3) Robert Anderson Jr. married Maria Thomas of Nassau, and had:

(4) Martha married Samuel Bonneau Pickens, grandson of Gen. Pickens.

Robert married Mary Barksdale Pickens, granddaughter of Gen. Pickens.

Thomas married Susan Jenkins.

Anne married Joseph Pickens Harris, grandson of Gen. Pickens.

Edmund married Miss McIver.

Edward, unmarried.

John married Kate Bissell.

Caroline married Leroy Halsey.

Julius, unmarried.

William married Miss Burchmyer.

T A Y L O R S
(South Carolina)

Major Samuel Taylor of the Revolutionary Army settled in South Carolina, near Pendleton. He is the first of the name clearly outlined.

(1) Major Samuel Taylor of the Revolutionary Army married Miss Cameron and had:

(2) Joseph Taylor married Miss Sloan.

John Taylor member Congress from South Carolina.

Samuel Taylor, died in Alabama.

Sara Taylor married Gen. John Baylis Earle—(see Earle Family).

Miss Taylor married Mr. Hackett.

Miss Taylor married Mr. Bolles.

(2) Joseph Taylor married Nancy Sloan and had:

(3) David Taylor married Sally Taliaferro.

Ellen Taylor married William Poe of Pendleton—(see Poe Family).

Dr. William Taylor married Miss Holcomb of Mobile, Ala.

Dr. Joseph Taylor married Miss Kneeland of Augusta, Ga.

John Taylor married Miss Hubbard of South Carolina.

Samuel Taylor married Miss Lester of Texas.

Susan Taylor married Jesse Lewis, son of John T. Lewis and Ann Berry Earle. (See Earle Family).

(2) Sara Taylor married John Baylis Earle. (See Earle Family).

P O E F A M I L Y

(Information given by Martin and Allardyce,
Heraldric authorities).

The Poe family was of German origin, descended from Leonard Poe, physician to Queen Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. The arms of the family was then a Fesse, sable, on a shield of gold, between three crescents of blue. The family had then no crest. Later Thomas and William Poe, officers in Cromwell's Army, settled in Ireland and after their settlement there a crest was added—a boar's head, thrust through with a spear. The American family is descended from this family.

The Poe Family

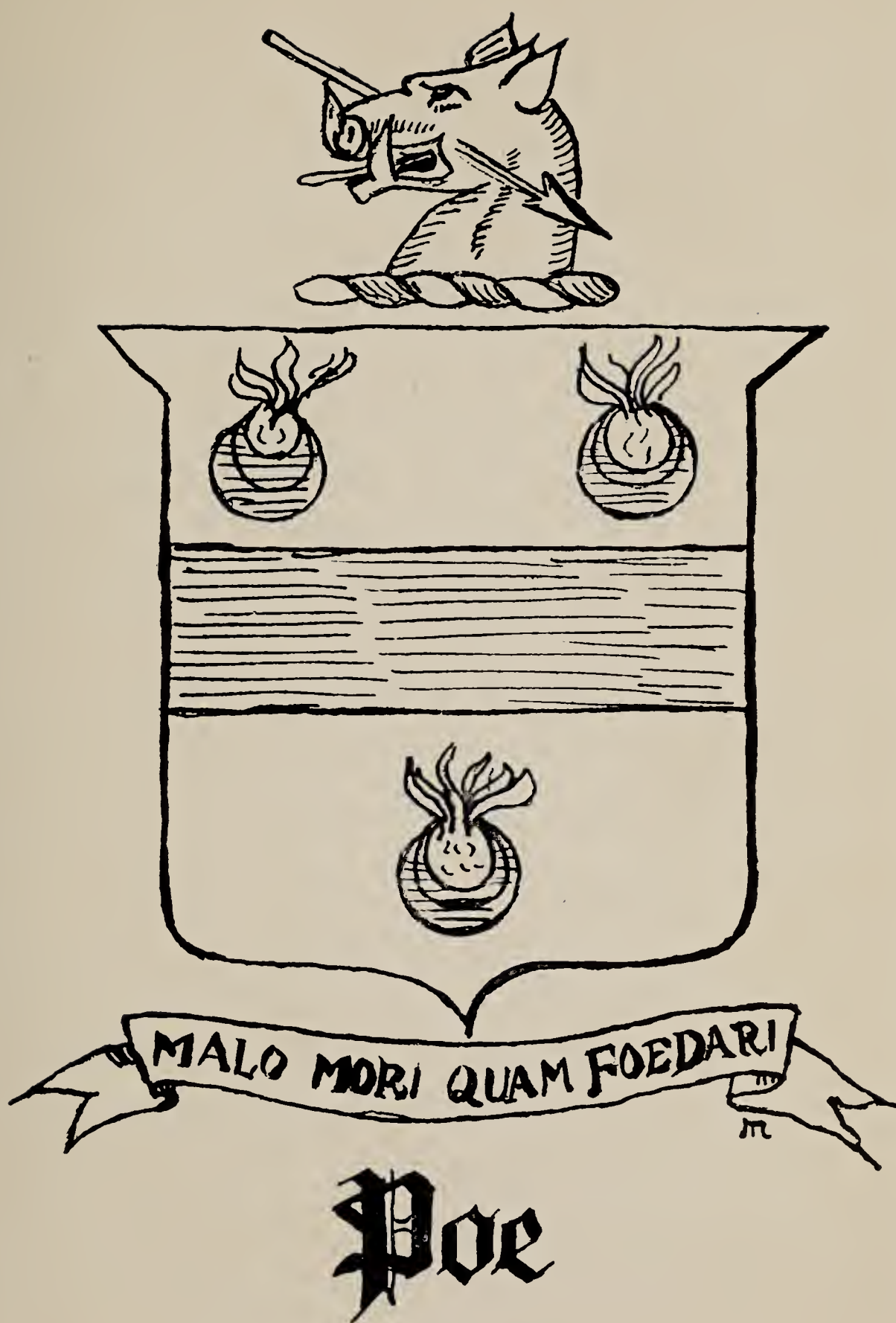
1—David Poe's will, dated Aug. 25, 1742 (died 1743), describes him as of "Dring Parish of Kildallon, County Cavan, Farmer." In the old Vestry Book of Kildallon he is mentioned as the overseer of roads in the Parish, and in the minutes of April 12, 1726, he signs himself as "David Pooe." He married Sara, surname unknown. They had issue:

(2) John Poe, 1720-1756, married Jane McBride.

(2) Alexander Poe, born in Ireland and emigrated to America.

(2) Anne Poe married Archibald Scott.

2—John Poe, 1720-1756, son of Sara and David Poe, was born in Ireland, Donegal county, Sept. 17, 1739; he married Jane McBride of Ballmoney, Antrim, the ceremony being performed by John, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Clogher. Jane McBride was born 1706 and died 1802, the daughter of Rev. Robert McBride, and a sister of John McBride that was Admiral of the Blue and Member of Parliament for Plymouth in 1785. They had ten children, three of them born in Ireland. One of these sons was General David Poe, 1742-1816, grandfather of Edgar Allen Poe. John and Jane Poe came to America about 1743 and settled at Lancaster, Pa., from whence



POE:—

of emigrant John Poe from Ireland.

Horizontal striped area, blue; plain area, silver.

they moved to Cecil county, Md., and later to Baltimore. Their youngest son was—

3—William Poe, 1764-1804, born in Pennsylvania, Lancaster county, fought in the Revolution as a Sergeant in Capt. John McLellan's Company, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, 1780. Record of this service may be found in the Pennsylvania Archives, also Lineage Book, D.A.R. After the Revolution he moved to Augusta, Ga., and married Frances Winslow, 1755-1804; daughter of Annie Johnson and Henry Winslow. Annie Johnson was daughter of William Johnson and Betty Wyatt of the Virginia Wyatts, directly descended from Pocahontas. Henry Winslow was son of Elizabeth Beverley and Benjamin Winslow; Elizabeth Beverley was daughter of Sir William Beverley of Virginia and a Scotch lady descended and allied to the house of Stuart. Frances Winslow and William Poe had five children, one of whom, Washington Poe, was elected to Congress from Georgia just before the Civil War. The youngest child was:

4—William Poe, 1802-1855, married (1) Melvina Walker; married (2) Ellen Cannon Taylor. There were five children by the first wife, Melvina Walker, married Jan. 14, 1823; she died 1834, and Jan. 4, 1836, he married Ellen Cannon Taylor (born 1808, died 1874), daughter of Col. Joseph Taylor and Nancy Sloan, and granddaughter of James Taylor (son of James Taylor of England), who came to America in 1754 and married Hannah Williams of Pennsylvania and settled on a farm which is now a part of Philadelphia. He later moved to Virginia, and his son Samuel, who had served in the English Army prior to the Revolution, joined the Colonial Army after the Declaration of Independence, became a Captain, and later a Colonel. Nancy Sloan was the daughter of Susan Major and David Sloan, 1753-1826, born in Ulster, Ireland, Down county. He emigrated to North Carolina at the age of 21, and after the Revolution moved down to Pendleton District. Ellen Cannon Taylor and William Poe had issue:

5—Frances Elizabeth Jones Poe, born at Augusta, Ga., 11:00 a. m. Nov. 26, 1823; died Tuesday, 19th July, 1825, at Logville, Ga.

5—Anna Martha Walker Poe, born at Augusta, Ga., 10th Dec., 1825; died Thursday, 13th September, 1827, at 8:20 p. m.

5—Beverley Walker Poe, born Friday, 4th November, 1831, at 1:40 a. m., in Augusta, Ga.; died Thursday, 18th April, 1833, Augusta, Ga. Died from a fall.

5—Robert Walker Poe, born Tuesday, 10th November, 1829, at 4 a. m., in Augusta, Ga.; died Sunday, 3rd June, 1860, 10 p. m., at Montgomery, Ala.

5—Thomas Cumming Poe, born Wednesday, 10th October, 1827, at Augusta, Ga. Married Mattie Tinker; they had three children. He volunteered in the Mexican War. I think he died in Selma, Ala. He married in Augusta, Ga.

4—William Poe, 2nd, was born 5th May, 1802, at Augusta, Ga.; died of yellow fever 1:30 a. m., Sunday, 21st October, 1855, on Carter's Hill Road, three and one-half miles from Montgomery, Ala.

Melvina (Margaret Walker) Poe, first wife of William Poe 2d, was born 25th June, 1805, at Goshen, near Augusta, Ga. Married 14th January, 1823, at Augusta, Ga.; Rev. Boyd officiated. Died 19th March, 1834, 4 a. m., at Augusta, Ga.

Ellen (Cannon Taylor) Poe, second wife of William Poe 2d, was born at Pendleton District, S. C., 14th January, 1811, on her father's plantation. Married 14th January, 1836, at Bellevue, near Anderson, S. C. Rev. Kennedy, Presbyterian minister, officiated. Died at Pendleton, S. C., 25th June, 1875.

Children of William Poe, 2d, and his second wife, Ellen Taylor, are:

5—William Poe, born 1837; killed at Missionary Ridge, 1863, Confederate Army.

5—Ellen Matilda Poe, born 1840, died 1914. Married Dr. G. H. Symmes and had—

6—Frederick William Symmes died single.

6—Lewis, who married Hollie Moody and had—

7—William Henry married Ada Tidwell.

7—Lewis F. married Lillian Shelfer.

6—G. H. Symmes Jr. married Mattie Myers and had—

7—Rita; Henry was accidentally shot and killed while hunting near Tampa, Fla.

* * *

6—Edgar Allen married Mrs. Saunders and had—

7—Ellen Matilda.

7—Hollie Katherine.

7—Julia and

7—Edgar Allen Jr.

6—Nelson Poe Symmes died when a child.

* * *

5—Azalia Poe born 1842, died 1892; married Dr. James Butler Mays (See Mays Family).

5—Nannie Taylor Poe born 1845, died 1923; married David B. Sloan and had—

6—Joseph Henry Sloan married Carrie Marshall and had (7) two children—

6—Winslow Sloan married Daisy Russell and had—
(7) four children

6—Ellen Sloan.

6—Alice Sloan.

6—Jean B. Sloan.

6—Nela Sloan married J. T. Foy and have one child—(7).

5—Joseph Taylor Poe, born 1847, died 1917; married Cornelia Taylor and have—

6—Frank W. Poe.

6—Lonlie Anna Poe.

6—Taylor Poe.

6—William Poe.

6—Edgar Allen Poe.

* * *

5—Nelson Carter Poe, born 1850; living at Greenville, S. S., Nov. 1, 1929; married Nannie Crawford, daughter of J. W. Crawford, and had—

6—Nelson Carter Jr., married (1) Sallie Beattie and had one child (7) Mary; married (2) Florence Trussel.

6—Ellen Poe.

6—James Crawford Poe, died at two years old.

6—William Wilkins Poe married Belle Eskew and have two children, (7) Nannie Elizabeth and (7) Nelson Carter.

6—Matilda Poe died infant.

5—Francis Winslow Poe, born 1853, died 1926; married Hattie Maxwell and had five children—

6—Eugenia M. Poe.

6—Hattie Poe married F. J. P. Cogswell and have four children (7).

6—Zadie Poe married Marion Brauley and have three children (7).

6—Lucy Poe married W. B. Sparkman and had four children (7).

6—Frank W. Poe married Dot White and have three children (7).

* * *

5—Harry Tinker (Hal) Poe, born 1856, living now (1929) at Greenville, S. C., married Isadore Sloan, daughter of B. Frank Sloan; five children—

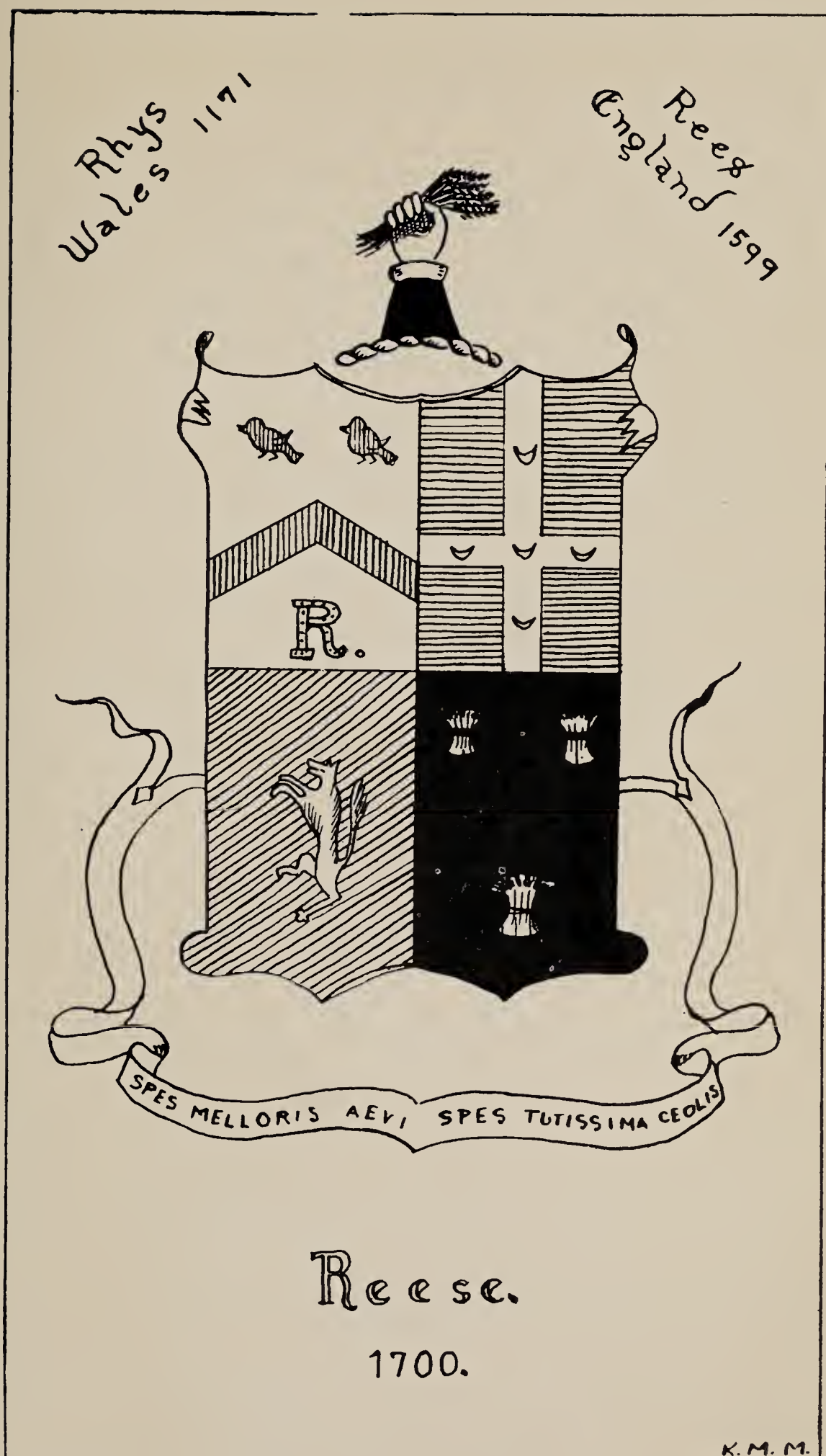
6—Harry T. Poe married Julia Swift and had four children (7).

6—Nell Poe married Jean Maulden, now Captain in U. S. Army, and have one child (7).

6—Baylis S. Poe married Margarette Elkins and have two children (7). Baylis graduated from Annapolis in class of 1912. He now ranks as Lieutenant-Commander in U. S. Navy.

6—Thomas Poe married Myrtle Simpson and has two children (7).

6—Isadore Poe, unmarried.



REESE:—

of the south house of Rhys, emigrated from Wales to England in 1599.

Upper right, blue with silver cross and crescents. Upper left, white with crimson chevron and two ravens, with the gold letter "R". Lower right, black, with crimson chevron and three gold sheaves of wheat. Lower left, purple with a white Talbot rampant, on the scent, ready for the fray. The crest: A cubit arm vested, the hand grasping five ears of wheat slipped.

REESE FAMILY

Reeses were Welsh. David Reese settled in Charlotte, N. C., and was one of the signers of the "Mecklenburg Declaration" in 1775. He married Susan Polk and gave five sons to fight in the Revolution. Their children were— (2) James Polk, Thomas, Catherine, David Tasker, Susan Polk Charles, George, Mary, Solomon and Ruth.

George Reese married Anna Story of Sumter, S. C., making the Story connection, and their eldest daughter Mary married David Cherry, making the Cherry connection.

Catherine Reese married William Sharpe of Pendleton, S. C., making the Sharpe connection.

Dr. Thomas Reese, son of David Reese, married Jane Harris in North Carolina and moved to Pendleton, S. C., about 1790, and had seven children—

Edwin Tasker graduated from Princeton with first honors.

Thomas Sidney, killed in a duel at Pendleton, S. C.

Elihu graduated in medicine in Philadelphia. Died of yellow fever.

Leah married Maj. Samuel Taylor; moved to Alabama; making the Taylor connection.

Lydie, married (1) Mr. Finley, killed by accident; married second time John Martin.

Susan married Samuel Cherry in Pendleton, S. C., and had twelve children.

Henry Dobson married Rebecca Harris, granddaughter of General Andrew Pickens, and had eleven children (3).

Sidney not traced.

Frank not traced.

Maria married Mr. Knox.

Edwin married Charlotte McKinstry.

Flora married Mr. Rowland.

Carlos married Mary Crenshaw and moved to Alabama.

Harriet married Mr. W. Smith of Greenville, S. C.

Elihu not traced.

Jane married W. W. Scott.

Thomas and Mary not traced.

There are no Reeses living in Pendleton, S. C., today. This family all moved West before the Civil War and most of them settled in West Point, Ga., and some went on into Alabama.

Jack Reese of Tampa, Fla., who married Miss Melvine Burts (niece to Mrs. S. E. Mays), is a descendant of this Reese family, and Mr. Reese Smith of Plant City, Fla., is also a descendant through Harriet Reese, daughter of Henry Dobson Reese and Rebecca Harris, granddaughter of General Andrew Pickens.

M I L L E R (Brunenmiller)**Mays Connection**

1. Bruno Brunenmiller, the first of this family in America, was born Oct. 6, 1829, at Wurmlingen, Province of Wurtemberg, Germany. He left Germany May 18, 1853, during the unsettled political conditions following the Revolution of 1848. He married, in America, Catherine Arnold, born Jan. 20, 1839, died Jan. 5, 1921, daughter of John Arnold and his wife Louise Catherine Glenck. There is no data available on Louise Catherine Glenck, except that she was born August 1798 and died April 24, 1874, aged 75 years. John Arnold was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1807; he came to America in 1832, and settled in Decatur county, Ind., in 1843, where he died Sept. 19, 1884. Among other children John Arnold and Louise Catherine Glenck had John Arnold Jr. and Catherine Arnold. John Arnold Jr. had, among others, Furman, who had a daughter Nellie, and Lillian who was twice married; by her first marriage she had a daughter Myrtle; by her second marriage, to Guy Elmore, she had Helen Elmore who married Roy Comley, and lives in Swarthmore, Pa.

Catherine Arnold married Bruno Brunenmiller and they settled in Howard county, Ind., near Kokomo. During the passage of the years as a pioneer in Howard county, Ind., Bruno Brunenmiller gradually dropped the prefix to his name and became known as Bruno Miller; but for one or two exceptions his descendants of the name have ever since been known as Miller. He amassed a comfortable property and became a prominent man of affairs in his community. He was one of the founders of the Church of the United Brethren near his home, to which he gave freely and which he himself helped to build. He died May 10, 1907. Bruno Miller and Catherine Arnold had these children:

(2) John Anthony Miller, born Dec. 16, 1859, in Howard county, Indiana.

(2) Frank Jasper Miller, born Dec. 16, 1861, died June 23, 1909, married Sept. 11, 1883, Albertie Christine Brobst.

(2) George B. Miller, born July 9, 1865, married a widow, Mrs. Mary Blood; they live in San Francisco, Calif., where he is President of the Cogswell Polytechnic College.

(2) Louise Carolina, born Jan. 26, 1864, died Sept. 26, 1864.

(2) Joseph B. Miller, born May 21, 1867, married Cora Manring.

(2) Charles B. Miller, born Feb. 21, 1870, married Dorothy Reamy, and they have one child, Christine.

(2) Mary Etta Miller, born Mar. 19, 1872, married Wm. B. Fawcett.

(2) Effie May Miller, born May 25, 1874, died Sept. 14, 1904.

(2) Grace Miller, born March 1, 1876, died March 3, 1876.

(2) Pearl Brunenmiller, born Oct. 24, 1878, married (1) a Ratliffe; married (2) a Colescott.

(2) An infant son, born and died June 24, 1881.

The eldest of these children of Bruno Miller and Catherine Arnold is John Anthony Miller, vice-president of Swarthmore College, where he has held the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy since 1906. He is a graduate of Indiana University, class of 1890. As Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Leland Stanford University in the early days he taught Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Hoover in his classes. Dr. Miller is a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; he is also Vice-President of the American Astronomical Society, and for his achievements in Astronomical Research has been awarded honorary degrees by his Alma Mater, Indiana University. He has headed seven successful Expeditions for Observations of Solar Eclipses, to Spain, to Mexico, and elsewhere, the last two being the Sproul Eclipse Expeditions to Sumatra, first in 1926, again in 1929. Dr. Miller married Mary Goodwine of Howard county, Ind., and they have two children living, Max Miller of the Sharples Specialty Company, New York City, and Harry Miller of Swarthmore, Pa.

(2) Frank Jasper Miller, the second son of Bruno Miller, was born near Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 17, 1861; married Sept. 11, 1883, Albertie Christine Brobst, born in Ohio, near Columbus, Nov. 27, 1863, died in Indiana, Oct. 21, 1928. They settled on an adjoining farm to his father, originally part of his father's estate, where he became one of the leading farmers of Howard county. Here he died June 23, 1909. Frank Miller and Albertie Brobst had these children:

(3) Irena May Miller, born May 5, 1884, married Nov. 26, 1903, Otho Simpson and settled Center, Ind.; they had C. O. Jr., Bessie May, Catherine, Frank, Christine, John, Arthur, Margery and Juanita.

(3) Arthur C. Miller, born Oct. 17, 1885, married Aug. 27, 1907, Hazel Kirk Orem, and had George, Esther, Evelyn and Helen; married (2) Margaret VanSickle. They live on his father's farm.

(3) Glenn Earle Miller, born July 9, 1887, graduated Swarthmore College, class of 1911, married June 24, 1918, Anne Moseley Mays, daughter of James F. Mays and his wife Maud Walton of Birmingham, Ala., and living in Youngstown, Ohio, where he is Department Superintendent at Republic Iron and Steel Coke plant; they have three children, Glen Earle Jr., born 1920, Anne Walton, born 1922, Frank Arnold, born 1924.

(3) An infant who died, C. P. Miller, twin to Glen Earle Miller, born 1887, died 1889, aged 21 months.

(3) Juanita Albertie Miller, born Nov. 4, 1900, graduate Swarthmore College, class 1923, married Dec. 29, 1924, to William H. Weaver of Haddonfield, N. J. They live at Lancaster, Pa., and have William H. Jr., born March, 1929.

BROBST, SMITH AND GLICK FAMILIES**(Miller-Mays Connection)**

Albertie Christine Brobst, mother of Glen Earle Miller, was born in Ohio, not far from Columbus, Nov. 27, 1863, married Frank Jasper Miller, Sept. 11, 1883, and died near Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 21, 1928. She was the daughter of Caleb Brobst and his wife Sara Margaret Smith, born 1835, died 1915. On her father's side she was descended from Philip Brobst, or Probst, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated with his wife Gerine to America about 1720. They settled in Berks county, Pa., and about 1740 he and his three sons, assisted by neighbors, joined Parson Muhlenburg of Revolutionary fame, in erecting a church and school in that community, for which Muhlenburg gave the necessary land. Parson Muhlenburg later moved down to Woodstock, Va., where he lived when the Revolutionary War began. Phillip Brobst's will was dated 1749, and probated March 20, 1760. He was a man of some property, for he left to several of his sons a grist mill each, with from fifty to a hundred acres of land attached, and to his other children accordingly. He and his wife Celine had issue, Michael, Martin, Valentine, Eva, Catherine and Dorothy. Martin married Anna Elizabeth Fries, and his will was probated June 9, 1766; Michael married Elizabeth Albright and died in 1769, his wife in 1767. The others of these children have not been traced, except that their descendants moved out to Ohio.

One of these descendants was Jacob Brobst, wife Maria; this Jacob Brobst had two sons, Jacob Jr., born around 1790 in Berks county, Pa., and Peter Brobst, born Sept. 7, 1806, died Aug. 12, 1889. This family moved out to Ohio in the year 1807, to the vicinity of Marcy, Ohio, then a desolate wilderness. An abstract of a deed in the records of this family says that the U. S. Government deeded land to Daniel Glick in 1805, who deeded it to Jacob Brobst in 1816, who in turn deeded it to his son, Jacob Jr., March 10, 1830. This land is still in the family. Jacob Brobst Jr. and Peter Brobst are said to

have had another brother, David Brobst, of whom there is no data available.

Jacob Brobst Jr., born around 1790, married Phoebe Hoover of Virginia, only child of Sebastian Hoover who was one of several brothers and sisters who emigrated from Virginia to Pickaway county, Ohio. Phoebe Hoover was born April 20, 1808, and died March 20, 1892, aged 83 years. She married Jacob Brobst Jr. Sept. 10, 1826, and they settled in Pickaway county, Ohio. Their children were: Caleb, Reuben, Harriet, Clara and Eliza Brobst.

Caleb Brobst was born in Madison Township, Pickaway county, Ohio, May 30, 1830, and died in 1903. He married Sept. 7, 1851, Sara Margaret Smith, daughter of Jacob and Christine Hall Smith, and they settled in Bartholomew county, Ind. Their children were Lyman, Alonzo, John, Luther, Ervin, Ellsworth, Albertie Christine, Frank, Victoria, Arletta and Irene. Of these only Lyman, Ervin, Arletta and Victoria are living.

Albertie Christine Brobst descended on her mother's side from John Smith, who came from Pennsylvania to Pickaway county, Ohio, about 1808. John Smith served in the Revolution from Pennsylvania, according to the statement on his tombstone; he is thought to have been the son of George Smith, or Schmidt, who came from Germany in the fall of 1749, staying for some time in Philadelphia, for his son was born in Schuylkill county, Pa. He finally settled in Berks county near the Glicks and Brobsts and his family, like them, were Lutherans. He married Anna Christina Schriber, born May 11, 1751, died July 26, 1826.

Jacob Smith, son of John Smith, the Revolutionary soldier, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., April 23, 1794, and died April 26, 1870. He served in the War of 1812, evidently from Ohio, as he came to Ohio with his father. He married Christine Hall, daughter of Henry Hall and Anna Magdalene Glick (born 1780). Christine Hall died in 1871; there is no available date of their marriage. Jacob Smith and Christine Hall are both buried at Salem Church, Bloom Township, Fairfield county, Ohio. Their children were Samuel, Susan, Henry, Moses, Reuben, Tenna, Jacob, Manassa, Manuel,

Anna, Sara Margaret (married Caleb Brobst), Jonathan, David and Elizabeth. The old home place, built in 1808 near Canal, Winchester, Ohio, descended to David, the youngest of the sons, and here in 1908 was held a Centennial Smith Reunion attended by Smith and Glick descendants from near and far. It is now owned by David's son, Jacob Smith, and the reunion is still an annual affair to which all of John Smith's descendants are always welcomed.

Albertie Christine Brobst descended from the Glicks on her mother's side through her great-grandmother, Anna Magdalene Glick. Anna's brother, George Glick, was the grandfather of Governor George Glick, the ninth Governor of Kansas, and the contribution of that State to the Hall of Fame in the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

The first of the Glick family of this branch in America was Johannas, better known as John Glick, born on Oct. 29, 1715, in Hanau, the Palatinate, Germany; he and his wife Magdalena, born April 23, 1724, evidently in the same part of Germany, emigrated to America on the ship *Show Good Intent*, which sailed from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, where they arrived, registered and took oath, Oct. 23, 1754. They settled in Albany Township, Berks county, Pa., near Wessnerville, and both are buried in the Wessnerville cemetery, at Stony Run, Pa., where their tombstones are still to be seen, of smooth brown sandstone with inscriptions plainly legible. John Glick died March 23, 1783, his wife April 30, 1790. His will, dated Nov. 14, 1780, is on file in the Recorder's Office, Reading, Pa., probated Aug. 23, 1783, naming sons, John, George, Phillip, Daniel, Henry, David, Frederick and Peter. According to family tradition, Phillip served in the Revolution along with four of his brothers, whose names have been found in the Pennsylvania Revolutionary records, but so far Phillip's service has not yet been established. It may have been that he rendered other than military service. The children of John Glick and his wife Magdalene have given splendid and worthy descendants to their adopted country; Daniel, born in Germany, 1752, married Christine Barbarine, settled in Ohio and had a son, Benjamin Glick, whose daughter, Clara Glick, became the mother of George Barr McCutcheon, the novelist, and his brother,

John McCutcheon, the cartoonist; Phillip Glick, his brother, born 1751 in Germany, married Susanne Barbarine, sister of Christine Barbarine, born 1751 in Dauphine county, Pa., and was the great-grandfather of Governor George Glick of Kansas.

Phillip Glick married Susanne Barbarine and went to Ohio, entering Government land in Fairfield county in 1805. He died 1808 on his return to Pennsylvania for his family, at Harrisburg, Pa. His widow took their family out to Ohio and settled on the land he had entered, and died there, Sept. 15, 1825. She is buried in the cemetery in Bloom Township where lie Jacob and Christine Hall Smith. Their children were John, Phillip Jr., George, Jacob, Peter, Henry, Anna Magdalene (married Henry Hall), Susanna, Polly, Johnathan, and three other daughters whose names are not definitely known.

Anna Magdalene Glick, daughter of Phillip and Susanne Glick, was born in Pennsylvania about 1780 and came with her mother to Ohio. She married Henry Hall, of whom no data is available. They had fifteen children, one of whom was Christine Hall who married Jacob Smith Jr. They became the parents of Sara Margaret Smith who married Caleb Brobst and had Albertie Christine Brobst who married Frank J. Miller.

THE SYMMES FAMILY

Dr. F. W. Symmes was a close relation of President Harrison and came to South Carolina along with the Harrison family when they emigrated from North Carolina. He was for many years one of the most influential and prominent citizens of Pendleton in its best days. He was a noted physician, a man of sterling character and a fluent writer. He was for many years the able editor of The Pendleton Messenger, the paper that gave its support to John C. Calhoun and did more to shape public opinion in South Carolina than all other papers put together. He was the attending physician at the Bynum-Perry duel in which Col. Perry killed Col. Bynum. He is buried at Hopewell, near the Stone church.

Dr. F. W. Symmes married Sara Whitner, daughter of Joseph Whitner and sister of Judge Whitner, and their children are:

Cornelia married Prof. William Jones, cousin to Mrs. Catherine Moseley Mays.

William died unmarried.

Edward married Mary Jones.

Dr. G. H. Symmes married Ellen Poe (See Poe Family).

Mary married Dr. J. H. Dean.

James Whitner married Anneta Alexander.

SEABORN FAMILY

George Seaborn came from Virginia and settled in Pendleton, S. C., with its first settlers. Died 1818. His son, James Seaborn, died in 1804, and left a son, George, who married Sarah Ann, daughter of Gen. John B. Earle, and lived at Cherry Hill, about a mile out of Pendleton. They had the following children:

Sallie Taylor married Thomas J. Sloan.

James married Laura Mason.

Earle married Marie Dunham.

Mollie married Col. J. B. E. Sloan, Colonel of Fourth South Carolina Infantry, Civil War.

Grace died unmarried.

Hannah died unmarried.

William Robinson killed at Seven Pines, Civil War.

Eliza died unmarried.

Mattie married Gregg Richards.

* * *

Col. J. B. E. Sloan and Mollie Seaborn had the following children:

Earle married Alice Witte.

Louis unmarried. Died this year—1929.

Annie Lee.

Leila married L. Johnson.

Joe Berry.

Vivian.

Helen Gaines married Dr. Torrence.

Margarite.

WASHINGTON-BUTLER Connection
and
LEE-BUTLER Connection

1. Lawrence Washington, first grantee of Sulgrave Manor, England, died 1584, married (1) Elizabeth Gough; married (2) Ameer Pargiter, and had—

2. Robert Washington, died 1620, married (1) Elizabeth Light and had Lawrence; married (2) Anne Fisher.

3. Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave married 1588, Margaret Butler, daughter of William Butler of Sussex. They had:

(4) Rev. Lawrence Washington married Amphilis Bouden and died in 1653.

(4) Sir William Washington married Anne Villiers.

4. Sir William Washington of Packingham, County Leicester, England, married Anne Villiers, half-sister of the Duke of Buckingham, and they had—

(5) Lawrence Washington, born at Tring, Bedfordshire, England, 1635, emigrated to Virginia about 1667; married, in England, Mary Jones; married (2), in Virginia, Juana Fleming, and had:

(6) John Washington, born 1671, married 1692 Mary Townsend and had—

(7) Townsend Washington, 1705-1743, married 1726 Elizabeth Lund and had—

(8) Thomas Washington, 1731-1794, married Anne Muse, daughter Nicholas Muse and wife Elizabeth of Westmoreland, and their son—

(9) Lund Washington managed Mount Vernon during the Revolutionary War.

5. Col. John Washington married Anne Pope and had—

6. Lawrence Washington, died 1697, married Mildred Warner and had—

(7) John married Miss Whiting and had—

(8) Catherine Washington married, as his first wife, Fielding Lewis, and had—

(9) Fielding Lewis Jr. married Betty Washington and had—

(10) Fielding 3rd, who had Catherine, married Mr. Dade.

Lucinda married Mr. Foote.

A daughter married son of Chief Justice Marshall.

(10) George D. Lewis married Kate Dangerfield and had Mary Lewis who married Col. Byrd Willis, whose daughter, Fanny Willis, married Murat, son of King Achilles Murat and Catherine Bonaparte, and is buried at Tallahassee, Fla.

(10) Lawrence Lewis married Eleanor Parke Custis; were both adopted by George Washington.

(7) Mildred Washington married (1) Mr. Lewis; married (2) Mr. Gregory; married (3) Mr. Willis.

(7) Augustine Washington married (1) Jane Butler; married (2) Mary Ball.

(7) Lawrence Washington.

(7) Augustine Washington, died 1743, married (1) Jane Butler, daughter of Major Caleb Butler of Westmoreland county, Va.; married (2) Mary Ball, daughter of Joseph Ball, and had, by Mary Ball—

(8) George Washington, the first President, married Mrs. Martha Custis.

(8) Charles Washington married Mildred Thornton, sister of Elizabeth Thornton Meriwether.

(8) Samuel Washington married (1) Miss Champe; married (2) Miss Gregory; he had, among others, George Steptoe Washington who married Lucy Payne; their son was William Temple Washington who married Margaret Calhoun Fletcher, daughter Gen. Thomas Fletcher, who served in 1812 on the staff of William Henry Harrison. Gen. Fletcher's ancestor was Count de Fletcher who came to America with LaFayette and entered the American Army as a private and rose to rank of captain.

William Temple Washington and Margaret Fletcher had a daughter, Eugenia Washington, who was one of the founders of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and its first Registrar-General.

(8) Betty Washington married Fielding Lewis Jr.

—The above four and a son, John Augustine, who died early, were children of Mary Ball; Augustine Washington had three children by Jane Butler, his first wife; they were:

(8) Lawrence Washington, from whom George Washington inherited Mount Vernon, born 1718, died 1752.

(8) Augustine, born 1720, died young.

(8) Mildred died young.

* * *

(8) George Washington, son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington, was born 1732, died 1799; married Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis, Jan. 6, 1759. They had no children, and Washington finally adopted his wife's children and grandchildren, John Parke Custis and his children, Elizabeth who married Thomas Law, Martha who married Thomas Peters, Eleanor who married Major Lawrence Lewis, and George Washington Parke Custis who married Mary Lee Fitzhugh and had a daughter, Mary Ann Custis, who married Gen. Robert E. Lee.

* * *

THE LEE - BUTLER CONNECTION

1. Governor Alexander Spottswood of Virginia married Miss Brayne Butler, granddaughter of Walter Butler, 11th Earle of Ormonde. They had—

2. Anne Butler Spottswood, who married Bernard Moore and had—

3. Anne Butler Moore who married Charles Carter and had—

4. Anne Hill Carter who married Light Horse Harry Lee and had Robert Lee.

PRESTON

The Preston family of Virginia is descended from the Prestons of Ireland, who were prominent during the 16th and 17th centuries. They were connected with the Duke of Ormond; the Duke married Lady Elizabeth Preston, his cousin, daughter of Richard Preston and Elizabeth Butler, and the Prestons were Protestants like the Ormonds. General Preston commanded the English troops while Ormond governed the country. A number of Preston brothers served in the English Army at the siege of Londonderry, and all of them were men of affairs and cultured. However, the Revolution in England scattered the family and one of them, a descendant of one of the above mentioned officers, Col. John Preston, emigrated to Virginia in 1740 and died there in 1747. The American line is as follows:

1. Col. John Preston married Elizabeth Patton in Ireland, and came to America in 1740; she was a daughter of Col. James Patton and they had issue: Letitia, William, Margaret and Mary:

(2) Letitia married Mr. Breckinridge and had Sen. John, and James, M.C.

(2) William married Susannah Smith.

(2) Margaret married Rev. John Brown and had John and James, both M.C.

(2) Mary married John Howard.

2. Col. William Preston married Susannah Smith and had—

(3) Elizabeth married William Strother Madison.

(3) John, General of Militia, married (1) Miss Radford; married (2) Miss Mays; married (3) Caroline Hampton, sister of Colonel Wade Hampton, Jr.

(3) Francis married Miss Campbell, daughter of Col. William Campbell of Revolution and was General of Militia.

(3) Sara married Col. James McDowell of Virginia.

- (3) Capt. William married Miss Hancock.
- (3) Mary married John Lewis of Sweet Springs, Va.
- (3) Letitia married Gov. John Floyd of Virginia.
- (3) Thomas married a daughter of Edmund Randolph.
- (3) Margaret married Col. John Randolph.
- (3) Susannah married Nathaniel Hart of Kentucky.
- (3) James married Miss Taylor of Norfolk county, Va., and had William Ballard Preston.
- (3) A daughter who married General Wade Hampton of the C.S.A.

BREVARD

1. The first of this name, as far as known, was a French Huguenot who fled from persecution to the northern part of Ireland, which had been settled by the Scotch. He formed an acquaintance with a family of McKnits, and married a Miss McKnitt. The young couple emigrated to America and settled on Elk River, Maryland. The emigrant Brevard and Miss McKnitt had six children, namely, John, Robert, Zebulon, Benjamin, Adam and Elizabeth. The older brothers and Elizabeth and her husband came to North Carolina about 1745. The three brothers served in the Revolution. Only the descendants of John are listed here:

2. John Brevard married Miss McWhorter and had twelve children: Mary, Ephraim, John Jr., Hugh, Adam, Alexander, Robert, Benjamin, Nancy, Joseph, Jane and Rebecca.

—Nancy Brevard married Gen. Davidson of the Continental Army.

—Ephraim wrote the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

—John Jr. was a Lieutenant in the Revolution.

—Hugh was a Colonel in the Revolution.

—Adam was a Captain in the Revolution.

—Nancy married Maj. John Davidson of the Revolution.

—Joseph was a Lieutenant in the Revolution.

—Jane married a brother of Maj. John Davidson.

—Alexander married Miss Davidson, daughter of Maj. John Davidson.

3. Alexander Brevard, who married a daughter of Maj. John Davidson, had ten children and one of them was Judge Theodore Brevard.

4. Judge Theodore Brevard married Caroline Mays, a daughter of Samuel Mays of the Revolution and of 1812. They had issue:

- (1)—Col. Theo. Brevard married Miss Call.
- (2)—Ephraim Brevard died single.
- (3)—Mays Brevard killed in Civil War.
- (4)—Dr. Robert of Charlotte, N. C.

The widow Brevard, mother of Ephraim the Signer, had her home entirely destroyed by fire at the hands of the British soldiers and she lost everything she possessed therein. She was very roughly treated by them, but received no serious injury. In justice to Lord Cornwallis, it is known that he endeavored to discover the soldiers who committed the outrage, and issued a proclamation to his army forbidding this kind of treatment against the people. Ephraim was educated at Princeton in medicine, and practiced in Charlotte, N. C. He was Secretary of the Convention of May, 1775, at that place, and when Independence was proposed he advocated it and was the author of the resolution adopted. He entered the Revolutionary Army as Surgeon and was taken prisoner when Charleston was surrendered. He became ill from bad food and prison confinement, was paroled and started for home. Feeble from sickness, was barely able to reach the home of a friend, John McKnitt Alexander, where he died from the sufferings he had endured. The name of Ephraim's wife is not available; he had one daughter who married a Mr. Dickerson. Ephraim was buried at Hopewell Cemetery, but the location of his grave is not known.

GENERAL PICKENS—(Calhoun Connection)

1. Capt. Andrew Pickens emigrated from Bucks county, Pa., to Waxhaw settlement, South Carolina. His son was—

2. General Andrew Pickens, born Sept. 13, 1739, in Bucks county, Pa., died Aug. 11, 1817. He married Rebecca Calhoun, daughter of John Ewing Calhoun and a cousin of John Caldwell Calhoun (married 1765). He was Captain of Militia at the beginning of the Revolution and rose to Brigadier-General. He was at Kettle Creek in 1779 against Col. Boyd; commanded the militia at Cowpens; captured Augusta, Ga.; member of Congress in 1793; Major-General 1795; made several treaties with the Indians, that of Hopewell obtaining from the Cherokees that part of South Carolina which is now Pendleton and Greenville. His children by Rebecca Calhoun were:

(3) Mary, born Feb. 19, 1766, married John Harris and had Andrew, Rebecca, Mary married Alex Noble, Ezekiel, Nathaniel, Thomas, Joseph, Eliza and Benjamin.

(3) Ezekiel, born March 30, 1768, married (1) Elizabeth Benneau and had Ezekiel, Samuel, Andrew and Elizabeth; Andrew was accidentally shot by a friend in childhood; he married (2) Eliza Barksdale and had Thomas, Mary and Andrew.

(3) Anne, born April 12, 1770, married John Simpson and had Leah, Rebecca, Andrew, John, Ezekiel and James.

(3) Jane, born Nov. 9, 1774, married Dr. John Miller, a cousin, and had Robert, John and Eliza.

(3) Margaret, born July 13, 1777, married George Bowie and had one daughter, Eliza.

(3) Andrew Pickens 3rd, Governor of the State, born Nov. 13, 1779, married (1) Susan Wilkinson and had Francis and Louisa; married (2) Mary Nelson of Virginia.

(3) A son who died in infancy, born Nov. 18, 1782.

(3) Rebecca, born Jan. 3, 1784, married William Noble, a cousin, son of Alex Noble and Catherine Calhoun; they had William, Andrew, Samuel, Ezekiel and Joseph.

(3) Catherine, born June 9, 1788, married Dr. John Hunter and had Maria, Margaret, Eliza, Andrew, Ezekiel and Joseph.

(3) Joseph, born March 3, 1791, married Catherine Henderson and had Sarah, Rebecca, Joseph, Henderson and Anderson.

(4) Francis Pickens, son of Andrew and Susan Wilkinson Pickens, became Governor of South Carolina in his turn; he married (1) Miss Simpkins; married (2) Marion Dearing; married (3) Lucy Holcomb; he had issue: First wife, Susan, Eliza, Maria, Eldred; second wife, Jeannie married Mitchell Whaley; third wife, Douska Pickens married Dr. Dugas.

FAMILY OF GOVERNOR GEORGE WALTON OF GEORGIA

(Moseley-Robertson Connection)

Robert Walton, presumably the first of this line in America, came over from England to Pennsylvania on the good ship *Welcome*, in company with William Penn, Oct. 3, 1682, and settled in Philadelphia. He doubtless lived and died in Philadelphia, but his son Robert Jr., wife Frances, is thought to have gone to Virginia and founded the Virginia branch of this line. Robert Jr. and his wife Frances had, among possibly others, George and Robert Walton who lived in Prince Edward county, Va.

1. George and Robert Walton, the first of this line born in Virginia, married sisters, Martha and Sally Hughes, daughters of Jesse Hughes and his wife Sally Tarleton, a cousin of the Tory General Tarleton.

George Walton was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Feb. 17, 1724. He married Martha Hughes, Aug. 14, 1749, and emigrated to Georgia before the Revolution, settling first in Wilkes county, Ga., where he lived during that struggle, afterwards removing to Columbus, Ga. He died in 1796 and his will was recorded in 1797. He served in the Revolution as a Second-Lieutenant in Col. Lachlan McIntosh's Battalion, 8th Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. Colson. George Walton and Martha Hughes had thirteen children: Jesse Hughes, born 1750; Frances, born 1752; Robert, born 1754, married Blaudre Glasscock; Mary, born 1756, married a De Grafenreid; George, born 1758; Nancy Hughes, born 1760, married Thomas Moore in 1776 (a great-great-granddaughter of this couple is Mrs. Caroline Adams Holmes, Lexington, North Carolina); Eudocia, born 1764, married John Walton, her cousin; Martha (Patty), married Woodson Knight in 1781; Susan, born 1766, married a Morton of Virginia; Temperance, born 1767, married a Yarbrough of Virginia; John, born 1770; Sally, born 1772, married Elisha Betts, and Thomas, born 1775.

Robert Walton, brother of George, married Sally Hughes, and died early, leaving, among other children,

John, Robert, Sally and George the Signer.—(William and Mary Mag., Vol. 15, p 279).

2. John Walton, brother of the Signer, was also a champion of the cause of the Revolution, representing the Parish of St. Paul in the famous Provincial Congress, July 4, 1775, serving on the Committee of Safety, and being chosen in 1778 to the Continental Congress, where he signed the Articles of Confederation. He was surveyor of Richmond county, Ga., after the Revolution, dying while in this office in 1783; he was possessed of large means, and his will was executed by William Glasscock and George Walton. Robert Walton was an officer in the Revolution; records of his family are not available; Sally Walton married Thos. Watkins of Virginia.

George Walton, the Signer, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1749. He began life in poor circumstances, though the family were wealthy. Not wishing to be dependent upon his relatives, he became apprenticed to a carpenter, spending his leisure time in constant study. He was released early from his apprenticeship, and emigrated to Georgia, where he settled in Savannah, at the age of 20 years. He studied for the bar and began practicing in 1774. In 1777 he married Dorothy Camber, daughter of a British nobleman. He early took up the cause of the Revolution and delivered speeches for the cause all over the State of Georgia. He was Secretary of the Georgia Convention, meeting in Savannah in 1775, was President of the Council of Safety, and elected to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, arriving in time to join Lyman Hall and Button Gwinnett in signing the Declaration of Independence for the State of Georgia. He was twice elected Governor of the State, many times a Representative in Congress, United States Senator, Chief Justice, Superior Court Judge, and Colonel of the First Battalion of Georgia. He served in the Revolution in this position, being captured at the fall of Savannah, 1778, and wounded by a ball which shattered his thigh. He removed from Savannah after the Revolution, and settled in Augusta, Ga., where he called his home Meadow Garden, now owned by the Augusta Chapter, D.A.R. He died Feb. 2, 1801, and his body has been interred in Augusta under the monument to Georgia's Signers.

3. George Walton, Jr., son of the Signer, was the father of the famous Octavia Walton who shed lustre upon the name of her already famous grandfather. She married Dr. Henry LeVert of Mobile, Ala., and became the toast of both America and Europe for her versatility and wit. Her father was Territorial Governor of Florida and her expert command of the languages was an untold aid to him in his work. The eldest son of the Signer died before his father. There remain no descendants of the Signer by the name of Walton.

One of the brothers of the Signer had a son, Edward, who had a daughter, Mary Walton, who married Charles Merriwether and had a son, James Hunter Merriwether, whose son, Hunter M. Merriwether, married Lucy Western, daughter of Capt. Western, U.S.A., and his wife, Juliette Underwood; Juliette Underwood was the daughter of Gov. W. L. Underwood of Kentucky, the grandfather of Senator and Democratic candidate for President Oscar Underwood of Alabama.

One of the descendants of the Signer was Mary Louise Walton, who married William A. Robertson, descendant of William Robertson and Pamela Moseley.

The connection, if any, between the family of Governor Walton and that of Rev. William Claiborne Walton, who married into the Shenandoah Lewis family, has not yet been established.

ROLF-POCAHONTAS-POYTHRESS FAMILY**(Moseley Connection)**

1. John Rolf, a settler at Jamestown, married Pocahontas, daughter of the Indian chief Powhatan. Rolf took Pocahontas to England and she was presented to King James by Lord Delaware, and highly honored at court. She lived in England for some time, but the climate did not agree with her and she planned to return. Unfortunately she was taken ill and died just before she set sail for America. John Rolf married a second time and had other children.

2. She left a son, Thomas Rolf, who grew up in Virginia and married Jane Poythress of Virginia. It has not been established whether Jane Poythress was related to Martha Poythress who married Matthew Moseley of Chesterfield county, Va., or not, but the tradition in the family is that the two were of the same family. Thomas Rolf and Jane Poythress had two children, Jane Rolf and Anthony Rolf. Anthony Rolf was sent to England to be reared by a brother of Thomas Rolf, and he grew up and settled there, marrying an Englishwoman. They had a daughter who married Sir Thomas Leigh, County Kent, and they have many descendants in England.

3. Jane Rolf grew up in Virginia and married in 1675 Col. Robert Bolling, 1646-1709, an Englishman, and she died in 1696. Their son—

4. Col. John Bolling married Mary Kennon and had issue:

—Major John Bolling married Elizabeth Blair.

—Jane Bolling married Col. Richard Randolph, ancestor of John Randolph of Roanoke, Va.

—Mary Bolling married Col. John Fleming, grandson of Earl of Wigton.

—Elizabeth Bolling.

—Martha and Anne Bolling.

Note—Mary Bolling and Col. John Fleming had a daughter, Sukey Fleming, who married Addison Lewis;

their daughter Susan Lewis married William Byrd of "Westover," ancestor of Gov. Harry Byrd and Richard Byrd, explorer.

5. Maj. John Bolling married Elizabeth Blair, daughter of President Blair of William and Mary College, and had—

—Thomas Bolling, born 1735, married Elizabeth Gay, his cousin.

—John Bolling, born 1730, married Martha Jefferson, sister of President Jefferson.

—Robert Bolling, born 1738.

—Mary Bolling, born 1734, married Richard Bland, member Congress, and member Constitutional Convention.

—Sara Bolling, married John Tazewell, Judge of Superior Court of Virginia.

—Archibald Bolling married Jane Randolph.

—Anne Bolling married William Dandridge of Virginia.

6. Thomas Bolling married Elizabeth Gay and had

7. Elizabeth Bolling married William Robertson of the Virginia Council and they had Archibald who married Elizabeth Bolling, a cousin, Thomas, William, John who married Anne Trent, Anne, Jane and Wyndham Robertson.

8. Wyndham Robertson married Mary Smith, daughter of President Smith of William and Mary College, and eventually became Governor of Virginia.

This Robertson family belonged to the family of "Scotch Bill" Robertson, who married Sara Townes. It has not been established whether or not Sara Townes was of the same family as Lucretia Townes who married James Francis Robertson of the Revolution.

CALL—(Mays Connection)

1. Daniel Call, the first of the line known in America, was a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Marshall. He was born in Virginia in 1765. He had a brother, Richard Keith Call, born in 1757, a Major in the Army and Surveyor-General of Georgia in 1784. These brothers had a nephew, whose father's name is not available, Richard Keith Call, Captain in the U. S. Army, and Chief of Staff to Andrew Jackson.

2. Richard Keith Call was born in 1791; he was General of Florida Militia in 1823, and Territorial Governor in 1835. His son was—

3. George Call, Colonel C.S.A., married Sallie Starke Mays, a daughter of Rhydon Grigsby Mays. He was killed at Seven Pines. His son—

4. Rhydon Mays Call married Miss Holmes and became Federal Judge in Florida.

YANCEYS—(Earle Connection)

The Yanceys were of Welsh origin, and the first of the name came to America in 1642, being four brothers who arrived with Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia. The founder of the Southern branch was Benjamin Yancey, and his son was Lewis Davis Yancey, named for Sir John Dabney Davis. Lewis Davis Yancey settled in the 17th century on a large plantation near Culpepper, Va. His son, Major James Yancey of the Virginia line, married Miss Cudworth of Charleston, S. C., and they had a son, Benjamin Cudworth Yancey, born 1783, educated at the Academy of Sciences at Laurens, served in the U. S. Navy and removed to Abbeville, S. C., and entered the office of John C. Calhoun. Later he entered partnership with Sen. Daniel Huger in Charleston. He married Miss Caroline Bird, daughter of Col. William Bird of "The Aviary," Warren county, Ga. He had two sons, William Lowndes and Benjamin Cudworth Jr. He died in 1817 of malaria, when his son, William Lowndes Yancey, was but three years old. Benjamin Yancey Jr. became Minister to Argentina.

William Lowndes Yancey was born Aug. 10, 1814, at "The Aviary," the home of his grandfather. His mother married again some years after, the Principal of the Mount Zion Academy, Hancock county, Ga., Rev. Nathan Beman, a New Yorker, and they removed to New York and settled in Troy, where William continued his education at academies in Troy, Bennington and Lenox, finally attending Williams College, Mass. He could not forget his Southern blood and just before his graduation he returned to South Carolina and entered the law office of B. F. Perry of Greenville, S. C. At this early age he was an ardent believer in State's rights and later became known as a leader of the most effective type. He removed from South Carolina to Alabama in 1833. He married Miss Sara Earle, daughter of George Washington Earle, and great-granddaughter of John Earle of Earle's Fort, brother of Baylis Earle of the Pacolet, S. C. He was elected to the Alabama Legislature in 1841, and later went to Congress from Alabama, becoming a national figure by his brilliant oratory in defense of the South and her views. In 1848 Mr. Yancey wrote the

Alabama platform adopted by the Alabama Democratic Convention six years later which declared that "The territory of the United States belonged to all the people and they had a right to take their property whether stocks or bonds or negroes into it when they chose to do so." The Democratic Convention at Charleston refused to endorse this platform. Mr. Yancey led the Alabama delegation out of the convention, thus splitting the party into factions leading to the election of Abraham Lincoln, and thus caused the Southern States to secede.

Jefferson Davis was Mr. Yancey's choice for President of the Confederacy, and at the formation of the Confederate government Davis offered Yancey any office he might choose to fill in the new government. Mr. Yancey decided to accept appointment as Commissioner from the Confederate States of America to England and France for persuading these countries to recognize the new government. He failed, however, in this mission, and returned home in 1862, broken in spirits and health, feeling how hopeless was the attitude of the outside world toward the Southern government. He served the Confederacy faithfully until his death in Montgomery, July 27, 1863, and was buried in Montgomery, mourned by all the devoted defenders of the Beloved South.

William Lowndes Yancey's only living son is Capt. William Earle Yancey, born in Wetumpka, Ala., Nov. 4, 1843. He was in training at Annapolis, on the old school ship, Old Ironsides, when Alabama seceded. He resigned from the Academy and came home, became a drillmaster in the Confederate army, served on the Mobile coast, later in Georgia, and was at the siege of Vicksburg, but was sent to a hospital on sick leave at Montgomery just before his father's death, arriving in time to be with him when he died. Capt. Yancey served throughout the war and surrendered with Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C. Capt. Yancey married Mary Lanier, daughter of Major Lanier of New Orleans, and among his children are: Mrs. A. F. Besson, New York City; William Lanier Yancey, who died recently; Mary Yancey, who married Mr. Lewis, first, then Mr. L. P. Kees, and resides in Atlanta; Mrs. Ernest Redd and Mrs. W. W. Welsh, both of whom reside in Birmingham, Ala. Captain Yancey is well and hale at the age of 86 years, and resides in Birmingham, Ala.



LEWIS:—

of the Huguenottish family of Ireland and Wales.

From authority of Louise Bellette, author of "Some Prominent Families of Virginia" in which it is printed.

All the families we treat of in this book use this coat as they claim a common origin out of France, Wales and Ireland.

LEWIS FAMILY OF HANOVER COUNTY**(Earle Connection)**

1. John Lewis of Wales emigrated to Virginia about 1650 and settled in Hanover county, where he died in 1726. His will mentions six children, one of whom was—

2. David Lewis, born about 1685. He married (1) Miss Terrell and settled in Albemarle county, where he died in 1779; married (2) Mary McGrath and had Elizabeth Lewis, born 1754, who married Maj. John Martin. By Miss Terrell he had issue:

(3) Hannah Lewis married 1744 James Hickman of Culpepper county, Va., and went to Kentucky. She had—

(4) Richard Hickman, Governor of Kentucky, married Lydia Calloway who was one of the girls who was rescued from the Indians by Daniel Boone; this incident is mentioned in Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans."

(4) David Hickman married Clara McClanahan and had a daughter, Nancy Hickman, who married a Buford and was mother of Gen. Buford; another daughter married a son of Gen. Shelby, and a son, James Hickman, married Sophia Woodson and had a daughter, Mary who married, 1837, John Rollins, President Missouri and Pacific Railroad.

(3) Elizabeth Lewis married and became the grandmother of Col. Richard Taylor.

(3) David Lewis Jr., born 1720, married Miss Lockhart and removed to Lancaster District, S. C., thence to Spartanburg county, where he died in 1787, and his wife in 1796. One of his children was—

(4) Joel Lewis, married Mary Wood Meachin, Greenville, S. C., born 1767, and they had—

(5) Frances Meachin Lewis married John Sharpe Rowland, Superintendent W. & A. R.R. One of their children was—

(6) Mary Lewis Rowland married Dr. S. C. Edgeworth, a relative of Maria Edgeworth, the writer.

John Sharpe Rowland went to Bartow county, Ga., in 1839, and became the owner of Rowland Springs, a health resort. He lived at one time in Cass, Ga.; he died in Atlanta, 1863.

(5) Dr. John Wash. Lewis (brother Frances Meachin), married Maria Earle, daughter Capt. Samuel Earle, Pendelton, S. C. One of their children, Harriet Frances Lewis, married 1856 Col. James R. Brown, brother of Gov. Brown of Georgia, and they had John W. Brown of Cartersville, Ga., Sally Rice Brown, died 1888, George R. Brown, Canton, Ga., married Joseph E. Brown, Atlanta. (For other of their children see Earle Family).

(3) William Terrell Lewis (son of David and Miss Terrell), born 1718, died 1802, moved to Surrey county, N. C., where he lived during the Revolution, and after the war to Nashville, Tenn., in 1793. He married Sara Martin of Virginia and had issue:

(4) William Terrell Lewis Jr.

(4) Col. Joel Lewis, wounded leading Col. Cleveland's men up King's Mountain against the British; he secured Col. Ferguson's jewelled poinard at that battle; it is said that Col. Lewis' own negro servant killed Col. Ferguson as he fought by the side of his master. Joel Lewis married Mary Eattham and removed to Nashville, Tenn., after the Revolution. Among others they had:

(5) John Heywood Lewis, born in Huntsville, Ala., 1859, had issue:

(6) Mary Lewis married John W. Clay, son of Gov. Clement Comer Clay.

(6) Eliza Lewis married Rev. Wm. W. Lea, Knoxville, Tenn.

(5) Ann Octavia Lewis married William Knox, a merchant of Montgomery, Ala., and had—

(6) Myra Knox married a Semmes of Admiral Semmes' family.

(6) Anne Isable Knox married a Donnell of Montgomery, Ala.

(6) William Knox married Miss Coxe, Montgomery, Ala.

(4) Maj. Macajah Lewis also wounded at King's Mountain.

(4) Lt. James Lewis also wounded at King's Mountain; he was very fair and very tall, and a good mark for the enemy; his wife's name is not known, but he had issue:

(5) A daughter married Dr. Brown, brother of Gov. James Brown, Tennessee, and their daughter, Calidonia Brown, married Hon. M. P. Gentry of Tennessee; another daughter, Ann, born 1796, married John Hodge of Mississippi, and a son, Col. Benjamin Lewis Hodge, member Confederate Congress.

(4) Elizabeth married W. C. Claiborne, Governor of Louisiana.

(3) Major John Lewis (son David Lewis and Miss Terrell), born 1728, married in 1750 Sara Taliaferro of Virginia and emigrated to Rutherford county, N. C., and had issue among others:

(4) Col. Richard Lewis, born 1765, Albemarle county, Va., went to Rutherford county, N. C., before the Revolution; married Sara Miller, daughter General James Miller, and had issue—

(5) James Overton Lewis, born 1797, married Mary Lawton and had:

(6) Dr. Thomas Lewis married Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter Dr. John Maxwell of Pendleton, S. C., and had:

(7) Eliza Earle, (7) Mary Taliaferro, (7) Mattie, (7) Julia, (7) Emily.

(6) James Overton Jr. married Martha Sharpe, granddaughter of Gov. Hayne. He died at Walhalla, S. C.

(6) Andrew Fielding Lewis, born 1808, married Susan Sloan, daughter David Sloan, Pendleton, S. C.

(6) Sara Anne Lewis, born 1806, married Edwin Reese; settled at Auburn, Ala.

(6) Mary Lewis, born 1801, married John McDowell, son of Gen. McDowell of King's Mountain.

(4) Major John Lewis (brother of Col. Richard), married Anne Berry Earle, daughter John Earle and Thomasine Prince. He served throughout the Revolution under Washington. They had issue:

(5) Major John Lewis Jr. married Eleanor Earle, daughter of Gen. John Baylis Earle, and settled near Adairsville, Ga., in 1836, dying there in 1840, and is buried at the old Baptist Church. They had issue:

(6) John Baylis Lewis married Anne Miller and had a daughter—

(7) Elizabeth Lewis married 1834 John W. Robertson of Resaca, Ga.

(6) Thomasine Lewis married a Mr. Graham and died near Adairsville, Ga., in 1863. They had issue:

(7) William Graham married Anne Whitehead and had—

(8) Lewis Earle Graham, born 1855.

(7) Anne Berry Graham married John Adair and lived in Murray county, Ga.

(7) Joseph Graham married Martha McKim and lived in Cass, Ga.

(7) Margaret Graham married Augustus McDaniel.

(6) Jesse Payne Lewis married Susan Taylor, daughter of Col. Jos. Taylor and Mary Sloan of Pendleton, S. C.; her sister, Ellen Taylor, married William Poe, a cousin of Edgar Allen Poe, and had Azalea married James Butler Mays Jr., and Ellen married Dr. G. H. Symmes.

(5) Madison Lewis married Mary Griffin.

(5) Thomasine Lewis married a Mr. Griffin, a son of a signer of the Mecklinburg Declaration.

(5) Mildred Lewis married James Edwards.

(5) Elizabeth, died unmarried.

(5) Baylis Washington Lewis married Francis Gaines and had John Prince Lewis married Sue C. Galt of Canton, Ga., and had Prince, Fannie, Mildred and Amaryllis Lewis.

(4) Charles Lewis (brother of Col. Richard) ; it was said that when Rutherford county, N. C., was organized there were only four public offices, and three of them were bestowed upon Lewis brothers, namely, Charles Lewis, member Legislature; Col. Richard Lewis, Clerk of the County Court, and Maj. John Lewis, Sheriff.

(4) Henry Graves Lewis married Miss Mills and had—

(5) Eliza Elinor Lewis married Dr. Marville M. Edney, a descendant of Robert Edney who married a sister of Sir Isaac Newton.

THE STROTHERS

OF VIRGINIA

References: "Some Notable Families of Virginia"
—Mrs. Anna B. Watson.

"William Strother and His Descendants"—Thomas
McAdory Owen.

Other miscellaneous records of the Strother family.

The Strother Family—A Sketch:

The family of Strothers from which came Jane Strother who married Thomas Lewis, Burgess of Virginia, son of Pioneer John Lewis of the Shenandoah Valley, was descended from the English Strothers of Northumberland, England, who came into the country with the Vikings. The coats-of-arms on the Strothers' tombstones which date back of the Norman Conquest are identical with those on the old silver and jewelry owned by the Virginia Strothers. Mention of the family is found in Chaucer's writings, and many records of marriage are found between the Strothers and strong influential families of the north of England. The descent of the family is traced in direct line from Alan del Strother, Lord Lyham, who during the reign of Edward III was Sheriff of Northumberland and Warden of the Scottish Border in 1354, and whose brother was Lord Mayor of Newcastle in 1352, and represented that city in Parliament. The Virginia emigrant was William Strother of Northumberland, born in 1630; the date of his emigration to Virginia is not definite, but he married in Virginia in 1651 Dorothy Savage, daughter of a neighbor, Capt. Anthony Savage, Sheriff of Gloucester county, Va. William Strother's home was on the Rappahannock river, in Cittenbourne Parish, near Port Conway, and his name appears in the court records of old Rappahannock Court on July 12, 1673, when he appears to designate a mark for his cattle. Among his neighbors were Capt. Anthony



STROTHER:—

of Northumberland, England, and emigrant William Strother about 1650.

Plain area, silver; dotted area, gold; vertical striped area, red; horizontal striped area, blue.

Savage and Francis Thornton, the father of Margaret Thornton. William Strother's will was dated Dec. 30, 1700, and probated in Richmond county, Va., Nov. 4, 1702. His wife, Dorothy Savage Strother, was living in 1716 when she witnessed the will of their son, James Strother.

The Second Generation in America

The children of William Strother, 1630-1702, and his wife Dorothy Savage:

1—William Strother, 2nd, born about 1653 in Virginia, was a planter, and lived on his father's estate in King George county. He was a vestryman of Hanover Parish, and Sheriff of King George county. He married Margaret Thornton, his first cousin, the daughter of Alice Savage and Francis Thornton of Thornton's Neck.

2—Jeremiah or Jeremy Strother, wife, Elinor, had issue:

—James Strother married Margaret French.

—William Strother married Mildred Taliaferro.

—and Francis, Catherine, Elizabeth, Lawrence, Jeremy who married Catherine Kennedey, and Christopher Strother.

3—Robert Strother married Miss Berry.

4—Benjamin Strother married either Miss Woffendall or Miss Fitzhugh and had Alice Strother married 1756 Robert Washington, and had Lund Washington married 1794 Susan Grayson, and had Susan Washington who married 1815 Edward Lewis.

Third Generation in America

Children of William Strother 2nd and his wife Margaret Thornton:

1—William Strother 3rd, born about 1700. After the Strother home was destroyed by fire he sold the Port Conway property and purchased on the James river near Fredericksburg in 1727. This estate was sold by his widow Nov. 3, 1738, to Augustine Washington, father of George Washington. William Strother was Sheriff of King George county, Justice of the Peace, and Vestryman of the Parish. He married Margaret Watts who,

after his death, married John Grant. He is said to have had thirteen children, but not all have left records. In 1737 his wife applied for an adjustment and reappportionment of the estate, and in 1738 Anthony Strother qualified as "Guardian of Elizabeth, Agatha, Margaret, Anne, and Jane, five daughters of William Strother, deceased."

2—Francis Strother, called "Francis of St. Mark's," married Susan Dabney, daughter of John Dabney and his wife Sara Jennings. They had issue:

—John Strother married Mary Wade.

—William Strother married Sara Pannill and their daughter Sara Strother married Richard Taylor and became the mother of President Zachary Taylor.

—Elizabeth Strother married Thomas Gaines.

—Mary Strother.

—Behethland Strother married Oliver Wallace.

—Susannah Strother married a Gaines.

—Anthony Strother married Frances Easham.

—George Strother married Mary Kennedey. They were the ancestors of Henrietta Preston who married General Albert Sidney Johnston, C.S.A.

—Francis Strother married Anne Graves; their son Charles Strother moved to Georgia with his uncle, John Graves.

3—(Son of William Strother and Margaret Thornton): Anthony Strother, born 1710, married twice. His first wife was Behethland Starke and by her he had:

Benjamin Strother married Kitty Price and had a daughter who married Benjamin Pendleton.

A daughter who married J. M. Crane.

A daughter who married Cato Moore.

A daughter who married Richard Duffield.

A son, John Strother, who married Elizabeth Hunter, and their son David Hunter Strother was the celebrated cartoonist with the nom de plume, "Porte Crayon," with Harper's Magazine for many years.

His second wife was Mary James, married 1754.

4—Benjamin Strother married Mary Mason, daughter of the Colonel George Mason who helped run the Mason-Dixon line.

5—(Daughter of William Strother and Margaret Thornton) :

Mary Strother married Col. Bronaugh of London, England.

6—A daughter who married Henry Tyler, clerk of Stafford County Court and ancestor of President Tyler.

7—Anne Strother married John James.

Fourth Generation

Children of William Strother 3rd and Margaret Watts:

1—Elizabeth Strother married Nov. 9, 1738, John McFrogg of Prince William county. A son, John McFrogg Jr., married Agatha Lewis, his cousin, and was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant.

2—Agatha Strother married John Madison, first clerk of Augusta county, 1745, and uncle of President Madison. He was a vestryman and a member of the House of Burgesses. He died in Botetourt county in 1784; they had issue:

—William Strother Madison married Elizabeth Preston.

—George Thomas Madison married Susannah Henry, sister of Patrick Henry, and was a lawyer of Botetourt county.

—Roland Madison married Anne Lewis, daughter of General Andrew Lewis, son of Pioneer John Lewis, and they moved to Kentucky.

—James Madison, born 1749, near Port Republic, was the first resident bishop, 1785, of the Episcopal Church of Virginia. He married, 1779, Sara Tate of Williamsburg and had issue, James Catesby Madison, and Susan Madison married R. G. Scott.

—George Madison married Jane Smith, daughter of Major Francis Smith.

—Margaret Madison married Judge William McDowell, son of Judge Samuel McDowell, and among other children had Agatha McDowell who married James G. Burney, first Abolitionist Candidate for President, U. S. A.

3—(Daughter William Strother and Margaret Watts): Margaret Strother, born in King George county, married April 26, 1744, George Morton, who died, and she then married, Oct. 16, 1749, Gabriel Jones, the famous lawyer, who was born near Williamsburg, May 17, 1724, the son of John and Elizabeth Jones. He studied for the bar in London and was admitted as an attorney in Augusta county in 1745. He and his brother-in-law, Thomas Lewis, represented Rockingham county in the Virginia Convention of 1788. He died in October, 1796, near Port Republic, Va., and his wife, Margaret Strother, died there in 1822, aged 97 years. They had issue:

—Margaret Jones married Col. John Harvie of Albemarle, Signer of the Articles of Confederation. One daughter was Gabriella Harvie who married, first, Col. Thomas Mann Randolph, and second, Dr. John Brokenborough who built the "Jefferson Davis House" in Richmond.

—A daughter, Miss Jones, who married John Lewis, son of Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington.

—A daughter, Miss Jones, married John Hawkins.

—Strother Jones, born Mar. 21, 1756, Captain in Revolution, married Fanny Thornton, daughter of Francis Thornton of Fall Hills, and his wife, Anne Thompson. Their son, William Strother Jones, married Anne Maria Marshall, daughter of Charles Marshall and his wife Lucy Pickett.

4—(Daughter of William Strother and Margaret Watts): Anne Strother, married May 17, 1744, Francis Tyler, resided in Culpepper and later in Augusta county.

5—Jane Strother, born 1728, married 1749, Thomas Lewis, Burgess, son of Pioneer John Lewis of the Shenandoah Valley. They lived on the Shenandoah river near Port Republic, Va., and were neighbors to Gabriel Jones and his wife Margaret Strother.

Fifth Generation

Children of Jane Strother, 1728, and Thomas Lewis, 1718-1790:

1—John, born 1749, died single; Captain 4th Va. Regt. at Valley Forge and Yorktown.

2—Margaret, born 1751, married (1) Capt. McClanahan, killed at Pt. Pleasant; married (2) Colonel Bowyer of Virginia.

3—Agatha, born 1753, married (1) Capt. McFrogg, killed at Pt. Pleasant.

4—Jane, born 1755, married Capt. Thos. Hughes of Virginia.

5—Andrew, born 1757, died single; Lt. 13th Va., was at Valley Forge and lost an arm under Anthony Wayne.

6—Thomas, born 1760, died single; Lt. 15th Va., Capt. 3rd U. S. A. Inf.

7—Mary, born 1762, married Capt. McEkhaney.

8—Elizabeth, born 1765, married Thomas Meriwether Gilmer and their son became Governor Gilmer of Georgia.

9—Anne, born 1767, married (1) Mr. Douthit; married (2) Mr. French of Kentucky.

10—Frances, born 1769, married Capt. Leyton Yancey.

11—Charles, born 1772, married Anne Hance of Maryland.

12—Sophia, born 1775, married John Carthrae.

13—William Benjamin, born 1778, married Margaret Hite, granddaughter Jost Hite, the Shenandoah Valley pioneer.

Sixth Generation

Children of Charles Lewis, 1772, and Anne Hance:

1—Thomas Lewis, born 1798, died 1840; married 1838 to Delia Fletcher of Harrisonburg, Va., born 1815, died 1860.

2—General Sam Hance Lewis, who married three times:

By Anne Lewis, granddaughter of Col. Charles Lewis, killed at Pt. Pleasant, he had issue:

—Charles Lewis married Miss Lomax; became U. S. Minister to Portugal.

—John F. Lewis married Serena Sheffy; was Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and United States Senator.

—Sam Hance Lewis Jr. married Miss Dabney.

—Elizabeth Lewis married Rev. J. C. Wheat of Virginia.

—Mary, and Anne, Margaret, and William, no records.

By his second wife, Anne Lomax, he had issue:

—Lunsford Lomax Lewis married Rosalie Botts.

—Charlotte Lewis married Beverley Botts.

—Cornelia, and Anne Maria, no record.

The third wife of General Sam Hance Lewis was Mrs. Fry. No issue.

3—(Son of Charles Lewis and Anne Hance): Charles Chambers Lewis married Mary Allen and had Charles Lewis Jr., James, Andrew, Mary, Henry Clay, William and George Kemper Lewis.

4—Mary Lewis married Dr. Musco Chambers; no record.

5—Margaret Lewis married Rev. C. B. Tippet of Maryland; no record.

Seventh Generation

Children of Thomas Lewis and Delia Fletcher—they had one child:

—Anne Thomas Lewis, born Dec. 17, 1839, died Sept. 23, 1920; married in 1860 to Rev. Robert Hall Walton of Harrisonburg, Va., who was born 1833, died 1876.

Eighth Generation

Issue of Anne Thomas Lewis and Robert Hall Walton:

1—Mildred Muse Walton (Minnie), born Feb. 17, 1861, at Broadway, Va. Living at Cass Station, Ga., single, 1928.

2—Margaret Cameron Walton, born Nov. 5, 1862, Rockingham county, Va.; died Aug. 15, 1863.

3—John Fletcher Walton, born Sunnyside, Ga., July, 1864, married Dec. 23, 1888, to Miss May Anderson of Georgia. Living Atlanta, Ga. Two children:

—Helen Walton married Charles Matthews; no children; lives at Paris, Tenn.

—Lewis Fletcher Walton; graduated at Emory University, 1928.

4—Maud Eliza Walton, born Sunnyside, Ga., May 26, 1866; married Jan. 20, 1887, to James Francis Mays, born in Pendleton, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860, the son of Samuel Elias Mays and Catherine E. Moseley. Living Lexington, North Carolina, 1928.

5—Robert Hall Walton, born Oct. 18, 1868, Sunnyside, Ga., married 1901 to Daisy Woodall of Atlanta, Ga.; died in Atlanta, Mar. 10, 1907, aged 38 years. No children.

6—William Claiborne Walton, born April 6, 1871, Sunnyside, Ga.; married Sept. 1, 1904, to Persis Hall of Cartersville, Ga. Living in Cartersville, Ga., 1928. Children, John, William, Mary, Robert, Anne, and Hall Fletcher Walton.

7—Francke Mueller Walton, born Sept. 9, 1873, at Kingston, Ga.; Postmaster at Cass Station, Ga.; single.

Ninth Generation

Children of Maud Eliza Walton and James Francis Mays:

1—Anne Moseley Mays married Glenn Earle Miller, 1918; living Youngstown, Ohio; children: Glenn Earle Jr., born 1920; Anne Walton, born 1922; Frank Arnold, born 1924.

Catherine Toombs Mays, single; living at Lexington, N. C.

James Francis Mays, single, Lexington, N. C.

Maud Walton Mays, single, living Lexington, N. C.

Mildred Miriam Mays, twin to Maud Walton Mays, married Paul Hilliard Miller; living at Lexington, N. C.; two children: Maud Walton Miller, born 1922; Margaret Mays Miller, born 1925.

PERSONAL SKETCHES

BARON JOST HEYDT

1. Baron Jost Heydt came to America in 1710, bringing a number of German families with him. He founded Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, Pa., and established the first textile mills in America. He afterwards acquired 140,000 acres of land in Virginia and established settlements on it. He changed the name of Heydt to Hite; his son was Col. Hite of the Revolutionary Army. A grandson was Isaac Hite who married Ann Maury, aunt of Commodore Maury, the famous navigator.

2. Col. Hite.

3. Isaac Hite married Ann Maury and had Col. James Hite, married Miss Brisco, daughter of Dr. John Brisco and Miss Magruder; also Thomas Hite who married Frances Madison Beale, daughter of Governor Beale and Miss Madison. He had also Margaret Hite who married William Benjamin Lewis, son of Hon. Thomas Lewis of the Shenandoah.

BUTT

1. The first of the name so far as known is Lt.-Col. Josiah Butt of the Seventh Virginia Regiment of the Revolution. He married May Boush, daughter of Col. Samuel Boush. His son was—

2. Archibald Butt, who was serving in the Revolution at 16 years; he married Helen Baker, and had—

3. John Butt who married Frances Oliver and went to Georgia and had—

4. Joshua Willingham Butt who married Pamela Robertson Boggs and had—

5. Major Archibald Butt of the U. S. Army, who served in the Spanish-American War, and was aide to President Roosevelt and President Taft. He was lost on the Titanic.

BOGGS

Nothing is known of the ancestry of Archibald Boggs, but he was said to have been a nephew of Gen. Andrew Pickens of South Carolina. He lived in Augusta, Ga. He married Mary Ann Robertson, daughter of William Robertson and Pamela Moseley. They had William, Robert, Archibald, Pamela, Catherine and Francis. Pamela married J. W. Butt of Augusta, Ga., and was mother of Major Archibald Butt. William married Sophia Symington of Baltimore, Md. Robert and Archibald were captains in the Confederate Army, and William was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army.

TOWNES—Addenda

John Townes of Virginia served in the Revolution in the battle of Cowpens and Eutaw. He was one of the family of Townes who settled in the Greenville, S. C., district. His son was George Washington Bonaparte Townes, who first became a merchant, then took up law and settled in Talbot county, Ga. He was a member of Congress in 1845 and later Governor of the State, and Brigadier-General of State troops.

AT SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

Relatives of S. E. Mays, Author of This Book, Who Attended This Noted Old Institution.

(By S. E. Mays, Plant City, Fla.)

Following is a list of the members of my family that graduated from South Carolina College at Columbia:

Class 1808—Anthony Wade Hampton, grandson of Anthony Hampton; was Colonel in United States Army.

Class 1809—George Butler, son of General William Butler.

Class 1810—William Butler, son of General William Butler; married Jane Perry, and was Surgeon United States Navy, and father of General M. C. Butler.

Class 1810—Samuel G. Earle, son of Colonel Elias Earle.

Class 1811—Baylis J. Earle, First Honor man, son of Major Samuel Earle. Was Superior Court Judge of South Carolina.

Class 1814—Robert Maxwell, my father's uncle, married Mary Prince Earle.

Class 1814—Waddy Thompson; married Emily Butler. Was United States Minister to Mexico.

Class 1817—Andrew Pickens Butler, son of General William Butler, Governor of South Carolina.

Class 1818—James Butler Mays, son of General Samuel Mays, my grandfather.

Class 1818—Joseph Newton Whitner; married Elizabeth Harrison, Judge in South Carolina.

Class 1824—Theodore W. Brevard; married Caroline Mays, daughter of General Samuel Mays.

Class 1826—Elias Drayton Earle, son of Colonel Elias Earle.

Class 1826—Samuel Warren Mays, son of General Samuel Mays.

Class 1826—Thomas Sumter Mays, son of General Samuel Mays.

Class 1830—Benjamin Harrison, son of James and Elizabeth Harrison.

Class 1830—Dannette Hill Mays, son of General Samuel Mays.

Class 1831—James Taylor Harrison, son of Thomas Harrison.

Class 1832—William Henry Harrison, son of James Harrison Jr.

Class 1834—Millege Luke Bonham, grandnephew of James Butler Sr. of "Clouds Creek massacre." Was a General in Confederate Army and Governor of South Carolina.

Class 1834—Samuel Earle, son of Major Samuel Earle. Practiced law Marietta, Ga.

Class 1836—Wade Hampton, great-grandson of Anthony Hampton. Said to have been the largest slave owner in the South. Commanded the Hampton Legion and rose to Lieutenant-General in the Confederate War. Governor of South Carolina and United States Senator.

Class 1837—James Washington Harrison, son of James Harrison Jr.

Class 1841—Christopher Fitzsimmons Hampton, son of Colonel Wade Hampton and brother to General Wade Hampton of Confederate Army.

Class 1844—T. J. Lipscomb, Colonel of Second South Carolina Cavalry.

1855—Samuel Elias Mays, my father. First Honor man. Served the Confederate States Army in Hampton Legion and the Second South Carolina Cavalry.

Following is a list of those who entered South Carolina College but did not graduate:

1808—Frank Hampton, son of General Wade Hampton of the Revolution.

1815—Andrew Pickens Earle. Left Senior Class.

1815—William A. Mays, son of General Samuel Mays. Left Senior Class. Died.

1820—Leontine Butler, son of General William Butler. Left Junior Class.

1825—Charles F. Butler, son of General William Butler. Left Junior Class.

1825—James Bonham, brother to Millege Luke Bonham. Left Junior Class.

1826—Samuel McClanahan. Left Senior Class. He married Harriet Harrison.

1835—Samuel Earle Harrison. Left Sophomore Class.

1835—Edward H. Earle. Left Junior Class.

1835—P. H. Earle. Left Junior Class.

1843—Robert Maxwell. Left Senior Class. Was grandson of Major Samuel Earle.

1854—James Butler Mays. Left Freshman Class.

1856—M. C. Butler. Left Junior Class.

All of the above were finished in education at other colleges, in special lines. The South Carolina College is now the University of South Carolina. M. C. Butler rose in the Civil War from a Captain of the "Edgefield Hussars" to Major-General, and after the war served the State as Governor and as United States Senator.

OLD PENDLETON

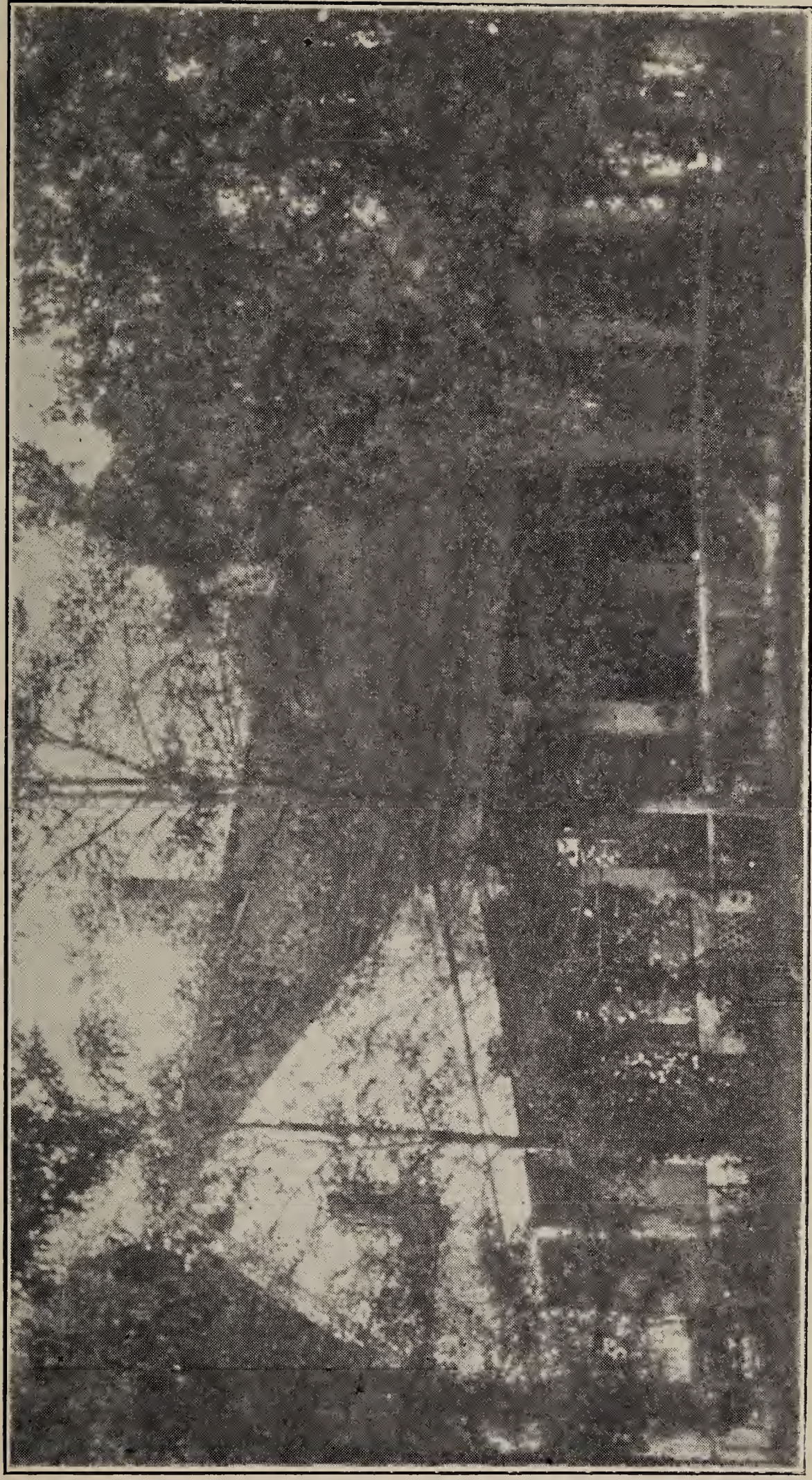
(By S. E. Mays)

Just a word about "Old Pendleton" and some of its people:

Pendleton was the home of my father and many of the family. The town of Pendleton is situated on the Indian trail from old Fort Ninety-Six to Fort George. The Blue-Ridge Mountain range lays about twenty miles distant and the spectacle they present to the eye is most magnificent and grand.

Lord Lowther of England was so impressed with this mountain view that he caused to be built in 1820 a large and handsome dwelling on the highest point in the town. This Lord Lowther tract is located about one mile from the center of town and on the Greenville road, consisting of about thirty acres. The house sets back about two hundred yards from the road and on a beautiful knoll in a grove of most wonderful oaks. This was also the home of Hon. Frank Burt who edited The Pendleton Messenger and was afterwards Governor of the State of Nebraska. Some time in the forties this property was purchased by my grandmother (Mrs. Miriam Earle Mays, widow of James Butler Mays), and was her home until the last year of the Civil War, when it passed into the hands of the Holms family of Charleston. It was in this house that my father and his brother were reared and where the elder brothers of mine were born. The house is still in good condition and is occupied by Mrs. Trescott and her son who are Holms and Warley connections. The writer visited this home in June 1929 and spent a very pleasant hour with Mrs. Trescott, who showed him over the old house and told him how the home had been kept when my grandmother owned it. I drank a glass of ice-cold water from the old well more than one hundred feet deep and over one hundred years old. No water could have been better.

I also went to the Stone church and the cemetery at Hopewell. The Pendleton Society of Clemson have charge of the cemetery and also the Stone church and the grounds are beautifully kept. I went uptown into "Old Pendleton" that for more than one hundred years had been the home of so many of my people before me. There was no one that I knew and no one knew me. I met a Mason, Mr. Benn Aull, and we went to the old Masonic Hall where, in 1857, my father organized a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and was its first High-Priest. I was told that the chapter had been transferred to Clemson. I read some of the old minutes written by my father in his own handwriting. There are only a few descendants of the first settlers living in Pendleton now. I went to a small hotel and sat down and thought over what this little town had been and who the builders were and what some of them had done and where some of them had gone. Pendleton was the home of General Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary fame who made the famous treaty of "Hopewell" with the Indians about 1781 at his home on the banks of the Seneca river, under a large oak. His descendants have served the State in many ways. This was also the home of General Robert Anderson of the Revolution. There were the Maxwells, Harrisons, Lewises, Taylors, Shanklins, Taliaferros, Tillinghasts, Whitners, McDuffies, Clevelands, Warrens, Horse-shoe Robertson of Revolutionary fame, Pinkneys, Norths, Adgers, Haynes, Trescotts, Seaborns, Squires, Sloans, Reeces, Cherrys, Simpsons, Hunters, Gilmans, Sittons, Doyles, Alexanders, Crawfords, Sharps, Mavericks, Millers, Poes. Colonel Wm. L. Yancey, one of the most brilliant men of the Confederacy, was a Pendleton boy. Major Sam Earle was a Revolutionary soldier. Whitner Kilpatrick raised a company when the Civil War began and was killed when a Colonel. This was the home of Thomas Clemson, founder of Clemson College. There were the Rosses—old Mr. Ross was for many years the pastor of the Stone church. E. D. Latta, the builder of the street railway and the owner of some of the city of Charlotte, N. C., was a Pendleton boy. This was the home of the Hon. James L. Orr, a noted jurist and minister to Russia, and the home of the Hon. B. F. Perry, Governor of South Carolina, who killed Peter Bynum in a duel over political matters. General Stephen D. Lee, a West Point graduate, who rendered great ser-



HOME OF MRS. MIRIAM EARLE MAYS

At Pendleton, S. C.

Erected in 1820, and with exception of renewal of the roof it stands as it was first constructed.

vice in the artillery for the Confederates, was a Pendleton boy; also Hon. Joseph E. Brown who rendered the State of Georgia good service as Governor and Senator, was a Pendleton boy. General Barnard E. Bee, a Pendleton boy and West Point graduate, was the man to give to General T. J. Jackson the name of "Stonewall" at Manassas just a few moments before he was killed while rallying his men for attack on the enemy. The Stephens brothers of Confederate gun-boat fame were also Pendleton boys. There were also John and Pat Calhoun, Wall Street financiers, both Pendleton boys. Samuel Maverick, the largest land owner in his day, was one of Pendleton's best citizens. Augustus Van Wyck, a Pendleton boy, was Supreme Court Justice in New York City, and was at one time a candidate (Democratic) for Governor of New York State. Robert Anderson Van Wyck, brother of Augustus, was the first Mayor of Greater New York. Col. Alston Hayne, United States Senator, lived at Pendleton.

The Stone church was built by John Rusk, a Revolutionary soldier whose son, General Rusk of the Confederacy and U. S. Senator from Texas, was a Pendleton boy. John C. Calhoun came to Pendleton about 1824 from Abbeville and his home was called "Fort Hill," now Clemson College. Mr. Calhoun was very much loved and his time was practically all taken with duties at Washington. He served many years in the United States Senate and was several terms Secretary of War and then Vice-President of the United States.

Cornelius Stribling, born 1796 at Pendleton, ran away from home when a small boy and walked all the way to Charleston and entered the United States Navy as midshipman, was Lieutenant-Commander in 1818, Captain in 1840, Superintendent at the Naval Academy at Annapolis 1850 to 1853, Commodore 1862 and Admiral 1866. He remained, like Farragut and Bob Evans, in the United States service through the War of Secession, and died in 1880. Admiral Stribling was the only man from Pendleton, or South Carolina for that matter, that fought against the South in the Civil War, but the Stribling family of Pendleton did its full duty in the struggle.

John Maxwell Stribling was a Cadet at Annapolis when war was declared and resigned and came home

and served under Admiral Semmes and gave his life to the Confederate cause. Jones Stribling, killed July 7th, 1862, was in the Confederate Army. Wm. E. Stribling, killed July 6th, 1862, Confederate Army. All three from one family, and all Pendleton boys.

Major Ben Sloan, a West Point graduate who served in the Confederate Army and was for many years President of South Carolina College, was a Pendleton boy. Colonel J. B. E. Sloan, who commanded the famous fighting Fourth South Carolina Infantry that turned the tide of the battle of the First Manassas from defeat to victory, was also a Pendleton boy.

The members of "Secession" were Joseph N. Whitner, James L. Orr, R. F. Simpson, J. P. Reed, B. F. Mauldin, A. F. Lewis, Wm. Hunter, R. A. Thompson, W. S. Gresham and John Maxwell.

There have been many duels fought in Pendleton, but I will mention but two, one between Col. Peter Bynum of The Pendleton Messenger and Colonel B. F. Perry of The Greenville Mountaineer, in which Colonel Bynum was killed, and one between Colonel Ransome Calhoun, a West Point graduate, nephew of John C. Calhoun, and Major Rhett of Charleston, in which Colonel Calhoun was killed. A great fuss was made about this last duel and the people put an end of dueling in the State of South Carolina. I heard my mother say that the duel between Colonel Calhoun and Major Rhett came from some mistreatment of a dog owned by Colonel Calhoun.

Admiral Alex Warley of the Civil War (Confederate) was born in Pendleton, and who was an Annapolis graduate, went to Japan in 1853 as Captain with Commodore Perry and assisted in opening up the first treaty with that country. His brother, Colonel Frederick Warley, was killed in the Confederate war. At the first call for volunteers for Civil War service, Pendleton sent ninety young men into the service and before the war ended every able-bodied man between the ages of 17 and 50 was in the Confederate service. The first Confederate soldier killed in battle at First Manassas was a Pendleton boy—Edward Maxwell of Fourth South Carolina Infantry. Pendleton District is a part of what was "Washington District" and the first court held in Washington Dis-

trict was April 2, 1790. The records of this court are said to be found in the Clerk's office at Greenville, S. C.

Pendleton has always been noted for its schools. There was a military academy there possibly before the "Citadel" was at Charleston and this most likely accounts for so many young men of Pendleton being graduates from West Point and Annapolis. The Farmers' Society of Pendleton is the oldest Farm Society in the United States and is still kept alive, although more than one hundred years old. My great-grandfather was a member. I would like to have seen this town one hundred years ago, and I would still more like to come back and see it one hundred years hence. As long as Clemson College exists Pendleton will never die.

S. E. MAYS.

NOTES FROM DIARY MADE DURING DECADE BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

The following excerpts were taken from the diary of S. E. Mays, father of the author of this book, and will prove interesting as the information pertained to conditions and transactions prior to the War Between the States:

Pendleton, S. C., June 1st, 1853.

I have finished at the Academy and will enter South Carolina College to finish my education. Not knowing where my future home will be I wish to mention the house servants that have been with us as long as I can remember. Of course they are slaves and owned by my mother, but they have as much liberty as any free negroes. They are: "Sam," the coachman, a mulatto and very intelligent; "Sallie," the cook and Sam's wife, black and a good cook, a kind-hearted darkey but aggressive when aroused; "Martha," the old nurse of myself and brother, black but we all loved her; "Joe," the gardener, Martha's husband, and "Adam," a mulatto boy about my age, that assisted Sam and Joe. I recall them all with much affection.

South Carolina College, Jan. 6th, 1854—Spent the holidays at home, my brother returning with me and entered Freshman Class.

Feb. 22nd, 1854—Washington's birthday. Holiday. Beat McConnell five games of billiards. Had dinner with Colonel Taylor and J. B. E. Sloan, cousins of mine.

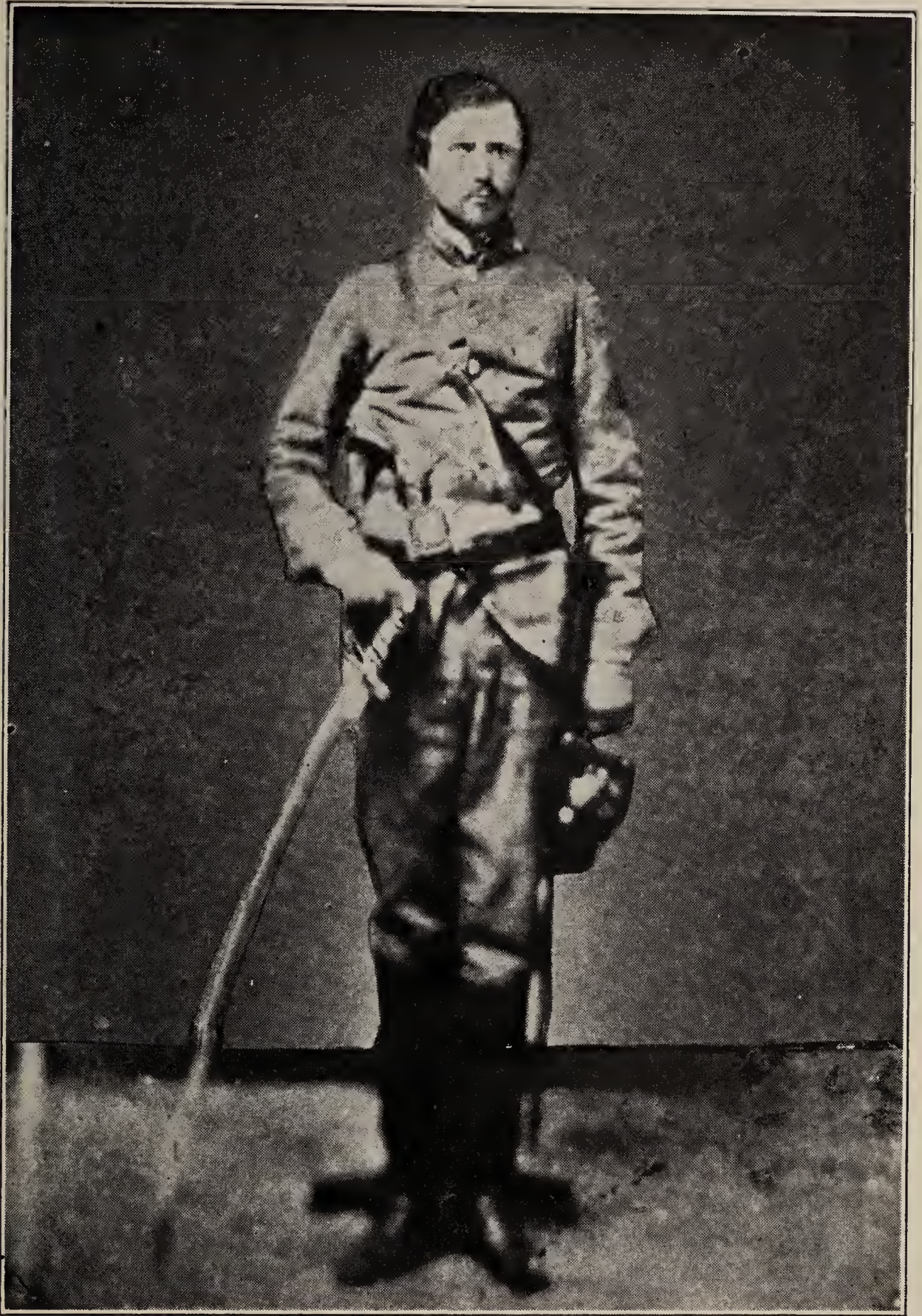
March 3rd, 1854—Examination very difficult. Nineteen young men failed. After supper played cards with McGowan for cigars.

March 7th, 1854—After supper went to hear our Governor make a very poor speech.

March 9th, 1854—Won box of cigars at cards from an upper-classmate, Burns.

March 17th, 1854—Got excused to meet mother at the depot. Miss Broyles came with her and they are stopping at the Hunt hotel.

April 1st, 1854—Went up town with mother, who was to buy some things that I wanted. I complained that she did not buy all that I thought I wanted and she told me that my impudence would



SAMUEL ELIAS MAYS, I

Adjutant, Second South Carolina Cavalry, Confederate States
of America. —Born at Pendleton, S. C.

come back upon me. It has done so already. I wish to God I had not said anything out of the way to her.

April 20th, 1854—The entire corps of cadets from the Charleston Citadel are with us today. They are camped on our campus. Their infantry parade was grand.

* * *

June 1st, 1858—I finished college with honors and have married and settled down at Pendleton for the present. Sold "Jim," one of my negroes, today for one thousand dollars—I think a good sale.

July 21st, 1858—Rode out with a party to the "Stump-house" tunnel and while near the tunnel a runner came out telling us that a blast had gone off before the men were ready and had killed the entire shift of about 100 men. This was exciting news and, through mere curiosity, we all walked up to the tunnel, about half a mile, and found out that there was really an accident but only two men killed and a few burned badly. This tunnel is on the Blue-Ridge Railway from Charleston to Knoxville, Tenn. The mountains at this point will mean a more difficult task than they have thought. This route should have been via Greenville or Spartanburg.

July 28th, 1858—Attended Masonic meeting today at Pendleton. Dr. A. G. Mackey of Charleston was present. The meeting today was to distribute the parts for tomorrow's work. I am to fill the place of Junior Warden. I have taken seven degrees and hope while Dr. Mackey is here to take "Royal and Select Master's."

July 31, 1858—I have spent the entire week in helping to organize a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and we have succeeded in doing so. We have organized and elected the following officers: S. E. Mays, H. P.; W. H. D. Gilliard, K.; Dr. Wm. Robinson, Scribe; Martin Mackey, C. of H.; B. E. Seaborn, P. S.; J. C. Cherry, R. A. C.; T. Glenn, M. of 1st V.; C. Wynn, M. of 2nd V.; W. L. Sharpe, M. of 3rd V.; W. R. Jones, Sec.; A. F. Lewis, Treas. This Masonic work has interfered much with my regular duties.

Aug. 4th, 1858—Met Mr. Vance Randall, from Madison, Fla., and he tells me that it is very uncertain as to Florida getting its railroad, there being now a movement in Florida to stop the issue and sale of these proposed bonds. When Florida was taken into the Union she took occasion to repudiate her Territorial debt, which fact has so shaken her credit that these bonds would hardly be sold at par.

Aug. 10th, 1858—Mother's uncle, James Harrison (my great uncle), spent the day with us and told many tales of the Revolution. Uncle Jimmy is looking much older than when I last saw him and he is very feeble. His father was named James also and was a Revolutionary soldier and brother-in-law to General Wade Hampton of the Revolution. He gave us all a detailed account of the Hampton Massacre in which his grandfather, Anthony Hampton, and wife, Harriet Bissell, and, in fact, the entire Hampton family, together with a brother of his and a youth named Preston, were all killed by Tories disguised as Indians. There was only one survivor of the massacre, a youth by the name of Bynum. He also told how Major Sam Earle left in such a hurry for the Revolutionary service that he left his horse hitched to the plow—did not take the time to unhitch him.

Aug. 21st, 1858—Advertised my Florida lands for sale in The Madison Messenger, John Boggs to act as my agent for sale of same. Received check for one thousand and nine dollars for my note of John Maxwell I had loaned him.

Aug. 28th, 1858—Went to see an old-time friend of the family, Wm. Steele, who was a midshipman on the "Constitution" under Commodore Stuart. Captain Steele told me that there are now living but four men who served with him—a man named Sawyer, Wm. Steele, Commodore Stuart and Commodore Shubrick who was Stuart's lieutenant. He told me how Captain Laurance lost the "Chesapeake." He said that Laurance was drunk or drinking and the crew in no condition to fight, and that his lieutenant begged him not to clear for action but seek safety. Captain Laurance disregarded all advice, and we all know what he lost. Captain Steele told me all about the service of the "Constitution," and when she came home from the Mediterranean via Porto Rico for fresh water and supplies that he and Lieutenant John Hunter were sent ashore to arrange for same. On the dock was an old gentleman with crutches, and he asked Lieutenant Hunter "what ship was that." Lieutenant Hunter said "the U. S. 'Constitution'," and the old gentleman asked, "What has she done?" "Captured two British Frigates," replied Lieutenant Hunter. The old man threw down his crutches and clasped Hunter in his arms. This old gentleman was General Lee of Lee's Legion (Light-horse Harry), the father of Colonel R. E. Lee of the United States Army. General Lee had been in ill health and was ordered to Porto Rico by his physician.

Sept. 20th, 1858—Paid fifty-nine dollars for painting mother's picture. The officers of the State Militia met today here. Easley

is the General of Division, Willie Calhoun is Colonel, Gregg is Lieutenant-Colonel. J. E. Dozier, John Lynn and myself are Majors.

Sept. 22nd, 1858—Willie Calhoun, the youngest son of the late John C. Calhoun, died yesterday. I am told he ate something that disagreed with him.

Sept. 23rd, 1858—The body of Willie Calhoun was buried here today with full Masonic honors. I was one of the pall-bearers, and the coffin was of metal and weighed, without the body, more than 600 pounds, so you can imagine what a time we six men had in handling same. There were many members of the Calhoun family present; among them was James Edward Calhoun of Abbeville, a man of large wealth but a most notorious infidel, yet of considerable learning. His wife fainted at the grave and had to be taken away.

Oct. 10th, 1858—Went to say good-bye to Joe Weyman and his wife, who was Emily Maxwell, my cousin. They are moving to Texas. While we were all present, Uncle John Maxwell told us many funny stories about the things that happened in the Revolutionary War. He related how near my grandfather, Major Sam Earle, came to being killed by a Tory. Colonel Harry Wood, Major Earle and several others were pursuing a party of Tories, one of whom was Ralph Hughes, half-brother to the notorious Bill Cunningham. Earle being better mounted, came up with Hughes in an old field, Hughes being on the opposite side of a fence. Earle called to him to surrender and Hughes refusing, Earle drew his pistol to fire, which snapped, the priming having fallen out of the firing-pen in his getting over the fence. Hughes then, being a very powerful man, turned upon Earle with his sabre and struck Earle a glancing blow, knocking him down and would have killed him had not Colonel Wood come up in the nick of time and Hughes made off as swiftly as his horse could carry him, but Wood overtook him and shot him dead. Hughes was the only Tory killed in this engagement. Earle was not hurt, as he warded off the sabre-cut with his pistol. The rest of the Tories escaped in a swamp. He also related that when his father was going into Georgia with a companion, they came upon a lone Indian armed with a rifle. It being the time of the Indian War, the companion fired on the Indian but missed and the Indian shot the companion, killing him, and Maxwell then shot and killed the Indian.

Oct. 20th, 1858—Bought half-interest in Saluda farm today for \$7,500.00. Also attended court at Pickens. Several murder cases coming up but nothing that I was interested in.

Nov. 1st, 1858—Attended meeting of Pendleton Royal Arch Chapter.

April 30th, 1860—Wrote an article for The Pendleton Messenger in reply to Mr. Warren, on the employment of slaves.

June 1st, 1860—Moved today to my farm at Saluda, expecting to make it, with the help of God, my abiding place.

Feb. 23rd, 1861—The political troubles that have been agitating our country for the past few years have come to a head in the election of a "Black" Republican, Abe Lincoln. The people of South Carolina are wild and there is nothing that will satisfy them but secession, and perhaps even war.

Feb. 28th, 1861—War seems inevitable. I attended secession meetings at Columbia and Charleston. The people all want war and there is no way to stop it. I have joined a company of volunteers. We have elected Jeff Davis for President, Stevens for Vice-President. We have adopted the U. S. Constitution with only a few alterations, calling itself "The Confederate States of North America." This comprises the actions to date. Seldom has any drama so fruitful been played in the same length of time. Milledge Bonham, a cousin of mine, has been made Major General. Sam McGowan, one of my classmates at college, General Garlington and L. G. Rhett of the U. S. Army have been made Brigadiers.

Feb. 28th, 1861—It has been decided not to attack Fort Sumter until after the inauguration of Lincoln, which, thank the Lord, will be next Monday. I am trying to arrange all my business so that if the worst should come I will be prepared for it. I own one-third interest in the Southern Mining Company, consisting of the most valuable lands in Western North Carolina. It is all paid for and I have surveyed and selected all these lands which are well wooded with walnut and we are now mining copper at a profit. The thing that gives me most worry is that if we have war all the stockholders are liable to military duty with the exception of one who is an Englishman by the name of Davies, and I have for some time distrusted him. He is a good mining engineer and has everything in his own hands now and there is no telling what he might do. I shall dismiss, or try to do so at least, all worry from my mind and hope for the best.

S. E. MAYS.



